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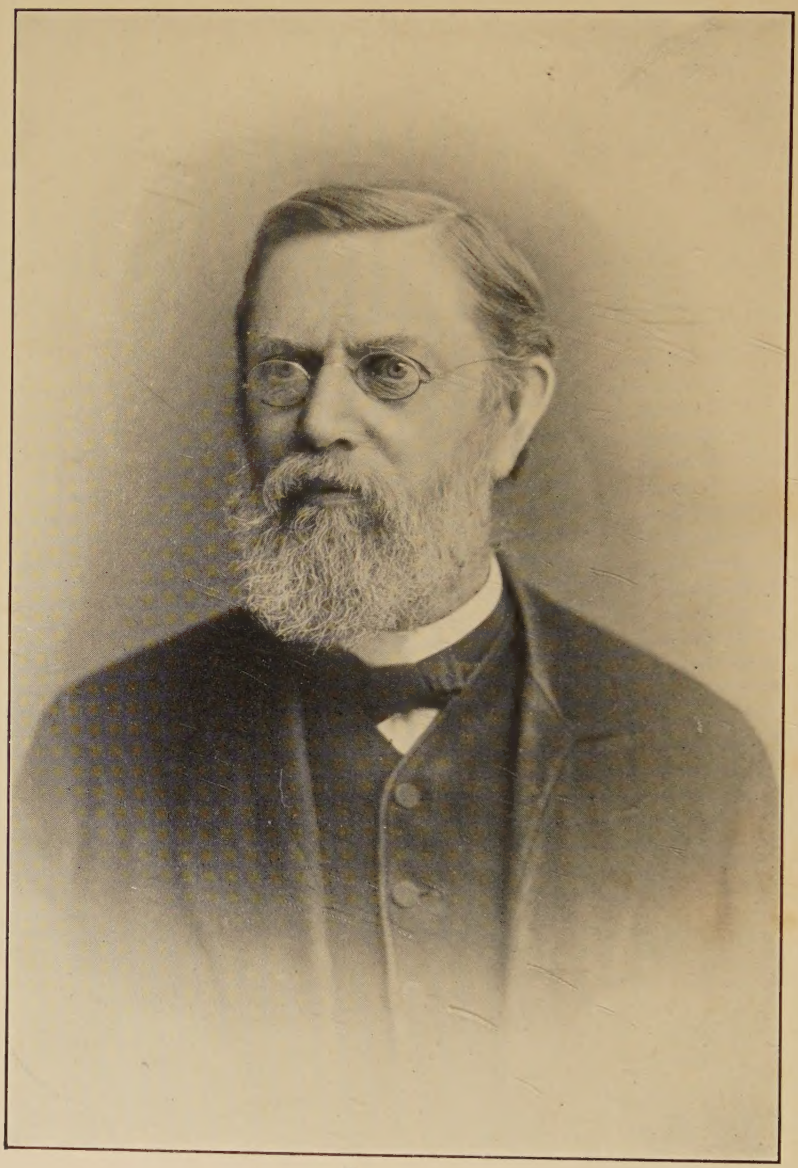

Robert Stewart
March 19, 1902.

COLONEL GEORGE STEUART

AND HIS WIFE

MARGARET HARRIS:

THEIR

ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS

WITH

APPENDIXES OF RELATED FAMILIES

PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY

BY

ROBERT STEWART, D.D., LL.D.

Author of "Ancestors and Children of Col. Daniel Fisher and his wife Sybil Draper," "Life and Work in India," &c.

"*Children's children are the crown of old men;*
And the glory of children are *their fathers.*"

PROV. xvii, 6.

Labore, India:
PRINTED AT THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS.
1907

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New Wilmington, Pa.

PREFACE

Until recently family history in many parts of America had been sadly neglected. Scarcely anything was known of ancestors beyond grandfathers or at most great-grandfathers. No attempt was made to put down in writing anything except a "family record" containing births, deaths, and marriages, and this record was often lost through carelessness or accident, while copies of it were rarely made. Even verbal narratives of early life, or anecdotes of dead relatives were seldom communicated by parents to their children, while traditions transmitted often became distorted and untrustworthy.

Possessing a taste for genealogical research the author early determined to collect as many facts about his own ancestry and their relatives as could be readily discovered. In doing so, when opportunity offered, he ransacked private papers, letters, deeds, wills, and other documents, copied monumental inscriptions, reduced to writing verbal statements of old people, searched court records, visited places of genealogical interest, culled printed newspapers and books for items throwing light upon family history, corresponded with people in many parts of America and Europe who had valuable information about present or past generations; and, receiving encouragement from various sources, he finally decided to publish his accumulations in a connected form, the result of which is the present volume.

As might be expected all this required time and money; but the expenditure of both has been cheerfully made so far as it could be done without encroaching on the demands of more important work or prejudicing the claims of near relatives.

As will be seen the author has chosen a married couple of Revolutionary times and made them the centre from which his narrative branches backward and forward. This plan, he believes, both in its retrospect and in its prospect, compre-

hends more matters of interest to present and future readers among the people specially concerned than any other which he could have devised. At the same time by publishing extensive *Appendixes* of related families he has introduced hundreds, and even thousands, of additional names and items which appeal to a much wider circle of investigators. One long *Appendix*, indeed, *viz.*, No. XXI, deals with people who are as much interested in the ancestry of Colonel George Steuart and his wife as are the descendants of this pair themselves. And, as for the Harris connection, it is believed that more genealogical information of people bearing this name is here given and than in any other publication.

Besides the obvious private value of a work like this the writer thinks that it may be made useful also in a more general way through the light which it throws upon questions of a sociological, historical, and racial character.

In collecting the facts of this book scores of people have very kindly given the author substantial help, but the following deserve special mention:—Samuel Evans, Esq., George Patterson, D.D., L.L.D., George W. Archer, M.D., Miss Charlotte A. Stewart, Miss Anna M. Woolverton, R. S. Smith, Esq., Major Gen. D. McM. Gregg, Miss Annie Stuart Anderson, Mrs. H. C. Van Bibber, Albert C. Peale, M. D., Rev. J. C. Kelly, Miss E. M. Shaiffer, Harris Elric Sproat, Esq., Miss M. J. Hunt, and Wm. L. Harris, Esq.

Thanks are also due to a kind Providence for enabling the author before his death to complete this book and now issue it to the world.

JHELUM, INDIA,
July, 1907.

ROBERT STEWART.

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Colonel George Steuart and his wife Margaret Harris, their Ancestors and Descendants

PART I

ANCESTORS OF COLONEL GEORGE STEUART

Partial Chart of Colonel George Steuart's Ancestors and their Collateral Relations

Guillaume ~~Jean~~ Vigne[1]—France and New York.

m. in France. 16th and 17th centuries.

Name of wife ~~unknown~~ **Adrienne Cevelyn**

Maria Vigne
b. in France (?)
m. in 1630
Abraham I. Verplank, of N. Y.

Jean[2], *b.* in N. Y. 1614 (?)
d. 1688 or 1689
m. Emmerente Vander Sluys

Christina
m.
Mr. Dorkson or Dirck Volakersten

Rachel
m.
Cornelis Van Tienhoven

Guleyn (?)

Guleyn
m.
Hendrickje Wessels
Founders of the chief Verplank family

Abram (?)

Isaac
m.
Abigail Uytenbogart
eleven children

Susannah Verplank
m. about April 20, 1669
John Garland[1]
of New York (*d.* 1673)

Daughter
m.
Pieterse Schuyler
Ancestors of the chief Schuylers of New York

Sylvester Garland, Esq.
b. about 1670
d. at New Castle, Del., 1719 (?)
m. first about 1691
Name of wife ~~unknown~~ **Soetji Vanderculin**

Matthias
b. 1672 or 1673

John[2]
b. about 1692
d. 1714
m. Mary Green ?

Suit Garland
b. about 1694
d. Dec. 24, 1736
m. Feb. 5, 1713
Rev. James Anderson
b. Edinburg, Scotland Nov. 17, 1678
d. Marietta, Pennsylvania July 16, 1740

Abraham

Daughter
m.
James Cebron

Sylvester[2]

George Stuart[1], Esq.
d. 1732, in Pennsylvania
m.
Jean

Garland and nine others

Ann[1]
b. July 24 1716 (?)

John **Stuart**[1]
d. 1749 at Marietta, Pa.
m. about 1735

James

Elizabeth
m.
Samuel Fulton[1], Esq.

Frank
m.
Daviess

Mary
m.
Capt. James Patterson[2]

George*[2], *Col.
b. Nov. 10, 1736
d. Aug. 13, 1787
m. about 1758
Margaret Harris

Suit[1]
b. about 1737
d. Oct. 2, 1813
m. Sep. 21, 1758
Matthew Harris

Jean[2]
m.
Stewart Rowan[1]

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

Recent investigations require the following changes in the text of *Col. George Steuart and his wife Margaret Harris,* etc.

Insert this sheet between pages 4 and 5, and refer to items by number in the text where necessary.

1. "Vigne" (French), spelled phonetically in Dutch becomes Vinje, Vinge, Vienge, Finge, and sometimes Van Gee in early records.

2. "Jean" (French) becomes Jan in Dutch records.

3. The pioneer Vigne's name was not "Jean" but Guillaume (French), Willem (often in the mouth of his neighbors) and Guleyn or Gulyne (in Dutch records). So say Mr. van Laer, Archivist, State Library, N. Y., and J. H. Innes in *New Amsterdam and Its People,* pp. 396, 397.

4. This pioneer had a farm just east of the original Sheep Pasture and lying mostly east of the palisades that extended across the island and now form the line of Wall St.—the first farm apparently given to a settler. It may have extended to Maiden Lane where a brewery was built on it.

5. This pioneer's wife's name was Cevelyn, Cevelin or Cuville, in French, but was often written Cuvilje, Cuvillie, or Cuvilier, etc., in the records. So say Van Laer (private letter) and Innes (p.306). Her Christian name was Adrienne (French), or Adriana, Adriaentje, Ariaentje (in Dutch). Her first husband died before Apr. 30, 1632, when she made an antenuptial agreement with her second husband, Jan Jansen Damen, in behalf of her children. Damen was a prominent man, a brewer, whose name became attached to the farm, and who died before June 21st, 1651. She also died in 1655. Their house, in 1643, was on Broadway near the present Pine St. (Innes).

6. Of the Vigne children Maria and Christina were married when the antenuptial agreement, above mentioned, was made, while Rasel (Rachel) and Jean were minors, but these also were married before 1638 (Innes). When Maria married Verplanck she was the widow of Jan Roos, by whom she had children. Mr. Verplanck lived long at "The Ferry" in Smit's Vly just where Fulton St. crosses Pearl St. His will was signed Aug. 9, 1670, and probated July 24, 1672. Christina Vigne's husband was an early settler and a Dane. For a time they lived on Pearl St. west of Fulton. They had a daughter, Christina, who married Jacob Haie or Haies. Rachel's husband was Sec. of the Council under van Twiller, Kieft and Stuyvesant and an influential but crafty man. His farm lay east of Damen's and Maiden Lane, but he had a house also at 35 Pearl St. He mysteriously disappeared in 1656, and his wife died Feb. 18, 1663, leaving three children (minors). Jean Vigne was certainly the first white child born north of the Virginia settlement in the 13 original states. He lived a while on Maiden Lane at the brewery and a while in Smit's Vly at 225 to 231 Pearl St.

7. The Verplanck family in order of birth were as follows: (1) Abigail, m. Adrian Van Laer, Apr. 1672; (2) Gulian; (3) Catalina, m. D. P. Schuyler, Oct. 13, 1657; (4) Isaac, bap. June 26, 1641, who d. young; (5) Susannah, bap. May 25, 1642; m. *first* Marten van Waert, Dec. 4, 1660, *secondly* von Leijer, *thirdly* John Garland, *fourthly* Daniel Brown; (6) Jacomyntje, bap. July 6, 1644, d. probably an infant; (7) Arientje, bap. Dec. 2, 1646, m. Dec. 4, 1660, M. W. Van Der Poel, d. bet. 1688 and 1692; (8) Hillegond, bap. Nov. 1648, m. March 13 79-80, David Ackerman; (9) Another Isaac, bap. Feb. 26, 1651, m. A. Uytenbogart.

8. John Garland is mentioned in records as early as 1665 or 1666.

According to Dutch church records Reynier de Nys Vader-Koolen and wife Catalytie first settled in New York City, then in Delaware. A daughter Soetji Vanderculin (English spelling) was the first wife of Sylvester Garland.

ANCESTORS OF COLONEL GEORGE STEUART

I.—Jean Vigne

The first known rill of the genealogical streams flowing down to Colonel George Steuart[2] is found in the person of Jean (or Jan) Vigne[1] (or de Vigne) who migrated to New Amsterdam (now New York City) as early perhaps as 1614, the year in which the Republic of the United Netherlands, or Holland, took possession of the country on the Hudson River and called it New Netherland. He was a Frenchman, a Huguenot, from Valenciennes* in the Department of Nord, France. That Department was one of the Walloon Provinces, and appears to have been sometimes under the authority of Flanders, and sometimes under that of France.

"The Walloons are the descendants of the old Gallic Belgae who held their ground among the Ardennes Mountains when the rest of Gaul was overrun by the German conquerors, but became eventually Romanised, especially in their language, which appears now as a *patois*, or popular dialect, of French..... The Walloons of the present day resemble their French more than their German neighbours. They are squat and middle-sized, with powerful limbs, dark hair, and deep-sunk, fiery, dark-brown, or blue eyes. They surpass their Flemish neighbours in adroitness, activity, and skill; and their French, in earnestness, perseverance, and diligence. In impulsiveness they resemble the latter more than the former, but their anger sooner cools than that of the deeply feeling Fleming. The most eminent recent statesmen of Belgium are of Walloon descent."†

---

* *Memorial History of the City of New York*, p. 145.
† Chamber's *Encyclopædia*—Art. *Walloons*.

Jean Vigne or his wife, however, may have been related either by blood, or marriage, to Dutch stock; for his son Jean[2] in his will mentions cousins, named Verplank, Roos, and Tienhoven.

Before his arrival in the New World Jean Vigne must have been a married man with at least one child, Marie, but this did not prevent him and his family from appearing among the very earliest settlers of Manhattan Island; for his son Jean was the first male* child born of European parents in New Netherland. In proof of this fact we have the following statement from the Journal of the Labadists of Westphalia, who travelled to New York in 1679. They say:—

"We retraced our steps in the dark through a *valey* (salt meadow) and over water upon the trunk of a tree. We nevertheless reached home, having left the others in their revels. While in their company we conversed with the first male born of Europeans in New Netherland, named Jean Vigne. His parents were from Valenciennes, and he was now about sixty-five years of age."†

Like his Dutch neighbours, Jean Vigne, the pioneer, was undoubtedly a Protestant, and, like other Huguenots, may have sought a home in America to escape persecution. So at least thinks the author of the *Memorial History of New York* where (Vol. IV, p. 372) we find the following:—

"It is a significant and deeply interesting fact, that—

"Ere yet the rod of Holland ruled
Around Manhattan's shore,
The brave but banished Huguenot
His household thither bore.

"Thus, first of all, the Huguenot,
Cast out by kings to roam,
Here reared amid the wilderness
His new and simple home.

* The first female child was Sarah de Rapalje. She was probably born before Jean Vigne.

† Quoted in Stone's *History of New York City*, p. 96.

"Soon thro' the forest's fragrant air
The voice of childhood rang;
And e'en at eve a holy psalm
De Vigne's household sang.

"Here, hampered by no feudal code,
No law of church or state,
He lived the life that Nature lives,
Secure from human hate.

"For here this exile, banished far,
Found while he tilled the sod,
The boon that grand old France denied,
Freedom to worship God."

Judge Daly in his *Biographical Address on Gulian C. Verplank*, delivered before the Century Club, says: "Jean Vigne was one of the proprietors of the land surrounding 'The Collect,' or Great Fresh Water Pond, which existed up to the early part of the nineteenth century on the space now bounded by Broadway, Grand, Chatham, and Reade Streets." Smit's (or Smith's) Valley is also closely connected with the family and may once have been his residence. When he died is unknown. He left no will among the City records.

II.—Mrs. Jean Vigne

The wife of Jean Vigne, it is said, owned a farm near Wall and Pearl Streets, which seems to have been occupied by Guleyn Vigne in 1642 and by her son Jean in 1679. It may have been the family homestead. She probably outlived her husband, but the date of her death is unknown, nor can we give either her Christian or her maiden name.

Mr. and Mrs. Vigne, according to Lamb, had at least four children, and probably more. These are named below, but the order of birth is not known:—

1. **Marie**, or **Maria**, through whom our Steuart genealogy is traced. She married Abraham I. Verplank in 1630.

2. **Jean**[2], born about 1614. He was a brewer as well as a farmer, and occupied the old homestead. For a time he lived in Smith's Valley, a low part of New York City on the east side. He was a man of prominence in the city—a Great Burgher as early as 1657 when there were only twenty of this class in the city, and a Schepen during the years 1655, 1656 and 1663. He was married, but appears to have died childless. His wife, who died before he did, is named in his will Emmerante Vander Sluys. He made his will February 2, 1688, and this was probated January 4, 1689. Hence at his death he must have been about 75 years of age.

3. **Christina**, who, according to Lamb,* married Dirck Volakersten, is called by her brother, in his will, "my deceased sister Christina Dorkson."

4. **Rachel**, who married Cornelis Van Tienhoven.

5. **Guleyn** (?) A Guleyn Vigne had a farm near what is now the corner of Pearl and Wall Streets, and this farm is supposed to be the same as that referred to above in speaking of Jean[1] Vigne's wife. Hence she is taken to be Guleyn's mother, although she might have been his sister-in-law. The name Gulain (Guleyn), it may be remarked, is found among Maria Vigne's children and other descendants.

III.—Maria Vigne

This daughter of Jean Vigne, the pioneer, was doubtless born at Valenciennes, France, and must have been a member of his family when he came to New York; for she is said to have been married in 1630, and she would hardly have been old enough to enter into marriage relations at that time had she been born afterwards. Of her life we have few traces. She died before

* Lamb's *History of New York*, Vol. I, pp. 286, 287.

The Verplanck House, Fishkill Landing, N. Y. Baron Steuben's Headquarters.
Place where the Society of the Cincinnati was organized in 1783.

February 2, 1688-89, as appears from her brother Jean's will, who calls her his deceased sister Maria Verplank, and speaks of her heirs. Her husband was Abraham Isaacson Verplank.

IV.—Abraham Isaacson Verplank

Or Plank, as he was sometimes called, or Verplanck, as now generally written, brings to us a new stream in the onflow of our genealogical descent. "In 1630," says Judge Daly, in the *Address* referred to, "four years after the purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians, when the entire population, men, women, and children, did not exceed 300 souls, he was married to Maria Vigne. As his name indicates, he was of Old Batavian stock, half Flemish and half Dutch, of Brabant and Zealand, a race distinguished for probity, frugality and firmness; for independence of mind, a tolerant spirit, capacity for public affairs, and the love of letters." He was the first immigrant and the common ancestor of the Ver Plancks; though we know not the exact date of his arrival in this country.

"He bought part of Pauw's tract of land at or in the vicinity of Jersey City, where he established a flourishing farm and, by sales of land to others, a thriving agricultural settlement. In 1641 he was selected one of the Council of 'Twelve Men,' the first attempt at anything like representative government in the Colony.

"His conduct as a representative in opposing and persecuting the Indians was quite violent and turbulent, and brought down upon him and his associates the condemnation of higher authorities; nor can we justify him in his procedure."

But he still flourished and grew in favor under the subsequent Government of Stuyvesant. "In 1649 he was the owner of a plot of ground adjoining the fort, upon which he had a house

and garden, which I suppose to have been the site of the present Bowling Green, as it was taken that year to be used as an open place, for the holding of weekly fairs and markets."

"In 1655 his name appears upon the list of those required to pay taxes." April 17, 1657, he or his son Abram became a "Small Burgher."

"In 1665 he appears as a witness to a treaty which Stuyvesant effected with the Indians for the acquisition of lands upon the South River, in Delaware, of which he became one of the grantees."

But he was litigious, and no respecter of ordinances, and became involved in law suits.

"He was one of the signers of the remonstrance urging the inexorable Stuyvesant to capitulate to the English," and "upon the capitulation of the city Abraham Ver Planck was one of 272 who swore allegiance to the English, and with that act, which occurred in 1644, his name disappears from our records."*

Schuyler, in his *History of New York* (Vol. I, p. 292), says that Abraham Isaacs Verplanck had a farm at Paulus Hook (Jersey City) and another on the Delaware of 200 acres, and a lot in Smith's Valley, in New York City, on which he lived. But he did not take rank with the rich men of the city.

In 1665 he was living in Smith's Valley where Jean Vigne also lived.

Twenty-five years afterwards (May 9, 1688) a deed was given by Abraham Verplanck, Senior, for a piece of land in Smith's Valley belonging to the estate of Gulian Verplanck, deceased. Whether this Abraham was Gulian's father, or his brother, is uncertain.

* Most of the above quotations were taken from the *Biographical Address on Gulian C. Verplanck, his Ancestry, Life, and Character*, by Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, LL.D., published by Appletons in 1870. This Address was delivered before the Century Club, New York. The quotations and statements made above are sometimes condensed. The reader is also referred to that *Address* for additional information.

Abraham Isaacson Verplanck left no will, and the date of his death is uncertain; nor do we know whether he or his wife died first.*

Schuyler, who gives in his *History of New York* (Vol. I., pp. 292—295) a considerable account of the Verplanck family, says that Abraham I. Verplank had nine children—three sons and six daughters.

I. **Gulian,**† the eldest, became the wealthiest, and founded the best known branch of the family. He was a prosperous merchant of New York, having his store upon Pearl Street, which then faced the water between Broad and Whitehall Streets. He was regarded so trustworthy that, along with two others, he was charged with the care and settlement of Governor Lovelace's estate. In 1673 when the Dutch repossessed themselves of the city, he was one of five selected by the Government, out of fifteen recommended by the inhabitants, for the office of Schepen. In 1674 when the English retook the city his estate was put down as 5,000 florins, being the twenty-eighth in the list of richest men. "A few years afterwards (with Francis Rombout) he purchased land at Fishkill, on the Hudson and became one of its founders—the first settlement made in Dutchess Co." He married Hendrickje Wessels, "the belle of New Amsterdam," June 1 (or 20), 1668. His will is dated April 22, 1684, and his wife became administratrix, March 29, 1685. He is said to have left eight children, only four of whom, however, are named in his will. During the Colonial period his descendants were "people of figure" and "by intermarriage with the leading English and Dutch families, the Bayards, and the Ludlows, the Van Cortlandts and the Beekmans, they increased in wealth and social importance." Thus they acquired Verplanck's Point on the Hudson. Their homestead at Fishkill, which was built about 1700, and still stands, is historic as the

* The Verplanck Arms are given in Lamb's *History of the City of New York*, Vol. II, p. 300, Note.

† This name is variously spelled.

head-quarters of Baron Steuben during the Revolution and the place where the Society of the Cincinnati was formed.

2. **Isaac**, the youngest child, is said to have married Abigail Uytenbogart, and to have settled in Albany, where he had 11 children.

3. Another *son* died young.

4. **Abram or Abraham** (?) At least it is difficult to place elsewhere a man of that name who appears often on the court records, down to 1700.

5. *A daughter*, who married Pieterse Schuyler, of Albany N. Y., and became the ancestor of a well-known family.

6. **Susannah**, through whom the Stewarts trace their lineage.

Of the other children I know nothing.

V.—Susannah Verplank

This I take to be the maiden name of John Garland's wife and assume that she was a daughter of Abraham Isaacson Verplank, whose children have just been enumerated. For, first, John Garland, in his will, calls his wife Susannah, mentions as his brother, Mr. Guyline Verplancke, and appoints him as one of his executors—the other being Francis Rombout, who was an intimate associate of the celebrated Gulian, son of Abraham Verplank. Secondly, we find in a list of marriage licenses published under the title, "New York Marriages," in which are "Licenses by Secretary of the Province of New York," the following:—"John Garland and Susannah Verplank, April 20, 1669."* Again, Susannah Garland's history seems to be so connected with the Verplanks both in New York and

*This is taken from a part entitled, "Orders, Warrants and Letters," Vol. I, p 417.

Delaware, as to admit of only one solution—that she was a Verplank herself. Moreover, we discover that her son Silvester called one of his children Abraham, probably after his maternal grandfather.

She must have been born as early as 1640 or 1645, and her birthplace was doubtless New York, or, as it was called then New Amsterdam.

She was married three times:—

First, to a man named Von Leijer, by whom she had at least one son, Guyleyne Von Leijer.

Secondly, to John Garland, as above stated, by whom she had two sons—Silvester and Matthias.

Thirdly, to Daniel Brown, by whom also she may have had children.

Until her second husband's death in 1673 or 1674, she seems to have resided in New York, and, during at least part of the time after her marriage to her third husband, she lived in Kent Co., Delaware, but said to be "in the territory of Pennsylvania," of which Delaware once formed a part; and here she was after her third husband's death as late as January 4, 1700, when we lose all trace of her. Her father had land in Delaware (see p. 8), and this may have been given to her, and thus her footsteps may have been directed thither.

It was her lot to administer on the estates of both her second and her third husbands, and Jan. 4, 1700, spelling her name Bruin, she gave a power of attorney to her "well-beloved son, Silvester Garland," to look after her material interests in New York, and recover any property there belonging to her. The witnesses to this last document were Abraham Verplank and Daniel T. D. B. Brown, and they appeared at New Castle, Delaware, May 6, 1701, to confirm their signatures.

VI.—John Garland,

Susannah Verplank's second husband, brings to the Vigne and the Verplank lines of descent a new strain in the progress of our family history; for the Garlands were probably English or Welsh, while the others, as we have seen, were French and Dutch.

Peter Garland, the mariner, whose descendants are given in "*Garland Genealogy*" by James Gray Garland, is said to have come from Wales between 1620 and 1627, and is first found as a resident at Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay, in 1637. The author remarks: "It is believed he is the ancestor of all the Garlands, North and South. They were of the Sussex branch of the Garland family and moved from England into Wales, the other families being in York and one in Lancashire. It is believed the ancestor of the Sussex branch was John Garland, Warden of the Cinque Ports in the 15th Century. The name Garland is said to have been of Saxon origin, the German signifying 'gleaned from the land.'*

George Saintsbury, in his *History of Criticism* (Vol. I, p. 408) speaks of a John De Garlandia who wrote a work of some merit entitled *Ars Rhythmica* in the 12th Century. The name, as he finds it, points to a French origin. This John Garland, however, may have been born in England.

Whether John Garland, of New York, came from the above-mentioned John or the New England Peter is uncertain. Probably he was himself an original immigrant to America, but where he was born, or where he landed in the New World, we know not. His name appears to be spelt not only "Garland," but also "Gurland" and "Gærlant" in old records, especially Dutch. This might point to a Dutch origin; but probably the latter spellings only represented the pronunciation of the people of the place, while his marriage with a Dutch-French woman would only naturally follow from the circumstances of his residence.

* *Garland Genealogy.* A Coat of Arms is given in this book.

Of private records relating to him none remain; and of public records only five (possibly six) have been found:—his license to marry, his permit to trade with the Indians, his commission to trade in Delaware, a writ replevin, his will, and the appointment of his wife as administratrix of his estate and executrix of his will.

His license to marry Susannah Verplank has been given already in our account of his wife (p. 10).

His permit to trade with the Indians, extended also to his wife, and was given March 10, 1672.*

His commission to trade in Delaware was given March 20, 1673, while Deputy Governor Francis Lovelace was in office, and is published in Hazard's *Annals of Pennsylvania* (p. 404). It runs as follows:—

"License was given for John Garland to trade and traffic with the Indians, or others, at Whorekill in any goods not prohibited, and likewise to go up the river above New Castle in any vessel belonging to New York, according to toleration granted by Government in Council, 27th January last. The magistrates are required not to hinder him, any former orders notwithstanding."

The "writ replevin" may not refer to this John Garland inasmuch as it is not dated, but probably it does so refer. James A. Garland, Esq., of New York, speaks of it thus, "John Garland, of New York, appears as the subject of a writ replevin. The constable of New Utrecht, attached the sum of £20, part of which was realized by the sale of a span of horses belonging to Captain Sylvester Salisbury."

His Will is dated June 15, 1673, and was recorded in New York, Feb. 26, 1674, at the instance of John Sharpe, who desired to be administrator of the estate. It reads, *verbatim et literatim*, as follows:—

"In the name of God Amen, I John Garland, of the city of

* See *Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series.*

New Yorke, being weake in Body, but of perfect good memory, do make this my last Will and Testam^t, in manner and forme following, That is to say, Imprimis, I bequeath my Soul into the hands of God, my Creator, from whom I received it, assuredly trusting to receive Salvation through the precious death and blood of my deare Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ And my Body to the Earth to be Buryed according to the discretion of my two executor^es hereafter named.

"Item, I give and bequeath unto my deare wife, Susannah Garland, my Riding Horse, Together with all my Goods and Debts, by Bill, Bond, Booke, or Bookes whatsoever (except hereafter excepted).

"Item, I give and bequeath to my eldest sonne Silvester Garland, All my wearing Cloathes together with my Sword, Pistolls and ffurniture thereunto belonging. And for my Horses and Mares, now running upon Staten Island, my will and meaning is, That they shall be equally divided between the said Silvester, and Matthias Garland my second sonn and Guyleyne Von Leijer a sonne by my wife's former Husband, Hereby earnestly desiring my Trusty and wel beloved Brother Mr. Guyline Ver Plancke and my welbeloved ffriend Mr. Francois Rumbout to bee my Executor^es to see this my last will and Testament put in Execucion, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; In witness^e whereof I hereunto set my hand and Seal this fifteenth day of June in the year^e of our Lord God one Thousand six hundred Seventy and three.

John (*Seal*) Garland

Signed sealed and published to be my last will and Testam^t in p^es^ence of

John Carr
Will Tom
Ed. Cantwell
Ralph Hutchinson

For the purpose of securing the execution of this will letters of administration were granted to Susannah Garland, April 15, 1675, as follows:

"Whereas John Garland late an Inhabitant of this City deceased did in his last will and Testament nominate and desire Mr. Guylyne ver Plancke and Mr. Francois Rombouts of this city Merchants to bee Executoes in Trust of his Estate for the use of Susannah his wife and the children in the said will set forth, But the said persons so nominated having in the Mayor's Court of this city Publickly renounced their said Executorship, and refused any way to intermedle with Estate of the deceased whereby it became lyable to bee administered on by any other, And whereas Susannah, the widdow and Relict of the said deceased did since make application to the said Court of Mayor and Aldermen, that shee might Administor upon her husband's Estate, to the end that the Creditoes being first satisfied she might know what trust to for the maintenance of herselfe and Children which said Court did allow to her Request upon the Condicons in the Law for Administracons exprest and have recommended the same unto me for my Confirmacon; These psents may Certifie all whom it may concerne That the said Susannah, widdow and Relict of John Garland dec'd is Admitted and Confirmed to all intents and purposes Administratrix of the Estate, Goods and Chattels of her said Husband; And the said Susannah hath hereby full Power and Lawfull Authority to enter upon, and take or keepe possession of the premisses and to dispose thereof as farre as it will go to the Creditoes. And what shall remaine to the use of herselfe and children as neare as may be according to the will of the deceased and according as Administrators by the Laws of this Government are allowed to do; She giving Security for the performance of whatsoever the Law shall require upon the Account:

Given under my hand and Seale in New Yorke this 15th day of Aprill in the 27th yeare of his Ma'ties Reigne Annoque Dni 1675. E. ANDROS S.

From the above documents we learn that John Garland was a citizen of New York, that he was married to Mrs. Van Leijer, a widow (*nee* Susannah Verplank, sister of Gulian Verplank) about April 20,1669, that he had two sons and a stepson, that he had a considerable stock of horses on Staten Island, that he traded with the Indians and others (partly by sea vessels) in the State of Delaware, especially at Whorekill which was near Cape Henlopen, that probably he had close business relations with Capt. Salisbury: that apparently he sometimes rendered himself liable to law suits, that he was a believing Christian, that he died between June 15, 1673, and February 26, 1674, that through the refusal of the executors named in his will to act, his estate was not administered upon for a considerable length of time, and that his widow was finally appointed to do this business. We also infer that his standing was quite respectable, or he would not have called Francois Rombout his "well-beloved friend." Rombout was once Mayor of New York and for many years a very prominent citizen. John Garland could not have been very old at the time of his death and may have been under thirty.

The children of John Garland and his wife Susannah (Verplank) Garland were two in number, as follows:—

1. **Silvester,** the elder, who continues our line of descent.
2. **Matthias,** the younger, born probably in 1672 or 1673.

VII.—Silvester Garland, Esquire.

Silvester (or Sylvester) Garland must have been born about 1670 in New York. From whom he was named is uncertain. Naturally he would be called after his grandfather Garland. But, in the absence of any knowledge of a Silvester Garland of a preceding generation, we imagine that he might have got his name from the above mentioned Capt. Sylvester

Salisbury with whom his father was in close business connection. In that case Capt. Salisbury would doubtless be a blood relation—possibly John Garland's mother's father, or her brother; and this leads us to suppose that Salisbury blood also enters into the constitution of Col. George Steuart's ancestry.

By his father's will Silvester Garland[1] inherited the paternal sword—perhaps as a mark of superior birth-right, and an indication that he would be considered the protector of the family.

Probably he followed the fortunes of his mother, who married again and went to Kent Co., Delaware, to live: for that State is the place where his lot was cast in subsequent life.

The first trace of him after his father's death is found in the *Colonial Records* of Pennsylvania (vol. i, p. 376), where mention is made of the theft of two silver cups from Silvester Garland by an Indian, and where the action of the Provincial Council in regard to it is recorded. The cups were secured by Garland before May 29, 1693. The Council passed their resolution June 5, 1693. He must therefore at that time have been living in the Province of Pennsylvania of which Delaware then formed a part.

Next he appears as witness to a Delaware deed, Oct. 7, 1695, and other instances of a similar character occur in 1695, 1696, 1697, 1701, 1702 and 1705—all recorded at Wilmington, Delaware. In one case at least he signs his name Selv^{r} Gaerland.

May 6, 1701, he got the power of attorney from his mother, Mrs. Susannah Brown, to look after her claims in New York; and August 24, 1703, he gave a similar power of attorney to William Anderson, a resident of that city.

Oct. 13, 1701, complaint is made against him before the Council for selling rum to the Indians, and he is put under bonds not to do so thereafter. *

* See *Colonial Records* of Pennsylvania, Vol. II, pp. 33, 45, 48.

Oct. 10, 1706 ("5th year of Queen Anne"), he got the deed of a place known as "Oakburne," containing 200 acres, located on White Clay Creek, for eighty pounds sterling. In this deed he is said to be a merchant of New Castle County.

August 15, 1707, he and Roolofe De Hass and Thomas Janvier bought land in New Castle for a Presbyterian Church. He and De Hass are called "merchants, undertakers and agents." De Hass and Janvier were French Protestant immigrants (Huguenots). Probably all three were ecclesiastical officers (elders) at that time: but, if not, they were at least the leading men. Eighteen feet more of land adjoining the above was bought in 1712 for the purpose of enlarging the church lot.

Oct. 1, 1709, Silvester Garland purchased from John Heally a place named "Change" on the "West side of the Delaware River on the S. E. side of a Beanth of Appoquinimink Creek," containing 500 acres, for 186 pounds sterling.

The same day another deed was given by Jonas Arskin confirming to Silvester Garland the farm called "Oakburne" above noticed.

Feb. 5, 1713, his daughter Suit married the Rev. James Anderson, their pastor.

Nov. 10, 1714, he was appointed a justice of the peace and obtained the title "Esquire."

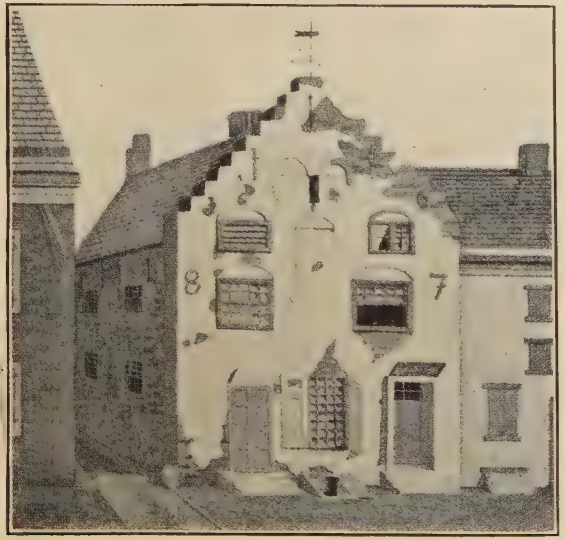
In December, 1714, his eldest son John[2] died appointing him executor of his will.

Jan. 5, 1715, Silvester Garland is mentioned as one of the executors, and an intimate friend, of Sigfreedus Alrichs, one of the earliest and most prominent residents of New Castle, and the ancestor of an interesting progeny.

As early as March 21, 1715, Esquire Garland was appointed Deputy Registrar for the County of New Castle in virtue of a commission granted him by the Hon. Charles Gookin, Esq., Governor of the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex; and many records of his, made in this capacity down to May 22, 1717

New Castle—River Frount.

First Presbyterian Church.



Old Tile Roof House, New Castle, Del.

are found in the Court House at Wilmington. It is also said that "for many years the office of prothonotary, recorder of deeds, registrar of wills, and clerks in the different courts, were held by the same person, and the duties in several of these was conducted by deputy;" and among the persons thus serving was Silvester Garland. His predecessor was Rowland Fitzgerald, and his successor John French.

Sep. 20, 1715, we find his name on the list of the elders of the Presbytery of Philadelphia which sat in New Castle that year. This was at that time the highest court of the church. The Synod was not formed till two years later. Whether Silvester Garland was one of the original elders of New Castle church is uncertain, but probable. Thomas Janvier is put forward by some as the first elder in New Castle, but his name does not appear on the minutes of Presbytery before the organization of Synod, or in the Synod's minutes afterward, although the names of Segfrigus Alricks (Sigfriedus Alrichs), Rowlaph Dehaws (Rooloffe DeHass) and Sylvester Garland do appear.

July 3, 1715, he was married at New York to Anne Sebra, probably the daughter of Clement Sebra and Janitia Erwin, who were married on, or about, July 16, 1675. The record in New York is as follows: "Silvester Gaerlant and Anne Sebra, Ingeterkent—Júnÿ. 30, 1715; Getrouwt July 3, 1715."*

Feb. 5, 1717, or 1718, John Heally deeded to Silvester Garland the farm on which he lived. It contained 371 acres and was located on Appoquinimink Creek. This transaction appears to be the consummation of that which was begun Oct. 1, 1709, although the number of acres mentioned is not the same in both cases.

Feb. 9 (1717 or 1718), John Verdeman deeded to Silvester Garland, of New Castle, merchant, for 124 pounds, 313 acres and 61 perches of land on the Appoquinimink.

* *Marriages—Dutch Church, N. Y.*, 1639–1801, p. 124.

Oct. 7, 1718, Sylvester Garland wrote his will, and June 19, 1719, this will was probated, showing that he must have died between these dates and probably in June, 1719. The will, which was apparently penned by himself, reads* as follows :—

"In the name of God Amen I Sylvester Garland of the Town of New Castle upon Delaware Merchant being sick and weak of body but of sound and perfect Sense and Memory thanks to be God therefore and knowing how fraile humane Nature is and that it is appointed for all men Once to Dye Do make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in Manner and form following viz^{t}.

"Imp^{rs} First and principally I give and bequeath my Soul into the hands of Almighty God from whom I had it hopeing, through the Meritorious Cross and passion of my blessed Saviour Christ to obtain remission and forgiveness for all my transgressions and Sins and my body to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executors herein afternamed and as to what worldly Substance it hath pleased God to bestow upon me here on Earth I give and bequeath as follows :—

"1 Item I will and bequeath that all my Just Debts of what nature soever together with my funeral charges and the Probat of this my will and Testament be first paid and discharged.

"2 Item I Give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Anne Garland the one third according as the Law in such Cases prescribes of my Estate to her and her heires and assigns for Ever Together with my Negro Boy Called ffrank during her Natural Life.

"3 Item I give and bequeath unto my son Abraham Garland a Tract of Land containing Two hundred and thirty acres Scituate at White Clay Creek being the land I formerly bought from Jonas Arskain Together with two Cows two Calves, two pair of Gold buttons and a Silver handled sword to him and his heires and assigns for ever.

* Where the letter s is doubled old long letters resembling *f* are used. These, however, are not reproduced in this printed copy.

"4 Item I Give and bequeath unto my Son Silvester Garland the dwelling house wherein I now live—together with the Lott thereunto belonging and the bolting house and all the Outhouses except the peice of Ground that is ffenced in and is always reserved for the burial ground of my family, likewise I bequeath to my Said Son Silvester One negro Boy Called Samm—one Gold Seal three pair of Gold buttons and one Silver handled Sword to him and his heires—and assigns for Ever.

"5 Item I Give and bequeath unto my daughter Sodt Anderson the house and Lott next adjoining to my own dwelling house wherein she formerly dwelt and one Negro Boy called Plim to her and her heirs and assigns for Ever.

"6 Item I give and bequeath unto my Grand Daughter Susannah Garland the daughter of my son John Garland the Sume of sixty pounds to be paid by my Executors when she shall be of age or marries which shall first happen.

"7 Item I Give and bequeath unto my Son in Law James Cebron the sume of ffifteen pounds to him and his heires and assigns for Ever. As also a Suite of Mourning.

"8 Item It is my further will and desire that my Executors hereafter named shall Sell all my lands and Tenements that I have not herein bequested for the payments of my Just Debts as Soon as conveniently they can after my decease. And also that y^e^ whole remainder of all my Estate both Reall and personall I give and bequeath unto my Son Silvester Garland to him and his heires and assigns for Ever. Reserving only to my other children that in Case my Said Son Silvester should Dye before he comes of Age Then my further will and bequest is that the Estate hereby given him shall be equally divided between my Daughter Sodt Anderson, my Son Abraham Garland and my Grand Daughter Susannah Garland to them and their heires and assigns for Ever.

"9 Item I further will and desire that in Case my Grand Daughter Susannah Garland should Dye before she be of age or

Marryed Then the Sixty pounds hereby bequested unto her should be Equally Divided between my daughter Sodt Anderson and my Son Abraham Garland to them and their heires and assigns for Ever. And lastly I do hereby Constitute and nominate and appoint my Dearly beloved wife Anne Garland and my Son in Law Mr. James Anderson Executors of this my last will and Testament and I do also appoint the said James Anderson Trustee for my Son Silvester Garland during his Minority hereby making void and disannulling all former Wills made by me and allowing this to be my last will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seale the Seventh day of October *Anno Dni* One thousand Seven hundred and Eighteen."

Signed Sealed published and declared by the Testator as his last will and Testament In presence of us } Silves^{r} Garland (Seal)*

ROBERT CROSS
WILLIAM DIXON
ROWL'D FITZGERALD

The probate reads as follows :—

"Be it remembered that on the nineteenth day of June *Anno Dni* 1719 Came before me the Rev. Robert Cross† and William Dixon and Rowland FitzGerald‡ and made oath upon the Holy Evangelist, of Almighty God that they saw and heard Silvester Garland Signe Seale publish and declare the will inwritten and annexed as his last Will and Testament and that at the time of doing thereof he appeared unto them to be in his perfect Senses and that they are the three subscribing Witnesses thereto.

"Witness my hand
JOHN FFRENCH, *Regr.*"

* Silvester Garland's seal is in black wax, well preserved. It represents the side of a man's head, face and neck-stock—nose somewhat turned up, lips thick, hair pompadoured and tied with a ribbon back of the crown, with a tuft hanging down, and whiskers on the side of the face. The figure is rather too narrow for reality.

† Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, New Castle, after Mr. Anderson left—afterwards settled at Jamaica, Long Island, and after that in Philadelphia.

‡ Former Registrar.

The administrators rendered some account March 9, 1720. But evidently the whole estate was not settled; for November 8, 1727 ("the first year of King George") a deed was made out by James Anderson of Donegall Twp., Pennsylvania, County of Chester, gentleman, at present sole acting executor of the Testament and will of Sylvester Garland, to Hugh Laing of land called "Cheange" on the W. Side of Delaware river and on the S. E. side of Branch of Apoquinimink Creek (Sassafras Creek), containing 371 acres, in which is found the following language:

"Anna Garland, widow of Sylvester, was originally an executor but Inasmuch as y^{e} said Anna Garland did afterwards intermarry and also accounted with y^{e} Orphans Court for the said County of New Castle for as much of s^{d} Esteat which was of y^{e} Deceast as had come in to her hands or possession and thereupon gave up her executorship &c the said James Anderson having taken upon himself y^{e} office of Exec^{r} and trustee as aforesaid became sole execut^{r} &c."

The above mentioned facts and documents taken mostly direct from the official, court-house records at Wilmington, throw considerable light on Silvester Garland's character and history. They show that his married life was spent almost entirely, if not altogether, in Delaware, and especially in New Castle,* to which he may have moved from Kent Co., which lay farther south, that he was a merchant and an Indian trader, and that he acquired an unusual amount of property in farms, town residences, and slaves. They show also that while he once made the mistake of selling liquor to Indians, he stood high in the estimation of his rulers, his church brethren, and the community in general, filling honorably the positions of Elder, Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Registrar, while one of his daughters

* Webster is certainly mistaken when he says that Silvester Garland was "of the Head of Apoquinimy," although as we have seen he owned land on the Apoquinimink Creek, and may have lived there for a time.

made a respectable alliance in her marriage with the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the place.

Delaware was first settled by the Swedes about 1638. In 1654 or 1655 it was captured by Governor Stuyvesant of New Amsterdam and became a Dutch dependency. In 1665 it was seized by the English Duke of York and came under the control of Great Britain by which it was held ever afterwards down to the Revolution, except during a short time in 1673 and 1674 when it reverted to the Dutch, as New York did. The Duke of York, however, sold it to William Penn in 1681, after which (except for two years 1692—1694) it was regarded as a part of the Province of Pennsylvania, although from the year 1703 its inhabitants enjoyed th e privilege of having a legislature of their own. In all these changes the character of the immigration participated, corresponding in each period with the regnant power. Swedes, Dutch, and British, in succession flocked to its shores, and, there intermingling and interrmarrying, produced an amalgamated race.

New Castle dates from 1640 when a Swedish barque landed with immigrants and made a settlement, called Sandhuken (Sandy Hook), under the standard of the great Gustavus Adolphus. Seventeen years afterward, April 21, 1657, Jacob Alrichs arrived with a colony from Amsterdam, Holland, and called the place New Amstel. It was built around a fort previously erected, called Casimir. One year afterwards the town contained one hundred houses. In 1672, after the English took it, it was incorporated, and called New Castle. Oct. 27, 1682, Penn landed and bestowed upon it special privileges. After this for many years it became the chief port on the Delaware Bay for the disembarkation of emigrants from the old world and the gateway through which a constant stream of settlers (German, English, Scotch, and Scotch-Irish) found its way to various parts of Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. This made it a great trading point and explains why merchants

like Silvester Garland grew rich. But in size and population it was surpassed by Philadelphia, and later still by Wilmington. At present it is a quiet, scattered town of two or three thousand inhabitants.

No traces remain of Squire Garland's store, bolting house, or residence; nor do we know the location of the family burying ground where in all probability his remains were deposited. Not many years ago, however, one building still stood in the town, called "the tile house," which was erected in 1687; and doubtless this was a familiar object to the eyes of those of our ancestors who made New Castle their home.

Of Silvester Garland's first wife, the one through whom we trace our genealogy, we know nothing except that she must have lived with him ten or twelve years and may have died as late as 1714.

Of his second wife Anne Sebra mention has already been made (p. 19). After her husband's death she aided in the execution of his will; but, owing to a second marriage, she subsequently relinquished the rights of executrix and left the business to her step-son in law. She was living as late as 1727.

The children of Silvester Garland, probably all by his first wife, were the following, in the supposed order of their birth:

1. **John**[2], born probably about 1692; married Mary (Green ?), who after his death married Jacobus William Neering; lived on White Clay Creek; a merchant; will made Dec. 2, 1714, and probated Dec. 11, 1714; had one child SUSANNAH (probably named after her father's grandmother Verplank-Garland-Brown), who married a man named Bradford after Oct. 18, 1735,* but before July 14, 1740,† when she was still living. John Garland's seal was a large-antlered stag, in the act of running.

* See her deed of that date.
† See Rev. James Anderson's will.

2. **Sodt,** or **Suit,** through whom Col. George Steuart derived his descent; born 1694.

3. **Abraham**, who was probably named after his father's grandfather Abraham Verplank, or his father's uncle of the same name. He got from his father a farm on White Clay Creek.

4. A *daughter,* who married James Cebron, but probably died childless before her father's will was made, Oct. 7, 1718.

5. **Silvester**; under age when his father made his will; got the home place, and was made residuary heir; no further trace.

VIII.—Sodt Garland

This lady, the daughter of Silvester Garland, is named "Sodt" in her father's and her brother John's wills, but by Webster, "Suitt," and on her tombstone "Suit;" while the same name is perpetuated among her posterity, under the forms "Sutia," "Sutiah," and "Satira." Where the word came from we cannot tell. Possibly it was the Christian, or the family, name of her mother, or of one of her mother's relatives. "Souter" is not an unknown appellation. It means "sewer."

Suit Garland was born, probably in New Castle, Delaware, in the year 1694—judging from her tombstone inscription. According to the registry of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, she was married to the Rev. James Anderson "12-5-1712" which means probably Feb. 5, 1713, according to the present style. Her name is recorded "Sout" and she doubtless married in Philadelphia. For some years after this she lived with her husband at New Castle in a house belonging to her father, but afterwards bequeathed to her. About 1717 she removed to New York, and in 1727 to Donegal, Lancaster (then Chester) County Pennsylvania. Several of her eleven

children were born in each of these places. She died at Donegal, Dec. 24, 1736. On one side of a torn leaf of the record in her husband's family Bible is a "reference to the death of a very beautiful woman by small-pox," who is supposed to have been Mrs. Anderson. The esteem in which she was held may be inferred from the number of her namesakes in every generation of her descendants. She lies buried in the Donegal churchyard under a large stone slab devoted to her memory and that of her husband.

IX.—Rev. James Anderson

Whom Sodt Garland married was one of the most prominent men in the Presbyterian Church of this country during its early days. Several sketches of his life and character have been published. These may be found in Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit* (vol. III, p. 19, note), Webster's *History of the Presbyterian Church* (pp. 326—332), Nevin's *History of the Presbytery of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Central* (pp. 98, 99), *Centennial History of the Presbytery of Carlisle,* (vol. II, pp. 17—21), *Pennsylvania Genealogies* (First edition, pp. 24, 25,) *Notes and Queries* edited by Dr. Egle (vol. I, p. 380), the *Presbyterian Weekly* of Philadelphia for Oct. 2, 1873, *History of Lancaster County* (pp. 774, 775), and elsewhere.

From these sketches, as well as from original sources, we learn the following :—

Rev. James Anderson was born in Edinburg, Scotland, November 17, 1678. Of his family we know little; but that little shows it to have been highly respectable. "A brother Hon. John Anderson, of Perth Amboy, N. J., was in 1712 made one of the Council of the Province in place of William Pinborne, Esq., and when he died in March, 1736, aged 73

years, he was President;" and for eighteen days, owing to the death of Gov. Cosby, he had been acting Governor of the Province.* A writer in the *Presbyterian* of October 21, 1903, says: "He was the Captain of the ship Kincorn, in the Scottish expedition to Darien and, after the failure of that enterprise, he settled in Monmouth, N. J., and married Anna Reid, daughter of another Scotchman." "Colonel" is the title given him on his tombstone.†

James Anderson was educated at Edinburg under the care of Principal Stirling, of Glasgow, and was ordained by Irvine Presbytery, November 17, 1708, "with a view of his settlement in Virginia," on the urgent call of Francis Makemie and others for ministers for that part of the country. He sailed March 6, 1709, and arrived on the Rappahannock, April 22, following, but, after a stay of six months, found matters there so unfavorable to the introduction of any religion but episcopacy, that he went northward, and, September 20, 1710, joined the Presbytery of Philadelhpia. He then settled at New Castle where he remained seven years as pastor.

The Presbyterian Church of New Castle was composed of Dutchmen, Huguenots, Scotch-Irish, and other settlers, who were non-episcopalians. There had been religious services in the place by various branches of the Lutheran or Reformed Church almost from the beginning. Finally the Presbyterians acquired a permanent foothold and absorbed the greater part of the strength of these different classes. As early as 1702 the Rev. John Wilson preached in the court-house. The next year he returned. And from that time on he appears to have served

* See Webster (p. 332), and Mulford's *History of New Jersey* (p. 333). Gov. Hunter appointed him to the Council in place of a Churchman, because, although a Dissenter, he was "a man of sense."

† His son John Anderson, Esq., was one of the nine incorporators of the Synod of New Jersey, as named in the grant made, February 21, 1749, and a Judge in the County Courts. He died in his 90th year, July 19, 1793, and is buried in the *Tennent* grave-yard. Several descendants served in the Revolution; and the State, as well as the Church found the family faithful and zealous.

Wall Street Church

Wall Street and Broadway close of XVIII Century.

the congregation quite regularly, after a time supplying also White Clay Creek and Apoquinimy, or Drawyer's Creek. But he was never installed as a pastor, says Webster, and after Mr. Anderson arrived "he probably devoted all his time to White Clay until his death in 1712."

Mr. Anderson was, therefore, the first regular pastor of the New Castle congregation. And his labors appear also to have been very acceptable to the people, for they objected to his removal to New York when a call came to him from that city, in 1717.*

The Presbyterian Church in New York was probably started by the Rev. Francis Makemie, who preached there as early as January 19, 1707. But for about ten years it had no regular organization, and, for some time longer, no building. In 1716, however, they took measures to form a regular congregation, and the next year made out a call for the Rev. James Anderson, of New Castle, who had providentially preached for them "with much profit" while on a visit to the city in 1716, when they are said to have been a small handful of people. He is described to have been at that time "a man of talent and piety—a graceful and popular preacher." After careful consideration of the call, Mr. Anderson's Presbytery allowed him to accept, and in the autumn of 1717, he was installed as the first Presbyterian pastor of the City of New York.

At first he preached, by permission, in the City Hall; and the congregation increased in numbers and importance.

"In a series of interesting letters, written in December, 1717, to Principal Stirling, of Glasgow, describing his new pastorate and urging his claims for immediate assistance," he says: "This place, the City of New York, where I now am is a place of considerable amount [probably *account*] and very populous, consisting, as I am informed, of about 3,000 families or housewives. 'Tis a place of as great trade and business, if not more,

* Erskine says, 1716.—*Centennial Memorial, Carlisle Presbytery*, Vol. II, p. 18.

as any in North America. In it are two ministers of the established Church of England, two Dutch ministers, one French, an Anabaptist, also a Quaker Meeting." Further on he says: "The people here who are favorisers of our church persuasion, as I have told you, are yet but few and none of the richest, yet for all, I am not without hopes that with God's blessing and concurrence they shall in a little time increase. The chief thing in all appearance now wanting is a good, large, convenient house, a church to congregate in." He concludes by saying: "I believe by this time you smell my drift. I don't know how to begin to beg any more at your door lest I should be reckoned (to use our own Scots' word) mislear'd. But if any of your substantial merchants, or some other Synod, could be prevailed upon to contribute toward the building of a Scots' Church, ah, how acceptable it would be to us, how serviceable it would be to religion and our interests in this place.*

Among the members of the congregation were Patrick Macknight, Dr. John Nicholl, Gilbert Livingston, Thomas Smith, William Smith, and William Livingston—all well-known citizens. The Livingstons were grandsons of the celebrated John Livingston, minister of Ancrum, and the ancestors of some of the prominent people of that name in New York and New Jersey in subsequent times. Gov. Hunter was also a great friend of the church.

In 1718 land was purchased for a building and the next year a house was erected upon it.† This lot previously known as "Stattenburg's Garden," was bounded by Wall, Broadway and Nassau Streets, and was 88 ft. by about 120 ft. fronting on Wall.

A heavy debt, however, rested on the congregation after the building was finished, and Mr. Anderson felt constrained

* The above extracts are taken from an article published in the *New York Observer*, bearing the date of October 18, 1894.

† Webster. The deed was made to the Rev. James Anderson and others, July 1, 1780. See Record Book 30, p. 134. A similar deed was made to John Nicholls, May 5, 1721. See Book 30, p. 158.

to write to Scotland in 1723 as follows :—"We are now brought to the utmost pinch of necessity, so that if we meet not with speedy relief, we shall in all human probability be obliged to quit striving and give up our interest in this place." "The need of the young church was too apparent to be overlooked," says the writer of the article in the *New York Observer* above referred to. "In 1724 £401 was sent and it was arranged that the church building should be secured to Presbyterians for future use by a bond of £2000." Subscriptions had been solicited with great urgency throughout New York, Connecticut and Scotland and about £600 was collected before the process of erection began, none of which it seems had come from Scotland.

The church had great difficulty in getting a charter, owing to the opposition of Episcopalians. This may have been one reason why the Rev. James Anderson and others in whose names the title to the property stood, transferred it, May 16, 1730, to the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, who had official and legal standing even in the eyes of the English Church.

But Mr. Anderson's pastorate did not continue in all respects prosperous and pleasant. Some of his people turned against him, and complained to Presbytery that his settlement was irregular, and two of his sermons offensive. But Presbytery sustained him; though they said, "the terms of his sermons in some passages were not so mild and soft as they could have wished." This, however, did not end the trouble, Thomas Smith, one of the disaffected, sent to New Haven for some one to start a new congregation, and, as a result, the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, then barely nineteen, preached to Smith and his friends from August, 1722, till April 26, 1723; but this was the end of organized opposition to Anderson from this quarter. However, it is probable that his "strict Presbyterianism," and "rather severe preaching," and the consequent

indifference of some of his members to his pecuniary support,* as well as a new difficulty which arose between Dr. Nicholl† and the officers of the church about money matters, were the causes of his early determination to remove elsewhere.

September 24, 1726, he got a call from Donegal Church in Chester (now Lancaster‡) County, Pa., and accepted it; and having been installed the last Wednesday of August, 1727, became its first pastor.

Mombert calls this the oldest Presbyterian Church in Lancaster Co. Of its origin West, in his *Origin and History of Donegal and Carlisle Presbytery*, says: "In 1714, the tide of emigration, following up the eastern side of the Susquehanna, had reached the valley of the Chequesalunga, now in Lancaster Co., where Donegal Church was organized in that year."§ August 1, 1721, application was made by it to New Castle Presbytery for supplies. It was then called Chicken's Longus (or Chequesalunga). Gillespie, Cross, McGill, Hutchinson and Evans were among the first preachers sent. They served the church more or less regularly from 1721 to 1724, and in 1725 "Donegal" obtained one-sixth of Mr. Boyd's time, but Mr. Anderson was the first installed pastor.'

Donegal Township was the centre of a large Scotch-Irish settlement—immigrants from the north of Ireland, particularly County Donegal, whence the new settlement finally derived its name. They were an energetic, liberty-loving, religious people, strongly attached to the Presbyterian faith; and all possessed some worldly means. It is said that none were Redemptionists, that is persons who paid for their passage to America by service afterwards.

A beautiful spot three miles from Marietta, and about the same distance from Mt. Joy, was selected as their church home.

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* Arrears of salary were not paid until 1730.

† This name is variously spelled Nicholl, Nichols, and Nicoll.

‡ Lancaster Co. was organized from Chester, May 10, 1729.

§ *Centennial Memorial*, Vol. I, p. 50.

Donegal Church and Spring.
(By permission from Dr. Zigler's History.)

Donegal Grave Yard.
(By permission from Dr. Zigler's History.)

It is near a magnificent spring which pours forth its waters into the Little Chickies Creek. Here (at first in 1722, so said) a log structure was erected for the worship of God and, a few years afterward, during Mr. Anderson's time, one of stone, 75 feet long and 45 feet wide, was built which still stands in good condition, though the windows, doors, and seats have been somewhat changed, and the exterior has been plastered. Before it is the "Witness Tree," a magnificent oak, around which patriotic Scotch-Irish Church members are said to have vowed loyalty to the cause of the Revolution; and near by is the grave-yard in which so many of the forefathers were buried.*

Two hundred acres of glebe land were confirmed by patent by the Penns to the Rev. James Anderson and his elders John Allison[2], James Mitchell and David Hayes, June 4, 1740, only seven weeks before Mr. Anderson's death.†

Here Mr. Anderson served his Master in pulpit and pastoral work for about thirteen years; but from September, 1729, to November, 1732, he gave one-fifth of his time to Swatara, afterwards called Derry and also one-fifth of his time to Fishing Creek afterwards called Paxtang—having virtually become the first pastor of these congregations also, although they were not fully organized until Mr. Bertram's settlement, November 15, 1732.‡

After Mr. Anderson arrived at Donegal (in 1727) he purchased for £70 the plantation of Peter Allen, which he traded in 1728 to William Wilkins§ (son of Robert) for a farm of over

* The dates of the erection of the Church at Donegal, above noted, have been given by Samuel Evans, Esq., but are questioned by Dr. Ziegler, in his recent book on the Donegal Church. Dr. Ziegler also questions the tradition about the "Witness Tree," though how this tree could have otherwise got the name it bears is mysterious.

† This does not mean, of course, that the land had not previously been located or surveyed in the usual way long before, nor that the Church had to wait until 1740 before they erected a building for worship. People often delayed taking out a patent for years after they settled on a place.

‡ *Centennial Memorial of Carlisle Presbytery*, Vol. I, p. 55, and Vol. II, p. 17.

§ See *Notes and Queries*, 1900, pp. 191-192.

300 acres along the Susquehanna river, on the west end of the present site of Marietta, and joining the farm of George Stuart.*

Here a ferry was started to the York Co. side of the river which for several generations bore his family name, and became famous in Provincial times. And here his great grandson (the fourth James Anderson) November 16, 1804, in conjunction with David Cook, who owned the Stuart place below, founded the town now called Marietta.†

When Mr. Anderson settled at Donegal he discovered that most of the people occupied their lands without patents and some refused to pay quit rents. This arose partly, perhaps, from the death of William Penn in 1718, partly from a dislike of the proprietary system which had so oppressed them in Ireland, and which they thought unjust,‡ and partly from the impression that through their improvements and public services they furnished an abundant recompense for any benefits which they had received—a claim which the Government itself recognized in the ordinance of 1720 which "exempted them from rents in consideration of their being a frontier people, forming a cordon of defence, if needful."§ Mr. Anderson disliked the contention and, in order to secure a settlement, frequently visited James Logan or the Land Commissioners; and much good was done by his efforts.‖

But Mr. Anderson's influence and reputation were by no means confined to the locality in which he was settled. Throughout his whole ministry he was an active and prominent member of the church courts to which he belonged, whether

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* *Pennsylvania Genealogies*, first edition, pp. 24, 25.

† Samuel Evans, Esq., who says: "Anderson owned from the ferry to Elbow Lane; Cook from that to a parallel near the school-house. Anderson's half was first called New Haven; the other, Waterford. They compromised on Marietta—a combination, so said, of the Christian names of their wives;" but I have not been able to confirm this tradition.

‡ They were willing to pay taxes but not quit rents.

§ Rupp's *Dauphin Co.*, p. 52.

‖ Samuel Evans, Esq., Letter of February 27, 1894. For a fuller account see *Irish and Scotch Settlers of Pennsylvania*, pp. 8, &c.

Presbytery or Synod; and his efforts to establish Presbyterianism in the colonies were indefatigable.

Some of the letters which he wrote to Principal Stirling, of Glasgow, regarding the interests of the American Church have been preserved and are given by Prof. Briggs in his *American Presbyterianism* (pp. xx to xxxiii). The earliest is dated New Castle, August, 1716, and the latest New York, November 25, 1723.

While Mr. Anderson was pastor at New Castle, the Presbytery of Philadelphia resolved (September 21, 1716) to divide itself into three Presbyteries and organize a Synod. Of those named to constitute the Presbytery of New Castle, he stands at the head. He was also present as a member of the Synod at its first meeting, September 17, 1717; and when Donegal Presbytery was formed at Donegal, October 11, 1732, he was one of the four ministers present.

As a preacher he is said to have been "graceful and popular," "orthodox and godly;" as a man, talented, learned and pious; and as an ecclesiastic, prudent, vigilant, and influential—a leader among men.

The high esteem in which he was held by his brethren is indicated by the posts of honor to which he was appointed. Year after year, for a long time, he served on the Commission to perform Synodical business (should any occur) in the *interim* between one Synod Meeting and another. Thrice (in 1723, 1729, and 1739) he was chosen Moderator of the Synod, which was then the highest court of the Church. This was a greater number of times than, up to that date, had fallen to the lot of any other man.* When a Committee was appointed to consider overtures of Gilbert Tennent in regard to the "trials of candidates both for the ministry and the Lord's Supper," Mr. Anderson was made its Chairman, and

* He was nominated to the office as early as 1718, at the second meeting of the body.

the paper presented by this Committee on the subject, and unanimously approved by the Synod shows great excellence.* May 26, 1738, he with others was appointed by Synod† to go and wait upon the Governor and Council of Virginia and carry them a letter‡ asking them to throw no obstruction in the way of the propagation of Presbyterianism in that Dominion, but rather to countenance it—Synod agreeing to supply their pulpits while they were absent and to "bear their expenses in a manner suitable to this design."§ This work Mr. Anderson successfully performed (apparently alone), the next fall, returning with a letter from the Governor, William Gooch, written Nov. 4, 1738.‖ His conduct was approved by the Synod with thanks, and his expenses, fifteen pounds, allowed. In 1739, when Synod unanimously adopted a resolution to establish a seminary of learning, he was appointed with Messrs. Pemberton, Dickinson and Cross, to go to Europe, if possible, to prosecute the design.¶ To sum up all, his "name and fame are" indissolubly "associated with the early history of the Presbyterian Church in America."

When the Tennent controversy arose which resulted in the division of the church (1741-1744) and the formation (in 1745) of a new Synod called the Synod of New York, that stood aloof for thirteen years, Mr. Anderson evidently sympathized with the Old School party, and, had he lived, would undoubtedly have remained with the majority in the Synod of Philadelphia. He deprecated the censoriousness, and the "new measures," and the ecclesiastical insubordination, which appeared to characterize the other party, preferring the calmness, the charity, the orthodoxy, and the well tried methods of traditional Presbyterianism. It is said** that he met Whitefield, who

* *Records*, pp. 109, 110, 111.
† *Records*, p. 139.
‡ *Records*, p. 142.
§ *Records*, p. 139; also Nevin's *History of Presbytery of Philadelphia*, p. 99.
‖ *Records*, p. 147.
¶ *Records*, p. 149.
** By Webster, p. 147.

affiliated with the Tennent side, when he preached at Fagg's Manor* in Chester Co., Pa., and afterwards at New Castle, Delaware, and tried to get an interview with him to discuss his "mode of procedure," but was refused a hearing, partly, it seems, because he had previously resorted to the press in supporting his views. Evidently, as Dr. Gillett says, "he was a man of stern orthodoxy, of firm and decided opinions, and open and fearless in the expression of them"—a man of the John Knox type. To Dr. Stirling, of Glasgow University, he wrote in 1717, "May the Church of Scotland be ever preserved from anti-Christian superstitious dross in doctrine, discipline, and worship: may practical godliness be held more and more in esteem and renown, among all classes and degrees of persons; may your famous Universities flourish and prove real nurseries of God!" From this we learn something of his style and spirit.

Webster says that "after his death a worthless fellow sought to bring reproach upon him, and the Presbytery promptly came forward with a declaration that he was "high in esteem for circumspection, diligence, and faithfulness as a Christian minister."†

In worldly matters he appears to have been thrifty. He left a large estate, including lands on both sides of the river Susquehanna at Marietta, and the ferry between, besides personal property and slaves. In the light of our day, the last named kind of wealth would lower his reputation; but when he lived almost all men of means in that part of the country held slaves. The anti-slavery agitation had not yet begun.

Of Mr. Anderson's personal appearance we know nothing except by inference. The writer of the *Centennial History of the Presbytery of Carlisle,* in his sketch of the Rev. James

* No doubt on a Thursday in May, 1740, when there was a crowd of 12,000 people present. Whitefield preached only one other time there—on Nov. 22, 1740, after Anderson had died.

† Webster's *History*, &c., p. 332.

Anderson, and his family,* says: "The writer has met with two branches of this Anderson family, one at Donegal, in Lancaster Co., Pa., and the other in Washington Co., Pa., between which there was a striking resemblance. They were tall of stature, of strong physical frames, and with features indicating great firmness and much decision of character." Possibly they derived these characteristics from their clerical ancestor.

Rev. James Anderson married twice. Of his first wife, Suit Garland, an account has already been given. After her death in 1736 he married Rebecca Crawford,† daughter of Edward Crawford of Donegal.‡ This marriage occurred Dec. 27, 1737. After Mr. Anderson's death she married Joshua Baker, a gunsmith, whose daughter, Mary Baker, became the wife of the Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, the fighting Colonel parson of the Indian wars.§

Mr. Anderson died July 16, 1740. Webster says it was "probably on the return from a visit to Opequhon," a church in the "northern part of the valley of Virginia, and just in the trying emergency when he was needed to stand in the breach," by which no doubt reference is had to the impending Tennent controversy.

He was buried at the Donegal church beside his deceased wife, and over both graves is a heavy, horizontal, well preserved tombstone, on which may be found the following inscription:—

Here lyeth the Body of the
Rev^{d} JAMES ANDERSON
late pastor of Dunnigall:—
WHO departed this life y^{e} 16th
Of July 1740 Aged 62 years.
Also his wife SUIT ANDERSO^{n}
Who departed this life y^{e} 24th
Of December, 1736 Aged 42.

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* Vol. II, pp. 17—21.
† Webster is certainly wrong.
‡ *History of Lancaster Co*, pp. 774, 775.
§ *Centennial History of Carlisle Presbytery*, pp. 17—21.

Tombstones of James Anderson and wife, in Donegal Graveyard.

Mr. Anderson's will was made July 6, 1740, and probated July 22, 1740. The chief items in it are as follows:—

"Imp^r I give and bequeath to my dearly beloved wife Rebecca Anderson the half of the Plantation whereon I now live Including the House barn run to about the place where Burks house and Improvement was with some of the land at the Riverside Bottom during her natural life, also I give and bequeath to her and her assigns forever the third of my movables Estate and y^e use and service of the negro wench Dinah while she and Dinah lives In the next place I give and bequeath to my son James the other half of this Plantation to him his heirs and assigns forever to the Possession of which he is to enter when of age or marries.....and that piece of land over the river opposite to the place I also give to him and his heirs forever. I have payd and have a warrant in lien under the hand of the Receiver-General and paide for the Patent to Mr. Peters to him and his heirs, &c. I also give and bequeath to him the negro man Pline to him, &c., this in the meantime my will is that he pay one half of the mortgage and quit rent yearly till all the mortgage be payd. Item I give, &c., to my daughter Susannah the negro wench Bell to her, &c. I give to my said dearly beloved wife Rebecca my son Thomas as her own son and child to be brought up by her as her own in the way she shall see cause though my desire is that if possible that he may be Brought up to learning and particularly the ministry and that the half of the plantation that I have left to my wife during her natural life fall in after her decease to him, &c., the remains of my estate if there be any my will is that it be equally divided between all my children. Item my will is that if any of my children die without heirs y^t that is hereby left to them shall be equally divided between all the rest. Item I leave my said dearly beloved wife sole and only executrix of this my last will. Item I give my niece Susannah Bradford those bills and bonds which belonged to my former father-in-law now in the hands of Mr. Shaw of New Castle.

Ja. Anderson.

This 14th day of July 1740
Witness Wm. Alison, Robert Alison,
Written and signed sixth day of July, 1740.

Rebecca Anderson renounced her rights as executrix but was appointed joint administrator with Garland Anderson the eldest son. This was done July 22, 1740. "The adminis-

trators' account was filed in 1747. They paid Garland Anderson £34. Mrs. Baker (or Rebeckah Anderson) paid among others Thos. Wilson, James Harris (1 or 2), John Wilson, Samuel Fulton[1] John Kelly (father of William K.), John Stewart[1] and William Allison".

Rev. James Anderson's family record, as preserved in his Bible, is now very defective. "Half of the leaf is torn out from the top to the bottom." Only the dates of the births of five children are given. The names are torn off.* Fortunately it was copied some time ago and parts of it printed in Hazard's *Colonial Documents*, and Webster's *History of the Presbyterian Church*, and from them transferred to *Pennsylvania Genealogies* where a considerable sketch of James Anderson and his descendants is given by Col. Ayres. The last named mentions eleven children—all by his first wife as follows:—†

1. **Garland**: *b.* Nov. 21, 1714: *m.* Jane Chevalier in 1740; died early.
2. *b.* July 24, 1716; probably *Ann*, our ancestor.
3. *b.* Feb. 17, 1717-8.
4. *b.* Feb. 23, 1718-9.
5. **James**: *b.* May 14, 1721; *m.* 1st, Ruth Bayly; 2ndly, Mrs. Margaret Tate; *d.* June 1, 1790.
6. (*A son*) *b.* Dec. 18, 1722.
7. **John**: *b.* Jan. 13, 1724-5.
8. **Susannah**: *b.* Oct. 4, 1725-6.
9. (*A son*): *b.* March—*d. s. p.*
10. ( ); *b.* July—*d. s. p.*
11. **Thomas**; mentioned in his will.

* A copy was given the author by Mr. James Mc. Anderson, of Leavenworth, Kansas, who had the original in his possession at the time, Feb. 15, 1876. He says that the record is badly written with poor ink, in small hand, and in Scotch. He also gave me the record found in the second James Anderson's Bible, which was also in his possession

† For further information regarding the Andersons see *Appendix* No. I.

X.—Ann Anderson

Ann Anderson, daughter of the Rev. James Anderson, who married John Stuart[1]* and became the mother of Col. George Steuart[2], is the next in the direct line of ancestry to be noticed. She was probably the second child and eldest daughter of her parents, and if so, was born (doubtless in New Castle, Delaware) July 24, 1716. The next year she would be taken to New York by her parents, and until she was eleven years of age would have the advantage of a city training in the schools, the church, and the society of that metropolis. Transferred to the country life of Donegal, and making occasional visits to her friends in Delaware, she would acquire a still more varied experience, and obtain something of the energetic, self-reliant spirit which characterized pioneer settlers in a new region at that early day. We can imagine, too, that while the strict discipline of her home (that of an old school Presbyterian clergyman) would regulate well her thoughts, manners, and morals, her residence on the banks of the Susquehanna would develop her sense of the beautiful and gratify her love of nature.

Her marriage with John Stuart[1], a near neighbor, must have occurred in 1735, when she was about nineteen years of age. With him she lived about fifteen years, and to him she brought three children. These grew up around her in their farm home. When her husband died she acted with her brother, James Anderson, as one of the executors of his will, and, according to its provisions, shared in the possession of the property, and the guardianship of the children.

But after a time, she married again—probably in 1750

* The identity of John Stuart's wife with this lady, had entirely passed out of the traditional recollection of their descendants, but was re-discovered by Samuel Evans, Esquire, some years ago, and has since been abundantly confirmed by circumstantial evidence to some of which he had no access. See Appendix No. 1. The writer cannot express too highly his obligations to this local historian for assistance in prosecuting his genealogical investigations.

or 1751. Miss Magaret Barton,* who knew her daughter Mrs. Ann Vance well, in a letter to the present writer, dated Sep. 27, 1870, says her second husband's name was Allison—undoubtedly John Allison, Esq., one of the witnesses of her first husband's will.†

John Allison[2] was a widower, and a very prominent citizen of the neighborhood and the county. His farm, says Evans, adjoined Samuel Fulton's on the north-east and also lay next to Ephraim Moore's. Hence it was between John Stuart's place (new Marietta) and the church.

John Allison[2] was probably the son of John Allison[1], a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who emigrated in 1725, settled at the Barrens of Derry, and died before 1750.‡ He (the son John) had four brothers, Robert[1], William[1], Henry[1], and James[1], and two sisters, Jean (Smith) and Margaret (White).§

It was probably he who, July 26, 1754, petitioned the provincial authorities for protection and aid,‖ and who is mentioned as a captain in the Associated Companies of Lancaster Co. in 1756 and 1758.¶ He was also a justice of the peace and for some years a member of the Legislature. In 1740, he appears among the elders to whom the glebe lands of Donegal church were patented; and in 1754 his name is found on the list of elders who attended the Synod of Philadelphia as delegates.** He also acquired a large amount of property before his death. This appears from his will.

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* Miss Barton was born Sep. 7, 1795, and died Aug. 14, 1876. She is buried at Donegal.

† This identity was suggested by the author of this book and has been accepted by such investigators as Col. Bucher Ayres. (See *Pennsylvania Genealogies*, Second Edition, Article *Anderson*.) It is supported by an array of circumstantial evidence which in the author's opinion is incontestable.

‡ See N. and Q. Vol. III, reprint, third series, p. 164.

§ See Robert's will, probated Apr. 1, 1766, and for Henry, see *N. and Q.* For further particulars of the Allisons, see *Appendix* No. II.

‖ *Colonial Records*, Vol. VI, p. 131.

¶ *Pennsylvania Archives*, Series II, pp. 530, 531, and 565. There was another John Allison, however, who lived in Derry township.

** *Records*, p. 211.

Who John Allison's first wife was we know not—probably she was a Campbell.* By her he had five children: Patrick, Jane[2], Rosey (Rosannah), Margaret[2], and John[3]—all named in his will. She must have died about the time of John Stuart's death.

By his second wife, Ann, John Allison[2] had four children:—

1. **James**[3], named probably after his grandfather Rev. James Anderson. A half nephew, William Washington Harris, of Fulton Co., Pa., called one of his sons for this James Allison. He may have lived near W. W. Harris.

2. **Ann**[1]; named after her mother; b. about 1753; d. Feb. 27, 1819; buried in Donegal church graveyard, where a stone is erected to her memory by her last husband, Joseph Vance. She was married three times:—

First, Nov. 30, 1774, to Thomas Anderson[2], her cousin, son of the second James, by whom she had one daughter, *Ruth*, who was born Nov. 26, 1775, and died March 10, 1785.†

Secondly, To Samuel Cooke, Esq., who resided on part of Samuel Fulton's place, one mile from the Donegal church. He was probably a son of David Cooke, who died in 1788. He had brothers James, John, David, and Peden, and a sister (Grace or Mary). Of these David lived at Marietta. Samuel was a representative in the Assembly (1802—1803); died 1804; left considerable property; no issue; buried at Donegal.

Thirdly, To Joseph Vance, a widower with seven grown up children, who survived her, married Miss Polly Moore, and moved to Washington Co., Pa., where he had children married. Mrs. Ann Vance had no children by her second, or her third husband.

Mrs. Vance was well remembered by her grand-nieces and nephews of the Stewart name in Tuscarora Valley and Alexandria, Pa. She used to go to visit them on horseback. She was highly respected, and was rather aristocratic in her tastes.

* Patrick Campbell was a Donegal settler before 1722 and kept an ordinary.
† Anderson family Bible record. See also Appendix I.

3. **William**[2]; still living in 1778. Evans says he went to Centre Co., Pa., and either he or his son William to Ohio, and that Senator Wm. B. Allison is a descendant; but this is extremely doubtful.

4. **Robert**[2]; whose guardian rendered an account in Sep., 1778, and was ordered to pay half to his sister Ann, and the other half to his brother William. Was Robert dead at that time?

Two of Mrs. Vance's brothers, or their representatives, came from Virginia after her death to arrange with her surviving husband about her personal property. They may have come from Rockingham Co., Va. So says Miss Barton.

John Allison, the father of these children, made his will, May 5, 1767, and this was probated June 2, 1767. His "trusty and well beloved friends James Anderson* and Joseph Candour" are named as executors, and Patrick Campbell,† James Allison‡ and Joseph Allen as witnesses. A settlement was filed in 1770, showing to whom money was paid, either as creditors or legatees. Over 75 persons owed the estate by bond or otherwise, Evans says. He also says that in this settlement, Stewart Rowan[2] who married Jean Stuart[2] acted as attorney in fact for Col. George Steuart, his wife's brother, who was in Maryland—a strong presumption that they were near relations and closely connected with the deceased.

Of Mrs. Allison (*née* Ann Anderson), the subject of this sketch, we know little further. Mar. 6, 1761, she appears as a witness to a deed from Samuel Fulton,[2] Jr., to his brother James—both nephews by her former marriage. On the catechising roll of the Rev. Colin McFarquhar for 1776-7 are the names of several Allisons, but none apparently belonged to her family; while in the Donegal graveyard no stones can be found bearing the Allison name.

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* Doubtless his wife's brother.
† Probably first wife's father or brother.
‡ Probably his nephew (son of James) or may be his own son.

XI.—George Stuart, Esq.

John Stuart[1], the first husband of Ann Anderson, introduces a new strain into the ancestry of Col. George Stuart[2] and the one which gave him his family name.

John Stuart[1] was the son of George Stuart[1], who, as far as known, was the first of his line to reach America.

Where George came from we cannot tell, but it may be assumed that, like the Stewarts generally, he sprang from that stock which gave to Scotland its reigning monarchs from the year 1371, when Robert II ascended the throne, and to England its kings when James I succeeded to the throne after Elizabeth in 1603.

"The Stewarts are of Norman blood. A Norman gentleman by the name of Alan accompanied William the Conqueror when he came from Normandy to England and obtained by gift the lands and castles of Oswestry in Shropshire. His eldest son became the ancestor of the Earls of Arundel. His second son, Walter, went to Scotland and became prominent in the service of David I, and had large territorial possessions conferred on him by that monarch, including the barony of Renfrew, together with the office of Lord High Steward of Scotland. The stewardship became hereditary in his family and was assumed by his descendants (dropping their Norman name Alan) as a surname with the single change of the letter "d" to "t," so that the proper orthography of the name is not "Stuart" but "Stewart." Mary Queen of Scots is said to be responsible for the change of the spelling of the name. She was educated in France and wrote her name in the French language, in the alphabet of which there is no "w." Stuart is the French orthography of the name. Her father James V wrote his name Stewart, and so did his son James VI.

"Walter Stewart was the name of the sixth Lord High Steward of Scotland. He greatly distinguished himself in the service of the reigning monarch, Robert Bruce, especially at Bannockburn, and married his daughter Marjory,* which alliance brought the crown of Scotland to his family. Thus originated the 'House of Stewart.' Anne Stewart, best known in

* In 1315; she died in 1317 leaving a son who became King Robert II, Mar. 22, 1371. His ancestors on his mother's side had been the reigning family of Scotland since the days of Kennet II., who was crowned King, in the year 854.

history as 'Queen Anne,' and daughter of James II, left heirs, and on the theory then adopted that the blood of James II, her father, had been corrupted in the direct line, it was decided that the nearest heir to the throne of England in the line of the Stewarts, was the son of the Elector of Brunswick or Hanover and of his wife Sophia, who was the granddaughter of James (VI of Scotland and I of England). He was placed upon the throne of England with the title of George I. From him Queen Victoria is a lineal descendant, occupying the throne of Great Britain on account of her Stewart blood."*

The descendants of Walter (Alan) Stewart formed a Scottish clan which, through its younger branches, became very numerous, and, like other clans, had its distinguishing crest, badge (a thistle), and tartan. It is scattered widely, not only in Scotland, but also in Ireland, Canada, the United States and every part of the British Empire.

Some of those who emigrated to America came direct from Scotland; others, from Ireland where the race had been prominent from the earliest days of the Ulster Settlement.†

Whether George Stuart[1], the first known of our line, came to America from Scotland, or Ireland, is an unsettled question. Some faint and doubtful traditions‡ indicate that he came from Scotland, but his associates and neighbors generally came from Ireland, and, without any proof to the contrary, it is probable that he had a like origin.

George Stuart's first appearance in this country is at Marietta on the Susquehanna river where he had a farm as early as 1717,§ and probably several years earlier. As no settlements were made prior to 1708 or 1709, he may be considered one of the earliest settlers of his neighbourhood, and

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* Rev. W. B. Stewart, D.D., in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of May, 1891. For a fuller account of the royal families of Scotland and England, see Appendix No. III.

† See Appendix No. IV.

‡ Through Mrs. Charlotte Thompson (a descendant of his daughter Mary[1]), and David Anderson, of Los Angeles, California.

§ In an old deed of that year Mr. Stewart's land adjoined—so said.

perhaps he was one of the very first.* He was on the first (extant) assessment roll in 1722, and by that time had acquired sufficient reputation to be appointed Justice of the Peace.

His place was originally included in Conestoga (or West Conestoga) Township, Chester Co., Pa. This township embraced all the territory west of Conestoga Creek. But in 1722 the western part of it, including all the territory west of the Chicquesalunga Creek, was set apart for a new township and called Donegal, while May 10, 1729, Lancaster Co. was organized from Donegal and other western townships of Chester Co. These changes threw George Stuart and his neighbors into Donegal township, and Lancaster County.

George Stuart's farm was on the east bank of the Susquehanna where the lower part of Marietta now is, and embraced three hundred and fifty-seven acres and-a-half, as the survey in 1738 indicates. The river front was 229 perches long, and it lay about one mile from Chicquesalunga Creek. Robert Wilkins and his son William, John Galbraith, Peter Allen, and Mr. Gardner, were near settlers. Rev. James Anderson first bought part of Allen's tract and then traded it for part of the Wilkins farm where it joined the Stuart place at what is now Marietta. North-west of Anderson's was John Lowrey's farm: close by Stuart's, in a northerly direction, Patrick Campbell's; and some distance north-west of Stuart's (third farm distant) was Samuel Fulton; but all these settlers did not come as early as Stuart.†

George Stuart never took out a patent for his land;‡ but his son John did. Like others in the neighborhood he prob-

* Mrs. Charlotte Thompson told Squire Evans in 1857 that four Stewart brothers settled at an early date in Marietta—that two of them died without issue and that one left children:—George, Mary, Charles, and Samuel. But this tradition is doubtful. Perhaps some of the Stewarts of Dauphin Co, however, were related to him, and perhaps some of his neighbors also, having other surnames, were his relatives.

† Some of these items are from *Court Records* and some from *Esquire Evans*.

‡ A George Stewart of Chester Co., probably the same, got a warrant for 200 acres Nov. 16, 1719.

ably resisted to some extent the claims of the Penns. But he paid taxes,* and helped to support the Government of the Province.

Before 1722 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for West Conestoga township: and on the formation of Donegal township during that year he was still recognized in this capacity: and as such he remained until his death. Speaking of this, Squire Evans says: "It is quite probable that Mr. Stuart was well-known to the Penn family, or to James Logan, or George Keith, or they would not have honored him with a commission. At that time none but freeholders held that office."

When the County of Lancaster was organized in 1729, he was appointed a County Commissioner; and he was on the Grand Inquest at the first Court in that year when the townships were fixed. In 1730 the Inquest was composed of James Mitchell, George Stuart, James Patterson, Andrew Galbraith, and thirteen others, who met at the home of John Postlethwait. Stuart was among those who were "sworn and affirmed." At this Court Morris Caundy was found guilty of stealing and, "not being able to pay his fine, was ordered to be sold by the Sheriff for a term, not exceeding six years, to secure the money necessary to pay his fines."†

In 1732 Patrick Campbell, John Mitchell, Randle Chambers, William Allison, George Stuart, and James Smith were viewers in laying out a road from Donegal meeting house to Lancaster.

In the year 1730, and again in 1732, George Stuart was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly. The duties and powers of this body corresponded to those of a Legislature at the present time. It acted in conjunction with the Provincial Council, consisting of a very few (from five to nine)

* His assessment in 1722 was 24*s.* 6*d.*; in 1724, it was 5*s.*
† See Rupp's *History of Lancaster Co.*, pp. 249—252.

members, which formed an Upper House. The members of the Assembly from Lancaster Co. for 1729, the year of the organization of the County, were Thomas Edwards, John Wright, James Mitchell, and Thomas Read; for 1730, John Musgrove, Thomas Edwards, John Wright,* and George Stuart; for 1731, John Koyle, Andrew Galbraith,† John Musgrove, and Thomas Edwards; for 1732, George Stuart, Thomas Edwards, Samuel Blunston,‡ and Andrew Galbraith.§

All the successful candidates in the last mentioned year appear to have been chosen without difficulty except Andrew Galbraith, between whom and John Wright there was a great struggle. Rupp's account of it is as follows:—

"In the history of the County the year 1732 is remarkable on account of a violent contest and border frays in both of which females played a manly part. Mrs. Galbraith figured in the former and Mrs. Louse shone in the latter. Andrew Galbraith, of Donegal, and John Wright, of Hempfield, were both candidates for member of the Assembly. It was an exciting time produced by exciting causes. Andrew Galbraith was pushed forward by his friends. Mrs. Galbraith mounted her favourite mare Nelly; a spur she fastened to her ancle, and away she went, her red cloak flowing to the wind, to scour the country for Andrew. She did him good service; for he was elected and returned a member, and took his seat among his colleagues of the County, *viz.*, Messrs. George Stuart, Thomas Edwards, and Samuel Blunston. John Wright contested the election, and Wright and Galbraith were heard at the bar of the House; and, after hearing their claims, the House resolved that Andrew Galbraith is duly returned a member for the County of Lancaster." Rupp also adds, "John Wright was a short time after elected in the place of George Stuart, who had died a short time after his election."‖

Day's account is briefer but contains one or two additional features. He says, "1732. A violent contest for member of

* A talented Quaker who came from Chester to Columbia in 1728—foremost Quaker in the County.

† A Presbyterian Elder, who lived close to the church. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1730 and died probably about 1746.

‡ Justice of the Peace for many years.

§ See Rupp's *History of Lancaster Co.*, pp. 261, 273; also Harris' *Biographical History of Lancastor Co.*, p. 638; also *Pennsylvania Archives*.

‖ Rupp's *History of Lancaster Co.*, p. 264.

Assembly took place between Andrew Galbraith and John Wright. Mrs. Galbraith rode throughout the town at the head of a numerous band of horsemen, friends of her husband. In consequence of her activity her husband was elected. John Wright contested the seat of Andrew Galbraith on the ground that a number of tickets on which his name was written were rejected because the tickets contained but three names instead of four. But, George Stuart dying, John Wright was elected to supply the vacancy."*

Another item about George Stuart, Esq., found in Rupp (pp. 254-5), may not appear to people of the present day as very commendable, but, judged by the practices of respectable men of his own time, was honorable enough, and that is his place on the list of those "licensed, May 5, 1730, to sell rum by the small." This list consists of thirty-six persons, including, among others, John Harris[13], probably father of the founder of Harrisburg, who after coming from Philadelphia settled first in the neighborhood of Conoytown (Bainbridge) and subsequently at Paxtang, or what is now Harrisburg. John Harris' license cost forty shillings, George Stuart's twenty, or one pound sterling. It is possible that these men kept taverns, although there is no other evidence that the latter did so.

The probability is that George Stuart[1], like his neighbors, was a member of the Presbyterian church of Donegal, and that he was one of its founders. The sentiments expressed in his will, and the fact that his son John[1] married a daughter of the first settled pastor, favor this supposition.

His will was signed Dec. 26, 1732, and proved Jan. 30, 1732-33. His death therefore must have occurred between these dates—probably about eleven months after George Washington was born. Squire Evans says that he "was taken sick and died the latter part of January, 1733, while attending the Assembly in Philadelphia." This is possible; but at the time of making his will he was "low, weakly, and sick of body," while

* Day's *Historical Collections*, p. 394.

his witnesses were his old neighbors who would not likely be found together in Philadelphia during his illness. Had he been in Philadelphia at the time probably his colleagues of the Assembly would have been his witnesses.*

Of the place of his burial we know nothing. If he died in Philadelphia, in all likelihood he was buried there; if at home he would doubtless be buried at the Donegal church, but no tombstone there marks his grave.†

Following is a copy of his will, made by the writer of these pages at Lancaster, Pa., July 30, 1896 :—

"In the name of God, Amen. It being appointed for all men once to die And I George Stewart of the Township of Donigall County of Lancaster and province of pensylvania being at present of Sound mind reason and judgement but low weakly and sick of body I do make this as my last will and testament—Imprimis I give my Soul to the Lord that gave it hoping that it Shall be salvd eternally through the merit and righteousness of my Dear Lord and Savior Jesus Christ and my body I order to be decently Interred at the discretion of my Executors after mentioned. In the next place I order all my just and Lawfull debts funerall charges and probate of this last will to be payd out of the first end of what worldly goods and estate It has pleased God in his providence to confer upon me as to what remains In the first place I give to my Son James Stewart ten pound to him his heirs and assigns for ever and by this cutt him of from being any otherwise concerned in any part of my estate but only in so far as my afternamed exers Shall both agree to also I give to Elizabeth Stewart alias Fulton now wife of Samuel Fulton a two year old mare to her her heirs and Assigns for iver, also I give and bequeath to Frank Daviess daughter Rosannah a two year old mare to her her heirs and assigns forever as to what remains of my Estate Real and personall I give and bequeath to my daughters Frank and Mary Stewart each of them fifte pound to them their heirs and assigns for ever and all the rest I order be equally divided betwixt my Dearly beloved wife Jean Stewart and my Son John

* True, he might have made his will at home, when ill, then recovered and gone to the city, and there died after a renewed attack; but proof is necessary to establish such a hypothesis.

† Nor the grave of any Allison, Rowan, McClure, Mitchell, Harris, or Fulton. If any memorials were erected they have disappeared.

Stewart to them their heirs and assigns forever and if my said wife should die without a will I give all my estate both real and personall to my said Son John Stewart to him his heirs and assigns for ever In the next place I appoint and constitute my said wife and my Son John to be executors of this my last will and testament revoaking and disannulling all other wills and testaments made by me before the date of this In testimony of all which I have signed sealed and declared this as my last will this twintie sixth day of december one thousand seven hundred and thirtie two.

George Stuart

before us
J. Anderson
Patr. Campbell
David McNair*

The above will is recorded in Will Book A, pp. 7, 8. The will itself is found on file.

James Anderson and Patrick Campbell alone of the witnesses appeared, at the time the will was probated, to testify to their own signatures and that of George Stuart[1] and also to the fact that the latter was of "Sound mind, memory and understanding to the best of their knowledge. Done Coram Sa. Blunston, Deputy Registrar."†

The penman of the will, perhaps Rev. James Anderson, it will be observed, always writes "Stewart," while the testator writes his name "Stuart," as the Registrar does also. George Stuart[1] writes with a good firm hand.

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* The first witness J. Anderson was George Stuart's neighbor and pastor; the second a close neighbor on the north who kept an ordinary; and the third, doubtless, was David McNair of Derry, a Covenanter, and probably the ancestor of Col. Dunning McNair who married Anne Steuart, daughter of Col. George Steuart.[2] At this time McNair must have been a very young man. Mr. Anderson writes the two or three first letters of his first name and the initial capital of his last name in a peculiar monogram which cannot be imitated in print. See *Carlisle Presbytery Memorial*, pp. 61, 62—cut.

† Samuel Blunston, J. P., it is said was also an agent for the Penns and employed men and armed them to ward off the Marylanders. The Governor of Maryland offered one hundred pounds sterling for his arrest. A plot was arranged to waylay him while he was returning from the funeral of Mrs. James Anderson in 1736. He got wind of the matter and took another route home. The Maryland troubles referred to were those attending what is called Cresap's war about the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

How old he was at the time of his death is largely a matter of conjecture. His two daughters, Elizabeth and Frank, were already married and the latter had one daughter: and his son John[1] was old enough to be appointed one of his executors, while his youngest child, Mary, was married as early as 1734 or 1735. He was, therefore, in all likelihood, at least 45 or 50 years of age, and may have been some years older when he died. This would make the date of his birth 1685 or earlier.

Brief sketches of George Stuart[1] are published in the *History of Lancaster Co.* (p. 767) and also in the *History of Pennsylvania* by Dr. Egle (pp. 846-847), as well as elsewhere.

XII.—Jean Stuart

Of Jean,[1] the wife of George Stuart[1], Esq., little is known except what is found in her husband's will. She is there called "dearly beloved" and is made joint-heir and joint-executor with her son John[1]. Samuel Evans, Esq., says, "I have seen records of roads and the property adjoining the Stewarts' old land and back of the Cookes, which speak of the 'widow Stewart' frequently, some years after John Stewart's death in 1749." He thinks this person the widow of John[1], but more probably it is John's mother. John's widow married again not long after his death. Jean Stuart[1] has no will on record,* nor, as far as known, is she connected with the deed of the land transferred by her son John to David Cooke in 1748, or by her grandson George Stuart to Mr. Furry in 1760. This may be accounted for, however, by the fact that John got a patent for the whole farm direct from the Government in 1738. Whether Jean[1] was related to any of her near neighbors, except through the

* Among intestate estates of 1773 is that of a Jean Stewart but this could hardly be George's widow.

marriage of her children, is uncertain. Samuel Evans thinks there must have been some relationship between the Stuarts (husband or wife) and the Cookes, Crawfords, Clarks, and Allisons of Donegal and Paxtang; but what it was he has never been able to discover.

George[1] and Jean Stuart[1] had five children, but the order of their birth is not fully known. They were as follows :—

1. **John**[1] father of Col. George Steuart, and the next ancestor to be considered.
2. **James.***
3. **Elizabeth,** who married Samuel Fulton, Esq., see *Appendix No. VI.*
4. **Frank** (or Frances) who married Mr. Daviess. See *Appendix No. VII.*
5. **Mary,** who married Captain James Patterson[2], and died probably early in the year 1785. She became the ancestor of a remarkable posterity. See *Appendix No. VIII.*

XIII.—John Stuart

John Stuart[1], the husband of Ann Anderson (No. X above), was probably the eldest son of his father, George Stuart[2], Esquire, for according to an old country custom he was made chief heir to the paternal estate.†

* I have sought everywhere for traces of James and his family, if he had any; but without success. He may have been the husband of that Rebekah Stuart of Donegall, who made a will (as widow), December 28, 1748, and left children (surnamed Stuart) Charles, Robert, William, Frances, and Margaret. Or he may have been the James Stewart who married Margaret Stewart, daughter of Lazarus Stewart[1] (d. 1745), of Hanover Township (Dauphin Co., Pa.), and through her became the father of the celebrated Col. Lazarus Stewart of Colonial and Revolutionary days.

† As his brother James, however, was "cut off" with only ten pounds, some defect in James' life may have prevented him from receiving the bequests he would otherwise have obtained and his birth-right (if he was the elder) may thus have fallen to John.

When or where, he was born is uncertain; but, as he was old enough when his father made his will in 1732 to legally share the responsibility of executing it, he could not have been born later than 1711, and may have first seen the light several years before that. It is likely, then, that his parents brought him with them when they settled in Pennsylvania, and that he was born in Ireland, or Scotland.

Although John and his mother were to share alike in his father's real estate and residuary property John alone appears to have secured a patent for the home plantation from the "Honorable Proprietaries of the Province"—the Penns—when, after more than twenty years' delay, it was at length obtained. This occurred in July, 1738.* How this happened we cannot say. His mother may have died or she may have surrendered her claim.

No evidence exists that John Stuart added to the amount of the property which he had received from his parents. An important change, however, took place, when he sold 150 acres on the south-east side of his farm to David Cooke. This occurred November 25, 1748, if we take the date of the deed; but the act of transfer was not thought to be complete until October 30, 1749, when the seller confirmed it in his will.

One species of property was acquired by him which his father did not own and which was destined to continue in the family two more generations, and that was slaves. He had at the close of his life one slave in the person of a "mulatto wench named Joan" whom he bequeathed to his wife, and also left her money for the purchase of a male servant besides. In acquiring such property he fell in with the practice of some of his more prosperous neighbors, among whom was his pastor and father-in-law, the Rev. James Anderson.

John Stuart's name does not appear much in public records of civil and military affairs, as his father's did. It is probable, therefore, that he confined his attention mostly to

* It was surveyed July 14, 1738, and returned July 18, 1738.

agricultural pursuits, and lived a quiet life. "John Stuart" is found to have been a juror, however, in 1736-37, and again in 1737; and "John Stewart" was a juror twice in 1739 and once in 1747.*

Nothing, scarcely, but pious expressions in his will and his marriage with a minister's daughter, throws any special light upon his religious principles and character. These, however, are favorable to the belief that he followed in the footsteps of the staunch Presbyterians who had settled in the neighborhood and built up a church at Donegal.

John Stuart was married, probably in the year 1735, to Ann Anderson, daughter of the Rev. James Anderson, his next neighbor, on the north-west, and pastor of the Donegal Presbyterian Church. Of her an account has already been given (No. X.)

October 30, 1749, he made a will which was subsequently probated; but the date of the probate is not recorded. However as the testator speaks of his weak body and subscribes his name in a trembling hand, we may infer with great probability that he died shortly after his will was made.

The original will is preserved at Lancaster, and is endorsed "John Stuart's will 1749." It is also entered in the Lancaster Co. Court records, Book A, p. 188. It reads as follows, *verbatim et literatim* :—

"In the name of God Amen October 30, 1749 I John Stuart of the Township of Donegall and County of Lancaster and province of pensylvania yeoman Being weak of Body But of Sound Mind and Memory and calling to mind y^e^ mortality of my Body and that is appointed for all men once to Die and after Death to come to Judgment Doe make and ordain this my last will and testament In the Manner and form following viz. I Give and Bequeath my Soul to God who Gives it me In Shure and Certain hop of y^e^ Resurection of my Body at y^e^ last Day Nothing Doubting but I shall Receive y^e^ Same aGain by the

* A John Stewart pleaded guilty to assault and battery of Caleb Pennel and was fined *three half-pence (!)* and costs in May, 1739; but we cannot decide certainly as to his identity. At least we shall not claim him as our John too hastily; although it is evident, that he erred under great provocation—his fine was so light.

mighty power of God and my Body I Commite to y^e^ Earth to be Buried In a Christian Menner at y^e^ Discretion of my Executors hereafter Mentioned and as to what worldly Estate it hath pleased God to bestow on me I Give and Bequeath in y^e^ menner and form following *viz.*

"Imprimis it is my will that all my Just Debts and funerall Charges be paid out of y^e^ first part of my personall Estate.

"Item I give and Bequeath to my Beloved wife Ann Stueart my melatow wench named Joan with Eighteen pound^s^ of y^e^ whole to purchase a servant Man and one-third part of all my personall Estate with y^e^ Benifite and a full previlidge of y^e^ plantation I now live on untill my Son George Stuart arive at y^e^ age of twenty-one years for y^e^ schooling and Mintanance of my three Childern till they all com of age and if my wife Remain a widow till my Son Georg be of age that after She Shall Injoy y^e^ one half of my plantation with all y^e^ Benifite of it During ber life or widowhood.

"Item I Give and Bequeath to my son George Stuart y^e^ plantation and land I live on as soon as he arive at y^e^ age of twenty one years if my wife Ann Stuart be then married or Dead but if She Still Continues a widow each to Injoy half as above of y^e^ Remender of my track of land having sold to David Cook one hundred and fifty acers of my land for which land I Impower my Executors to Give Deed of Conveyance if I shall be removed before ye same b^e^ perfited.

"Item I Give and Bequeath to my two Daughters Suit Stuart and Jean Stuart the Remaining part of my personall Estate to be Equally Devided betwixt them and if Either of them be Removed by Death befor they be at age y^e^ other to Injoy y^e^ whole or if my Son George Stuart be Removed by Death befor he be of age his part to fall to my two Daughters And I doe hereby make and appointt my beloved wife Ann Stuart and James Anderson* Sole Executors of this my last will and testament and Gaurdians of my three Childer and I Doe make and Confirm this my last will and testament Revoking and making void all other wills by me mad^e^ Ratifying this only as my last will and testament as witness my hand and Seal y^e^ Day year above written"

Signed Sealed John Stuart.
published and
Declared by ye testator John Stuart as his last will and testament in presents of us
John Allison
John Galbreath
Daniel D. Rodgers

* Ann Stuart's brother.

At the probate of this will it was confirmed by the first two witnesses, before Thomas Cookson D. R.

The will is possibly in the hand-writing of John Allison[2], Esq., the first witness, a prominent citizen, who afterwards married John Stuart's widow and died in 1767.*

The second witness, John Galbreath, son of James Galbreath, Sr., was also an early settler of the neighborhood and owned several hundred acres of land upon Donegal meeting-house run, owned in May, 1877, by John Horner and Henry Hiestand. He was sheriff in 1730 and 1731. He died in 1753 or 1754.† It was a granddaughter of his whom John Stuart's nephew Capt. Wm. Patterson married.‡

This will was more poorly written and is in a worse state of preservation than George Stuart's will.

The children of John Stuart and his wife Ann Anderson were as follows:—

1. **George**[2]; b. Nov. 10, 1736; m. Margaret Harris[5] about 1753; d. Aug. 13, 1787. This is Col. George Steuart.

2. **Suit** (or Sutia[1]); b. about 1737; m. Matthew Harris[1], Sep. 21, 1758; d. Oct. 2, 1813—founders of one of the Nova Scotia branches of the Harris family.§

3. **Jean**[2]; m. Stewart Rowan, who d. about 1777.‖

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* See under No. X; also Appendix No. II.
† The *New Era* of May 5, 1877.
‡ Samuel Evans.
§ See Appendix No. IX.
‖ See Appendix No. X.

Maryland Home of Col. George Stewart, at Lower Cross Roads—now Churchville, Maryland.

Colonel George Steuart and his wife Margaret Harris, their Ancestors and Descendants

PART II

BIOGRAPHY OF COLONEL GEORGE STEUART

We now reach one of the central figures in this book, one from whom our account diverges, both backward and forward.

George Steuart[2],* the only son and eldest child of John Stuart[1] and his wife Ann, was born (doubtless at Marietta, Pa.) Nov. 10, 1736. His grandfather George Stuart[1], after whom he was named, had been dead nearly four years, but his maternal grandparents were both living, and perhaps also his paternal grandmother. But when he was forty-four days old he lost his grandmother Anderson; and when he was about three years and eight months old his grandfather Anderson also died.

It is probable that he spent his childhood and early youth at home helping his parents and acquiring the rudiments of an education,

* This is the spelling he used during the chief portion of his life, although in public documents it is generally spelled "Stewart."

both secular and religious. After the Rev. J. Anderson's death Rev. Hamilton Bell was his pastor from Nov. 11, 1742, to May 8, 1744, when he was deposed from the ministry, and the Rev. Joseph Tate, from Nov. 23 (or 28), 1748, onwards.

When he had reached the age of thirteen his father died leaving him the only son of a widowed mother, with two sisters younger than himself naturally looking to him, as well as to their mother, for help. By this event he was also made heir to one half of the "plantation" where they lived and prospective heir to the whole of it. His mother and his uncle James Anderson[2], moreover, had been appointed his and his sisters' guardians; and under their protection the rights of all, while they were minors, would doubtless be faithfully maintained.

Some time after her widowhood began, however, perhaps during the next year (1750), his mother married again; and, as her second husband, John Allison, Esq., was himself a widower, with several children, and owned a farm perhaps three or four miles north-west of the Stuart place, it is likely that she and all her flock moved to the Allison home to live. If they did so a lively company would subsequently be found in their new quarters, the Stuart children meeting with five step-brothers and sisters, and eventually three half-brothers and one half-sister, which would make the number of young folks in the household twelve and the total number of its members, counting parents also, fourteen. And if worldly substance would make a home comfortable theirs would be a desirable one. Squire Allison was rich, and, with the assistance obtained from the Stuart estate, which was sufficient "for the schooling and maintenance" of George and his sisters, could give his children a fine living. It is possible, too, that, in the family of one who held the office of Presbyterian elder and under a pastor as faithful as the Rev. Joseph Tate, these young people would have good religious training. On a farm joining the Allisons lived also the Fultons—their uncle, aunt and cousins—and not far away, other relatives with whom they could have frequent association.

Nor was their intercourse confined to neighbors or near relatives. A few miles further west on the banks of the Conewago lived at least one family with which they were on intimate terms; for it was to members of it two of their number were eventually joined in the bonds of matrimony. That was the family of Capt. Thomas Harris[1], whose third son, Matthew,[1] married Suit (or Sutia) Stuart, Sep. 21, 1758, and whose daughter Margaret[5] was married to the subject of this sketch about the same time. Intimacy with this family may have been brought about through the relationship of the latter to James Harris who lived near Maytown and was a neighbor to the Allisons. This James Harris[1 or 2] must have been either a brother or an uncle of Capt. Thomas Harris.*

One is curious to know how these friends of ours fared during the French-Indian troubles which about that time (1748-1764) disturbed the early settlements of that region and the region farther west. We know that the whole country was often alive with fear and excitement, that captives were taken by the savages and murders committed even as far east as where they lived, and that many people abandoned their homes and fled to places of security. We also know that John Allison's name appears on a list of the names of prominent citizens calling the people to arms in their own defence, Oct. 31, 1755, that both his and Thomas Harris' signatures are found on a petition to the Governor for means and help to ward off the enemy,† and that early in the struggle Harris (and probably Allison also) became a captain in one of the Associated Regiments of volunteers.‡ But of the particulars of their experiences we know little.

At the time of his marriage in 1758 George Steuart was less than twenty-two years of age while his wife was only two months younger.

The old Stuart farm at Marietta which, after the sale of 150 acres to David Cooke, Nov. 25, 1748, contained 207 acres, passed

* See Appendix No. XI—the Mifflintown Document.
† See Rupp's *Dauphin County*. pp. 69, 70, 89.
‡ See p. 42 and the coming sketch of Thomas Harris.

to George by bequest when he arrived at his majority, Nov. 10, 1757; for his mother had, according to the terms of her first husband's will, forfeited her half by a second marriage. It is doubtful, however, whether he and his wife ever occupied it as a residence; for their eldest child, John, was born (July 8, 1759) either at Elizabethtown, as Evans says, or more probably (as John Harris Stewart[1] said) at Carlisle; and while they were still in Carlisle the place was sold. This sale occurred April 25, 1760, and was made by George Steuart and his wife, "of the County of Cumberland," to Henry Furry for £442, Furry selling it seventeen days afterwards for £460 to David Cooke, the same who had already bought 150 acres of the original tract, as above stated.* It is a singular fact, however, that the record of the deed was not made at Lancaster until Sep. 29, 1829, more than 69 years after the transaction occurred.†

How long the George Steuarts remained in Carlisle we know not; nor do we know in what occupation the head of the household was employed. He does not seem to have acquired landed property there, however, nor does his name appear upon the tax assessment lists of that period.

In 1759, while he was there, the Rev. John Steele took charge of the Old Side Presbyterian Church of the place, and probably they attended his preaching. But there was also in the town a New Side organization under the Rev. George Duffield, and the Union of the Synods in 1758 did not heal the breach between these congregations until Mr. Steele's death, which occurred in 1785.‡ Mr. Steele was previously at West Conecocheague and while there was made a Captain of militia, a position which he held for many years.

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* The deed was signed before Hermanus Aricks (or Alricks), Esq., who was one of the first justices of the peace in Cumberland Co., having been commissioned in 1749-50. He was probably one of the descendants of that Jacob Alrichs who early settled at New Castle, Delaware. See p. 24.

† Occasionally such delays, and even greater, occur in court transactions. One recorder told me of a deed which was put on record 135 years after it was executed.

‡ See Presbyterian *Records*, and Rupp's *History of Cumberland Co.*, p. 44. See also *Centennial Memorial of Carlisle Presbytery*, I, pp. 69, 70, and II, pp. 40-42.

He also served as Captain in the Pennsylvania Flying Camp during the Revolutionary War, and proved himself an intrepid, faithful officer.

From Carlisle George Steuart soon moved his family to a place in Maryland which in those days was called Deer Creek, and sometimes Lower Cross Roads, or simply Cross Roads, but now goes by the name of Churchville. It is only a few miles from Bel Air, Harford Co., but before the organization of Harford in 1773, it was comprehended within the limits of Baltimore Co. No doubt George was induced to go there by his father-in-law who appears to have preceded him in his migration from Pennsylvania, and to have entered the mercantile business in June, 1761, with William M'Clure, under the firm name of "Harris and M'Clure."

The first notice of George Steuart's presence in Maryland is found in Ledger "A" of this firm where a purchase made Nov. 9, 1761, is recorded; and the last, June 16, 1775, when he is charged in Dr. John Archer's account books for professional services rendered to his family. Between these dates his name occurs frequently on the books mentioned and once (in 1772) on the ledger of Thomas Archer where he is charged with several plows, besides the repair of plows.*

The last item shows that he carried on farming to some extent in the country, although no deed or other evidence can be found that he owned a farm. His principal business was undoubtedly that of an "innholder." This he is called in deeds made Oct. 16, 1766, and Sep. 19, 1770, and such he is said to have been according to the traditions of the family. Purchases of rum in large quantities in 1762, from Harris and M'Clure, indicate that he began to keep a hotel very early, perhaps immediately after his arrival, and probabilities favor the conclusion that he did not give up the business until he was ready to move away.

The deeds mentioned above were for town property at the Cross Roads—a half lot (westerly half) running east and west 65 feet, and

* These facts were furnished me by Dr. G. W. Archer[2] who had the books in his possession.

north and south 210 feet, subject to an annual rental of ten shillings payable to the Rev. Andrew Bay, who formerly owned it. This was bought by George Steuart of Samuel Cross, Oct. 16, 1766, for forty pounds. It had been purchased by Cross of Rev. Andrew Bay in 1760 for four pounds and ten shillings. And George Steuart disposes of the same property Sep. 19, 1770, to Joseph Stokes for one hundred and two pounds. Of course the lot may have been greatly improved while it was in the possession of Cross and Steuart. No doubt this is where the tavern stood.*

Six children were born to George and Margaret Steuart at the Cross Roads, but two of them appear to have died while they were still infants. And Mrs. Steuart's mother, who lived near by, died Nov. 19, 1770. Thus sorrow was mingled with joy in their household experience.

Among the inmates of the family is one called "Will" on Dr. Archer's ledger. This may have been William Allison, half brother of George Steuart, or it may have been a servant.

It was while George Steuart was in Maryland (in the spring of 1767) that his stepfather, John Allison, Esq., died; and in the settlement of the latter's estate, in 1770, Stewart Rowan[2] acted as attorney-in-fact for his brother-in-law, George Steuart. This was very natural, as Rowan lived near the Allisons, in Pennsylvania.†

Among the neighbors surrounding the Steuarts at this period of their life were a number of near relations—Mrs. Steuart's parents, her sister Catherine, who was the wife of Dr. John Archer[1], and their family, her uncle William[1] Harris' family, her father's cousin, John Harris[2], Esq., and his family, possibly her father's brother John[1] and his family, and other relatives more or less remote. These formed a company of sympathizing friends; and all were of high standing in the community.

Deer Creek was supplied with Presbyterian preaching, through Donegal Presbytery, from 1738, but the existence of the church is said to have been due to the labors of Whitefield. The Rev.

* These deeds are recorded in Baltimore.
† See p. 44.

Andrew Bay was settled there in 1760 and continued as pastor until 1767, or 1768.* He was called an eloquent man, but was unfortunate in being charged with covetousness, drunkenness, heresy and other sins, though probably without reason. Who succeeded him as preacher, or pastor, is unknown to the writer. But doubtless our friends heard many a good sermon during the period of their sojourn in that locality.

No doubt George Steuart was a public-spirited man and deeply sympathized with other American citizens of the community in that rising sentiment which eventually led to the conflict with Great Britain; and, had he remained in Maryland, he might have been found working shoulder to shoulder with his brother-in-law, Dr. Archer, and his wife's cousin, James Harris[5], in the revolutionary proceedings of Harford County. And, though he moved to Pennsylvania in 1775, it is even possible that he was actually that George Stewart, whose name appears as a private, upon the roll of the Company of Captain Aquila Paca, which belonged to Harford Co., Md., and formed part of the "Flying Camp" that marched to Washington's aid in 1776.† He may have returned from Tuscarora to his old home for this very purpose, or, while accidently there for other reasons, he may have cheerfully embraced the opportunity thus given to serve his country in companionship with old friends and acquaintances. Such a service would explain more satisfactorily than any other known cause the suddenness with which he springs up to the dignity of a County Sub-lieutenant in that state to which, after many years of absence, he now returns.

Our George Steuart must not be confounded, however, with another of the same name who (from Nov. 15, 1763 to Sep. 25, 1766) was a member of the Commission appointed to settle the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and under whom Mason

* He was born in Ireland, ordained by the New Side Presbytery of New Castle before 1748, served as pastor in Adams Co, Pa., for a time, and after leaving Deer Creek took long preaching tours in the south, and in New York, and died about 1776. Webster's *History*, pp. 73-76

† See Maryland Records.

and Dixon made their survey. This was a Dr. George H. Steuart of Annapolis, who came from Scotland in 1720 and for many years was one of the most prominent citizens of the state of Maryland.*

On the assessment roll of Milford Township, Cumberland (now Juniata) Co. Pa., for the year 1775, is found the name of George Steuart. As his family were at Deer Creek, Md., June 16, 1775, he probably moved to Pennsylvania, in the summer, or the fall, of that year. His father-in-law, who also went back to Pennsylvania, bought land at what is now called Doyle's Mills, Nov. 12, 1774, and his wife's cousin, John Harris,[2] Sep. 2, 1774, purchased a farm called "Content" containing 275 acres and a half, and also Lafferty's Island containing 99 acres 106 perches, at what is now Mifflintown, Pa.†

George Steuart's removal appears, then, to have been part of a concerted plan among the friends to return to the state where they had formerly lived. Why they did so we do not certainly know; but tradition says that the dislike of slavery, which was more prevalent in Maryland, was one of their motives for returning. George Steuart may also have been attracted in that direction by his relatives, the Pattersons, who were settled on the Juniata River at what is now Mexico. Though his uncle, Capt. James Patterson[2], was dead, his aunt, Mary (Stuart) Patterson, and his cousins, their children, were still living and resided in that neighborhood.

One anecdote relating to the return is told by some of George Steuart's[2] grandchildren. Margaret H. Stewart[3], of Alexandria, in one of her letters says, "George Stewart lived in Maryland, kept tavern, moved to Tuscarora. One incident is told of him, showing how he became a slaveholder. When he was traveling from Maryland to Tuscarora on horseback he heard screams of distress in the wood near where he was passing. He turned out of his way and found it to be a human being whipping his slave, tied to a tree, unmercifully. He asked him how much he would take for him,

* See Appendix No. XII.

† Both were purchased from William McClay and his wife Mary, who was a daughter of John Harris[1*] founder of Harrisburg. McClay was afterwards a U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

and the sum being named in gold and silver, it was paid, and the poor slave boy placed on the horse behind him and brought to Tuscarora. This William Hill was the father of black Nathan, one that used to live in your [John Steuart's] family, and Mattie that lived in father T. H. Stewart's family till she was twenty-eight. Nathan went to Africa." Margaret H. Stewart's sister, Mrs. Kinsloe, related substantially the same story. She said, "George Steuart never believed in slaves. He was riding out one day, came to a wood, saw a slaveholder lashing a poor slave until the blood was running. Grandfather ran right up to him, told him to stop. The master told him to give him so much and take him. He did so, took him home, got him on behind him. He was riding on horseback. It was awful. Then he had a hard time dressing up his sores (so said mother). This was the beginning of slaves."*

George Steuart was assessed in 1775 for 150 acres of land (22 cleared), one servant, one negro, two horses, and two cows. The total rate was fifteen pounds and eight shillings. His land was located at what is now called Doyle's Mills, Milford Township, Juniata Co. After George's death it was occupied as a homestead by his son John until *his* death, and many years afterwards passed into the Okeson family. It is said to lie on a different side of the run from the place occupied by Capt. Thomas Harris.

In recording the advent of the Stewarts and Harrises to the Juniata and Tuscarora Valleys where they and some of their descendants, for over a century at least, were to find local, social, intellectual, historical and religious associations of the dearest character, one cannot help but pause and indulge his thoughts a little. Only recently,† the whole region had been a wild of tangled thickets and bridgeless streams. Only recently it had been overrun by savages who had left their tradition in the massacre of helpless settlers, such as the Innesses, the McKinneys, the Campbells and the Grays. But civilization was spreading. Already many family

* Not quite the "beginning"; for, as we have seen, George Steuart's father, and also his grandfather (Rev. James Anderson) had slaves.

† The first settlement in Tuscarora is said to have been made in 1749.

names had appeared there which ever since have been a symbol of virtue, intelligence and enterprise. The Bells, Beales, Lyons, Grahams, Turbetts, Wilsons, Pattersons, Steuarts, Stuarts, McCoys, and Irwins, of Lack, Milford, and Fermanagh townships, have left their mark on every generation, and supplied some of the most useful citizens of that region in business, church, and state. What powerful influences for good, too, then germinating, were to flower out and bring forth fruit in the religious and educational life of the subsequent century! And what a grand basis and background for human experience and progress was then and is still visible in the earth and heavens around! What grand mountains! What beautiful streams! What rich vegetation! What game-filled forests! Where can be found a valley of quieter, more varied, and more charming loveliness than the Juniata, or one which, by its guardian ranges on right and left, gives a more home-like feeling or a greater sense of protection to its inhabitants than Tuscarora? No wonder that people are proud of having been born there! No wonder those who wander away and their descendants look back to these vales with ardent affection! The very names these streams and mountains bear are musical, none more so among the many attractive names that have come to us from Indian sources. Even strangers recognize this, as they do also the beauty of the scenery, and the romantic character of the traditions which they suggest. What song has stirred the hearts of old and young more, especially among the people of Central Pennsylvania, than the following, written by a lady of New Hampshire!*

THE BLUE JUNIATA.

1 Wild roved an Indian girl,
Bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters
Of the blue Juniata.
Swift as an antelope,
Through the forest going,
Loose were her jetty locks
In wavy tresses flowing.

2 Gay was the mountain song,
Of bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters
Of the Blue Juniata:—
Strong and true my arrows are
In my painted quiver,
Swift goes my light canoe,
Adown the rapid river.

* Mrs. Sullivan, who was born Marion Dix in 1802, in Boscawen, N. H., near the Merrimac River. Her father was Col. Timothy Dix, and she was a sister of Gen. John A. Dix, of New York. She died in 1860.

3 Bold is my warrior good,
The love of Alfarata,
Proud waves his snowy plume
Along the Juniata;
Soft and low he speaks to me,
And then his war-cry sounding,
Rings his voice in thunder loud,
From height to height resounding.

4 So sang the Indian girl,
Bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters
Of the Blue Juniata;
Fleeting years have borne away
The voice of Alfarata,
Still sweeps the river on,
The Blue Juniata.

The following lines also are perhaps equally touching. They were written in 1865 by the Rev. Cyrus Cort, D.D., while pastor of the Reformed Church, Altoona, Pa.

RESPONSE TO "THE BLUE JUNIATA."

The Indian girl has ceased to rove
Along the winding river;
The warrior Brave that won her love,
Is gone, with bow and quiver.

The valley rears another race,
Where flows the Juniata;
Where maidens rove, with paler face
Than that of Alfarata.

Where pine trees moan her requiem wail,
And blue waves, too, are knelling,
Through mountain gorge and fertile vale
A louder note is swelling.

A hundred years have rolled around,
The red man has departed.
The hills give back a wilder sound
Than warrior's whoop e'er started:

With piercing neigh, the iron steed
Now sweeps along the waters,
And bears with more than wild deer speed
The white man's sons and daughters.

The products, too, of every clime
Are borne along the river,
Where roved the Brave in olden time,
With naught but bow and quiver.

And swifter than the arrow's flight,
From trusty bow and quiver,
The messages of love and light
Now speed along the river.

The engine and the telegraph
Have wrought some wondrous changes
Since rang the Indian maiden's laugh
Among the mountain ranges.

'Tis grand to see what art hath done,
The world is surely wider;
What triumphs white man's skill hath won
With steam, the civilizer.

But still, methinks, I'd rather hear
The song of Alfarata,
Had rather chase the fallow deer
Along the Juniata.

For fondly now my heart esteems
This Indian song and story;
Yea, grander far old nature seems,
Than art in all its glory.

Roll on, thou classic Keystone stream,
Thou peerless little river;
Fulfill the poet's brightest dream,
And be a joy for ever.

As generations come and go,
Each one their part repeating.
Thy waters keep their constant flow,
Still down to ocean fleeting.

And while thy blue waves seek the sea,
Thou lovely Juniata,
Surpassing sweet thy name shall be,
For sake of Alfarata.

Shortly after George Steuart's appearance in Tuscarora Valley the Revolutionary War broke out, and both he and his eldest son John (then a young lad of seventeen) became deeply involved in the struggle. It is probable that the father's first military experience was as a private in Capt. Paca's company of the Maryland contingent of the Flying Camp which went to Washington's aid in 1776, as above indicated. But, be that as it may, one thing is certain, he was appointed the next year to the responsible position of sub-lieutenant of the county of Cumberland, Pa., and served in this capacity for some time with the rank of Lt.-Colonel. This appointment was made by the Supreme Executive Council of the State at its meeting in Lancaster, Nov. 2 (or 29) 1777.* Cumberland County had four sub-lieutenants, and over them one lieutenant, who, at one period, was Col. John Armstrong, of Carlisle. It was the duty of these officers to collect and furnish supplies of all kinds, and reinforcements, for troops sent out to guard the settlers against attacks from Indians, as also, doubtless, for state troops fighting the British.

Three letters addressed to George Steuart on this business are preserved in the *Pennsylvania Archives* – one† from Col. (afterwards Major-General) Potter,‡ dated May 17, 1778, and the others from Arthur Buchanan, who lived on the Juniata, near the foot of Kishacoquillas Valley, dated (respectively) May 9, 1778, and June 17, 1778.§

Buchanan's first letter, written at Old Town, Juniata, and addressed to "George Stewart, Esq., a sub-lieutenant of Cumberland Co.," speaks of ravages on Bald Eagle Creek, and in Penn's Valley, and of Indians in the direction of Kittanning, and asks for ammunition and arms, especially rifles.

Col. Potter's letter to "Lieut.-Col. George Stewart, Tuskorora pr favour of Major Myles," is as follows:

Uper fort penns valley
May 17, 1778.

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* See *Colonial Records*, Vol. XI, p. 378.

† Published in *Penn'a Archives*, 1777-78, p. 517.

‡ His cousin by marriage. For fuller history see *Appendices No.* VIII and XIII.

§ See *Penn'a Archives*, 1777-8, pp. 485, 486, 603. Arthur Buchanan moved from Donegal, Lan. Co., to Kishacoquillas.

Dr Sir,

The Beare Major Myles gos to you to apply for men to Releve Capt. Bell, I need not inform you that Keeping the strengths in the frunteer parts is the second best menans under providance of securing the Interiour parts of the Countrey and it has been well Known in the outher warr* that when those who were the frunteers give way the more interer parts Ren with them I Request the favour of you to send the Relefe in time so as we may not be left without men there is no way of stopping the seveges but by carring war into ther Countrey.

I am Dr Sir your most
Humble Servant
Jas. Potter

Buchanan's second letter, written from "Kishcockquilysh" is directed to "George Stuard Esqr., S.L.C.C. in Heast," and contains a copy of a letter from Col. Long to Col. Potter. Long writes of murders in the direction of Lycoming and Loyal Sock, of reports of contemplated murders by the Indians on the East and West branches of the Susquehanna, of twenty persons killed on the North Branch, and of a pioneer's story of the determination of the savages to "destroy both branches." Col. Potter speaks of the discovery of the tracks of over thirty men in Logan's Gap. And Mr. Buchanan himself adds evil reports from Standing Stone†, for all which reasons he speaks of great distress, and fears of murder every day, and concludes, "I coulde wish that in your wisdoms Nigh Do somethin in this Mater."

Thus Lt.-Col. Steuart's field was wide, extending west to the border of Westmoreland Co. and north to the boundaries of Northumberland Co. And there is every evidence of his faithfulness. In short, as another has said, "he took an active part against the Indians on the border during the Revolution."‡

In examining the Colonial Records and other old documents it is necessary to guard against confounding our Lieut.-Col. George Steuart[6] with another of the same name and title, whose home was in Leacock (or Earl) Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., and who was an

* French and Indian War of 1748–1764.
† Now Huntingdon.
‡ *Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys*, Vol. I, p. 785.

officer in the Seventh Battalion of that County during the Revolution (at least in 1777), Col. John Boyd being his superior in command. This man was the son of that George Stewart[5] who owned 350 acres of land on Pequea Creek, and died in April, 1769, as his will indicates, leaving, besides his son George, a daughter Esther, who had been married to John McCasland. One letter addressed to the Leacock Township Lieut.-Col. George Stewart is preserved in the Pennsylvania archives.* References to complaints and charges against him are found in the Colonial Records;† also other references elsewhere. But our George was of Cumberland Co. at that time and is perfectly free from any suspicion of official misbehavior.

It is said by Samuel Evans, Esq., that, either during the Revolution or before it, George Steuart was appointed one of the Judges of Cumberland Co. The writer has not been able to find full proof of this; but the fact that his name in deeds and other public documents was often followed by "Esq." favors (perhaps fully proves) the position that he was at least a Justice of the Peace. "Esq." is also written after his name in the act by which the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania appointed him Sub-lieutenant of Cumberland County in 1777.

Of some of his landed possessions in Tuscarora we have already learned, and that he made some money while a citizen of Maryland is highly probable. Hence we are not surprised to find him standing high upon the assessment rolls of the township in which he lived in Pennsylvania—being fifth on the list in 1775, and first by a good deal in 1780, when his property was assessed at a valuation of 18,740 dollars. In that year too (1780) he was taxed for "plate"—an almost solitary instance at that time in those pioneer settlements.‡

* *Penn'a Archives*, 1777-1778, p. 21.

† Vol. XI, pp. 547, 570; also Vol. XI, pp. 227, 230, 479, 504, 570, 571; Vol. XII, p. 116; Vol. XIV, p. 321.

‡ He is also taxed for a servant (not a slave) in 1775; for slaves in 1775-1778; for three slaves in 1783-1787; while his widow was still taxed for two after her husband's death. The assessed value of George Steuart's slave property was: in 1779, £600; in 1781, £240; in 1783, for two, £100.

The number of slaves in Pennsylvania, in 1790, was 3,737; in 1800, 1,706; in 1810, 795; in 1820, 211; in 1830, 175.

Tradition says that, owing to the depreciation of Continental currency,* he lost much, if not all, of his property; but the tradition is dim and more than doubtful.†

After the Revolution Lt.-Col. George Steuart was generally called "Col."‡ and such is the record on his widow's tombstone. Whether he rose to the position of a Colonel during the war, or subsequently in the militia, or the higher title was only honorary in its character, is uncertain; but, whatever may be the true state of the case, the author feels justified by its common use in recognizing the title in this book.

One letter, still preserved,§ throws some light on his friendships and his family life. It is from Samuel Kearsley,‖ of Carlisle, who addresses him as his "dear friend," and sends with his epistle a "bottle of snuff"—no doubt as a token of his regard. It is dated Aug. 25, 1777, speaks of the writer's recent experience in the army near New York and Philadelphia, and of his coming home "on command of his Excellency¶ on particular business," sends his regards to various members of the household,** and introduces a good deal of facetious pleasantry. Evidently the person addressed has a kindly disposition, enjoys a joke, and is capable of making faithful friends; though an impression is made that he is too busy, or too dignified, to waste much time in correspondence.

Physically considered, tradition, not very extended, says that Col. George Steuart was a small man.

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* It is said that in 1787 (the year George Steuart died) this money was worth only one-sixth its face value.

† His children got considerable in the settlement of his estate. Of relics, two silver buckles (probably his) are still in existence—one in the hands of Mrs. W. A. Campbell, formerly Miss Mary M. Stewart.

‡ So said by Dr. G. W. Archer[2], of Maryland, his grandnephew.

§ In the hands of T. H. Stewart, M. D., of Church Hill, O.

‖ Probably Captain Samuel Kearsley, and the same person who had land adjoining the farm purchased by Thomas Harris from Robert Walker, Nov., 1774, and here doubtless the friendship between Stewart and Kearsley began.

¶ Probably General Washington.

** One of them, Miss Sally Harris, I cannot place. Probably she was Sarah Harris[1] who was afterwards married to John Harris of the Carolinas.

Little is known of the closing years of his life. Two only of his children were born in Tuscarora Valley—the last in 1777, or 1778. He saw only one of his children married. That was Ann, who became Mrs. M'Nair, April 6, 1786, and her oldest son was the only grandchild born before his death, and him he never saw. His eldest son, John, during this period was probably, for a while preceding his death, away from home as far as Philadelphia getting a view of the outside world. It is likely that his final years were spent quietly upon the farm, except when he was called out to drill in the militia, or to vote and act on great public questions. Domestic duties chiefly occupied his mind.

As was the case with his father, George Steuart died comparatively young, passing from earth August 13, 1787, aged fifty years, nine months, and three days. The cause of his death is unknown; but from the fact that he left no recorded will we might infer that he was carried off too suddenly to arrange for the disposition of his property in this manner. But there may have been an unrecorded will, as in an abstract of the title of his farm found at Lewistown we read that "George Stewart dying left it to his widow and seven children, and one of his children dying under age the shares are reduced from eight to seven."* He was doubtless buried at the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian church, of which the Rev. Hugh Magill was pastor, and of which he was probably a member; but no tombstone marks his grave.†

The names of his children will be given when we reach the biography of his wife.

* See deed of Dunning and Ann McNair, and Robert Stewart,[1] to John Stewart made Oct. 2, 179-.

† A brief sketch of Lieut.-Col. George Steuart is found in the *History of the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys, Pennsylvania*, compiled by Franklin, Ellis, and Austin, and published by Evarts, Peck, and Richards, Vol. I, p. 758.

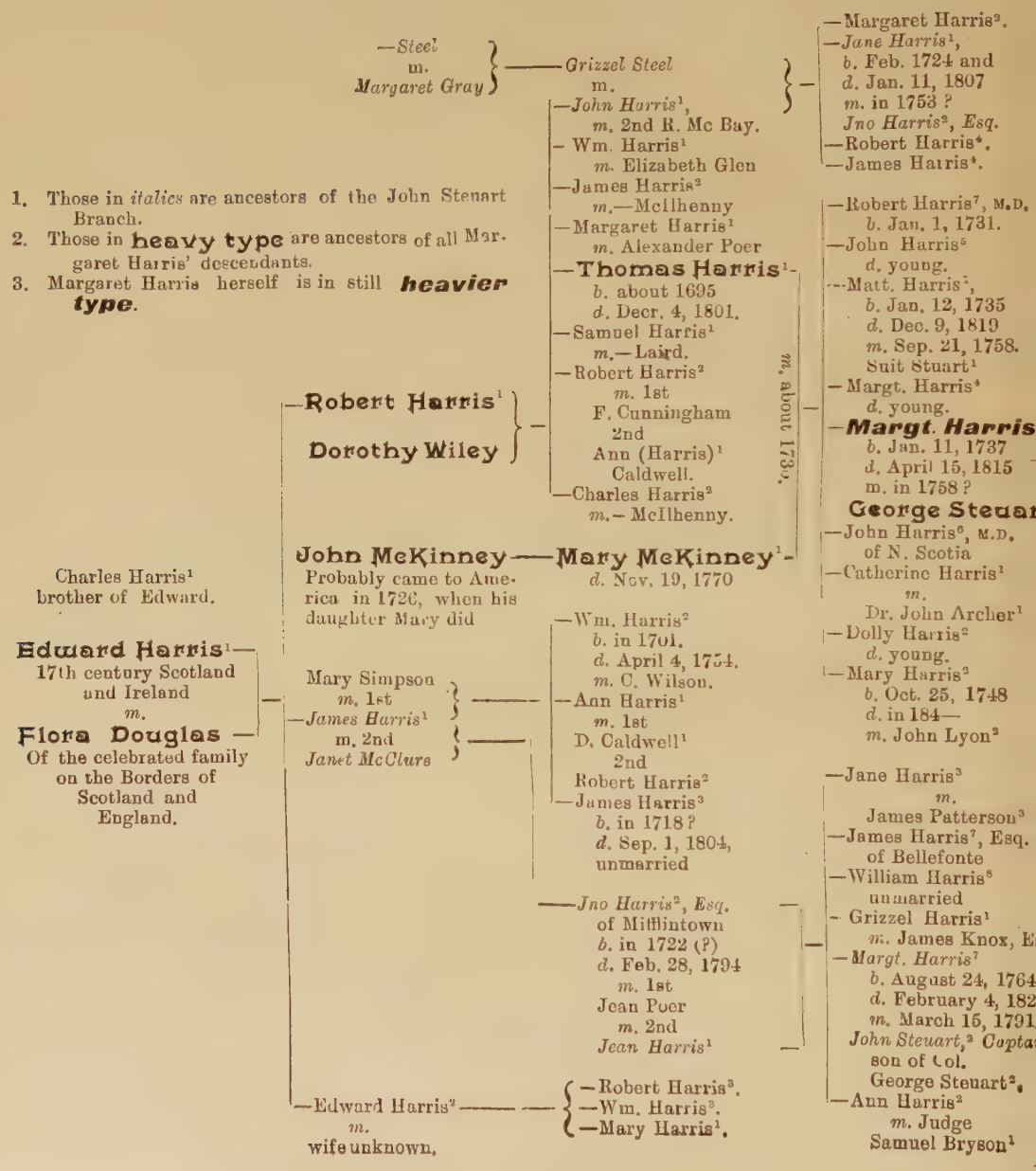
Colonel George Steuart and his wife Margaret Harris, their Ancestors and Descendants

PART III

ANCESTORS OF MARGARET HARRIS

Partial Chart of the Ancestors of Margaret Harris,[5] and their Collateral Relatives

1. Those in *italics* are ancestors of the John Stenart Branch.
2. Those in **heavy type** are ancestors of all Margaret Harris' descendants.
3. Margaret Harris herself is in still ***heavier type***.



ANCESTORS OF MARGARET HARRIS

INTRODUCTION—THE HARRIS FAMILY

Margaret Harris[5], whom Col. George Steuart · married in 1758, or 1759, and who forms the other member of the central pair around which the facts of this book are collected, introduced another series of ancestral lines to our attention, first and foremost of which is THE HARRIS FAMILY.

This is said to be originally of Welsh origin. The name Harris comes from the possessive case of Harry (Harry's) and means Harry's son. Harry itself is the diminutive or nickname of Henry. Henry is said by some to mean "head or chief of a house;*" by others, "rich lord."†

Though of Welsh origin, different branches of this family moved early into other parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and from there, as well as from Wales, descendants came to America. The New England family, whose immigrant ancestors were Thomas Harris[8] and his wife Elizabeth, are said to have come from England to Charleston, Mass., in 1630. A Harris family is found more than two hundred years ago in New York City, whence branches early went to Delaware, and probably also to Pennsylvania. One of the Virginia families of the name of Harris can be traced back in America to 1691 and possibly to 1611. This is the branch from which the late U. S. Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, sprang.‡ John Harris [13], the father of the founder of Harrisburg, Pa., came to Philadelphia, it is believed, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, from County Yorkshire, England, where he is said to have been born in 1673. §

* W. S. Harris, on the New England family.
† *Etymological Dictionary of Family Names*," by Arthur.
‡ For a portion of this line see Appendix No. XIV.
§ See Appendix No. XV.

Our own branch of the Harris family is not known to be connected with any of the above; although the uniform and widely-extended tradition is that the Harrisburg family and ours come from a common stock, and one of our race, John Harris,[2] Esq., founder of Mifflintown, who died in 1794, is reported* to have called John Harris[14] of Harrisburg, a "cousin" in one of the letters which he addressed to the latter, but this relationship may have been through the latter's first wife, who was a McClure, as was also the former John Harris' mother.

The document † on which we rely more than any other for the history of our branch of the Harrises is one which was prepared Dec. 20, 1801, probably at Mifflintown, Pa., where some of the oldest and most intelligent of the family were then living. But there are other papers, such as family and court records, besides well established traditions, which are of a still older date. These supplement and confirm the *Document* referred to.

From these we can trace our branch back to Scotland, whence some of its members were driven by persecution to Ireland during the reign of Charles II, or his son James. We also learn that those who afterwards migrated to Pennsylvania and the Carolinas came from Ireland (not Scotland), and were therefore Scotch-Irish.

It is not known that the Harrises can claim any noble or royal blood running through their veins,‡ except through marriage with other families: but they have averaged high in character and intellect, and some of them have obtained more than ordinary

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* By Dr. Egle, former State Librarian, Harrisburg. Dr. Egle also says in a letter, dated July 30, 1900, that "John Harris of Harris Ferry" in his correspondence once stated that some matter referred to concerned "my cousin, John Harris of Cumberland Co." Mifflintown was then in Cumberland Co.

† This is given in *Appendix* No. XI. Hereafter, in referring to it, I shall call it *The Mifflintown Document*.

‡ In *Notes and Queries* (reprint, First and Second Series, Vol. I, p. 53) in an article headed "Heraldic Arms of Some Pennsylvania Families," on the authority of a Mr. DeCourcy, late of the Ulster College of Arms, who was sojourning in Harrisburg, the following is given:

Harris Arms: Sa. three crescents, within a bordure arg.

Harris Crest: On the stump of a tree reguly lying fesseways vert a falcon rising erm., beaked and legged or.

Ancient Motto of the Family: Pro res pub. tra.

distinction. I may also say that none among those who had reached America, or among their children, as far as known, were disloyal to the cause of the American Revolution, while several were among its distinguished promoters. Two signed the Mechlenburg Declaration of Independence; some were members of County Committees, or State Conventions in that trying period; and numbers fought either as officers or privates in the American army.

I.—Edward Harris

This is the first ancestor of the Harris name to whom we can point with certainty. Of him and his wife the "*Mifflintown Document*" says,

"Edward[1] and Charles Harris[1], brothers, being dissenters, were driven from Ayrshire, Scotland, at the time of the persecution of the Protestants in the reign of Charles II, or of his successor James. They settled in County Donegal, near Rapho, Ireland. They were possessed of a valuable estate in Scotland which was lost on account of their abandoning it. Edward was married to Miss Flora Douglas, of the famous family of that name, who resided near the borders of England."

The name Harris is very rare in Scotland at the present time,* but, in Wodrow's *History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland* (Vol. III, p. 385), we read the following:

"This same year (1682) James Harris [13] of Ardmenoch, and John[15] his son, men of known integrity and usefulness in their stations, were, for mere refusing to hear the incumbents, after many ravages committed upon their homes and lands, carried prisoners to Dumfries by Capt. Strachan, and kept there till they had paid fifteen pounds, ten shillings sterling, fine, besides thirty shillings to the jailers. The old man had paid forty pounds Scots to Sir James Turner, besides several other smaller sums at different times."

These Harrises resided in a locality near where the above mentioned Edward and Charles Harris lived at that period, and

* Harries is more common, and perhaps originally the same name.

exhibited the same character, and their Christian names occur frequently among the descendants of Edward Harris.[1] It is easy, therefore, to infer that they were relatives, and perhaps very near relatives of the latter. Possibly James Harris[13] was Edward's father, and John[15] his brother.

Tradition says the name of the estate abandoned by Edward and Charles Harris was Harris-Rig;* and this name, people tell me, is still attached to an estate in Ayrshire.

The possession of such an estate, the respectability of the family, shown by its intermarriage with the Douglases, and its firm adherence to Presbyterianism in its earlier form, tend to prove that the Harrises had long resided in that region, though they may have gone there originally from England or Wales; but there is no account of the Harris family of Ayrshire in Douglas' *Baronage*, which gives a history of the gentry of Scotland down to the eighteenth century.

Flight to the north of Ireland from the persecutions of such terrible agents as Turner and Graham was common with Presbyterians of that day. Though not free from disabilities and wrongs in Ireland, their condition there was generally better than in Scotland. No wonder then that Edward and Charles Harris made their escape thither.

Rapho, or Raphoe, in County Donegal, where they settled, had been for fifty or seventy-five years one of the favorite places of refuge in the green isle. It lies toward the north-west and is said to be one of the most beautiful spots in the whole County. Columba, the Apostle of Scotland, who was born about A. D. 521 at Gartan, in the County of Donegal, and who fondly clung all his life to his native land, in one of his elegies wrote,

> "Beloved are Durross and Denry,
> Beloved is Raphoe the pure
> Beloved the fertile Drumhone,
> Beloved are Sords and Kells!"†

* Told the author by his aunt, Miss Mary Stewart[4].

† As quoted by Dr. Philip Schaff in his *History of the Christian Church*, Vol. IV, p. 66.

Ecclesiastically, in the days of our ancestors, it lay within the bounds of the Presbytery of Lagan;* and James Alexander, who had been ordained at Raphoe, Dec. 12, 1677, was presumably the pastor of the church there.

But we know little or nothing of the history of Edward Harris or his brother in Ireland. On the roll of "adjudicatories" in the latter half of the seventeenth century is found the name of Lieut. Edward Harris, but whether the same or not is uncertain.

Judging from the ages of some of his grandchildren we may roughly infer that Edward Harris was born as early as 1640 and married as early as 1665.

II.—Flora Douglas

Flora Douglas, the wife of Edward Harris[1], is said to have been "of the famous family of that name, who resided near the borders of England."

The Douglas family is a very old and distinguished one in Scottish annals. The name is said to be "Gaelic, meaning dark (dhu) green (glass)," and for this reason was "given to a river emptying into the Clyde." The tradition of the origin of the family name is this: "In the year 770 a man of rank and figure came seasonably to the assistance of Salvatius, king of Scotland, whose territory was then invaded by Donald Bain, of the Western Isles. Victory being obtained, the king was desirous to see the man who had done him so signal a service and he was pointed out to him in these Gaelic words, "Sholto Dhuglass" (Behold that dark or swarthy man.)"†

* It was to this Presbytery that Francis Makemie (called the father of the American Presbyterian Church), who was a native of Donegal County, was introduced by his pastor, the Rev. T. Drummond, in Jan, 1680.

† *Etymological Dictionary of Family Names*, by Arthur, p. 118.

All Douglases, however, were not swarthy. There was the Red Douglas (Earls of Angus) as well as the Black Douglas, and eventually (in 1455) the former supplanted the latter.

The seats of the various branches of this race have been generally in the southern part of Scotland—among them Castle Douglas and Tantallon.

As proof of their vigor and self-asserting power we have only to read Scottish history, and such books as Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*, a tale of Flodden Field and the Great Earl (Archibald, the fifth) or *The Lady of the Lake*, whose heroine is Ellen Douglas.*

To what branch of the house of Douglas Miss Flora Douglas belonged, or what rank her father held, we know not. Her oldest son was named Robert, and many Roberts are found among her descendants; while there is a tradition in one branch of the family† of descent from a Sir Robert Douglas. In Burke's *Peerage* I can find only one Sir Robert Douglas having children whose period could correspond with that of Flora, and even he seems to come a little too late. This is the Sir Robert[3] who succeeded his cousin to the baronetcy of Nova Scotia in 1692, thus becoming the fifth baronet. He was the son of William Douglas and Agnes, daughter of Patrick Scot, of Ancrum; grandson of George Douglas, D.D., of Ardit, rector of Stephney, and Cecilia, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Drury of Rugham, Sussex; great-grandson of Sir Robert Douglas[1] of Glenbervie (brother of the ninth Earl of Angus), who was knighted by James VI, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Auchinleck, of Balmanno. Preceding Sir Robert of Glenbervie, in direct line we find Sir Archibald Douglas[1] of Glenbervie, (who m. Agnes Keith, daughter of William, Earl of Mareschal), and Sir William Douglas[1] (son of Archibald the fifth, or "Great" Earl of Angus and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lord Boyd) who m. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Auchinleck

* For a special account of the Line of Douglas, see Appendix No. XVI.

† That of William Harris[2] of Swatara, brother of John[2] of Mifflin. But their tradition is that it was William's wife who was a daughter of Sir Robert Douglas, an evident mistake. Her name was Catherine Wilson, as the Mifflintown document shows.

of Glenbervie, and thus acquired Glenbervie. He died at Flodden Field in 1513. In the fifth Earl of Angus we reach the main line which can be easily traced backward to William, first Earl of Douglas, and to Bruce and the line of Scottish kings through Princess Mary (daughter of King Robert III) who married George, the first Earl of Angus.

Sir Robert Douglas[2] supposed father of Flora Douglas, married twice,—first, Janet Ruthven (daughter of William Ruthven of Douglas) who became the mother of Sir William Douglas,[2] and grandmother of Sir Robert Douglas,[3] the peerage writer, and who was possibly also the mother of Flora.

Of two more persons named Sir Robert Douglas, we find trace in Burke's *Dormant and Extinct Peerages* (p. 177). The record is as follows:—

"Douglas—Viscount of Belhaven.—By Letters Patent, dated 24 June, 1633—*Lineage*:—

"Sir Robert Douglas[1] of Spott, Co. Haddington (son of Malcolm Douglas, of Mains in Dumbartonshire, descended from Nicol Douglas of the family of Morton) was page of honour to Henry, Prince of Wales, and afterwards his master of the horse. Upon the death of that Prince he was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king James I, and continued in that office to king Charles I, by whom he was also constituted master of the household and sworn a privy councillor. He was created a peer of Scotland by the title of Viscount of Belhaven, Co. Haddington, to himself and the heirs-male of his body, by patent, dated 24 June, 1633. His lordship married Nicolas, eldest daughter of Robert Moray of Abercairny, but had no issue. He died at Edinburgh, 14 January, 1639, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Holyrood House, where there is a fine monument erected to his memory by Sir Archibald[4] and Sir Robert Douglas[5], the sons of his elder brother, his heirs."

Of this nephew Sir Robert Douglas[5] there is no further record. But he may have had children and one of these children may have been Miss Flora Douglas. The period in which he lived is more favorable to this genealogy for her than the date of the life of Sir Robert Douglas[2], baronet of Nova Scotia, is to the supposition of his being her father.

Notwithstanding our ignorance of the immediate parents of Flora Douglas, however, we may at least confidently assert that through some line the ancestry quickly reaches the main branch of Douglas race, and gives us a right to claim for her and her descendants all the virtue, or lack of virtue, there may be in such a relationship.*

Of Flora Douglas' history after her marriage we know nothing more than we do of her husband.† Their known sons‡ were:—

1. **Robert**[1], who married Dorothy Wiley and continues the line of descent to Margaret Harris[5], wife of Colonel George Steuart.

2. **James**[1], who married—first, Mary Simpson; and secondly, Janet M'Clure, whose descendants also intermarried with the Steuarts.

3. **Edward**[2], who married and had three children.§

III.—Robert Harris

Robert Harris[1], eldest son of Edward Harris[1], and Flora Douglas, was probably born in Scotland and taken to Raphoe, Ireland, while yet unmarried. Judging from the traditional date of his fifth child's birth (about 1695) he must have been married as early as 1688 and been born as early as 1665. His wife was Dorothy Wiley, and he had eight children—all sons except one. The parents probably died in Ireland, though almost all of their children came to America, and a Robert Harris[20] died in Chester Co.,

* Douglases "of the border" are mentioned in Scottish history, but of their lineage I know little except that they were a branch of the main stock.

† She was probably born as early as 1645.

‡ Of daughters we have no record, and there may have been other sons than those given in the "Mifflintown Document."

§ For further information about them and their descendants, see Appendix: Nos. XI, XVII, and XVIII.

Pa., intestate, about 1740 or 1741, who may have been the person of whom we are speaking. The records of Chester Co. indicate that letters of administration were granted James Harris[14] February 16, 1741, and that an inventory was filed Mar. 31st, 1742. No settlement is given. If this was the same Robert Harris the administrator may have been either his son James[2] or his brother James[1].

IV.—Dorothy Wiley

Dorothy Wiley, the wife of the above Robert Harris[1], has no trace of her life or death except what has already been given in the sketch of her husband. She probably lived and died in Ireland. Her first name is perpetuated in some branches of the family. People named Wiley settled in the western part of Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co. at an early day, and may have been relatives, but of this we know nothing certainly.

The children of Robert Harris, and Dorothy Wiley, as given in the Mifflintown Document, are as follows:

1. **John**[1], who m. first, Grizzel Steel and had four children; secondly, Rebecca McBay, and had four more children. Most of this family moved from the North and settled in the Carolinas.

2. **William**[1], who m. Elizabeth Glen and had thirteen children—Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Carolinas.

3. **James**[2], who m. a McIlhenny and moved from Pennsylvania to the Carolinas.

4. **Margaret**[1], who m. Alexander Poer, and had four children in Pennsylvania.

5. **Thomas**[1], father-in-law of Col. George Steuart—to be noticed next at length.

6. **Samuel**[1], who m. a Laird, by whom he had several children in Carolina.

7. **Robert**[2], who m. first, Fanny Cunningham by whom he had five children; secondly, Ann Harris[1], widow of David Caldwell—Carolina.

8. **Charles**[2], who m. a McIlhenny and had a large family of children in Carolina.

V.—Capt. Thomas Harris

Thomas Harris,[1] son of Robert Harris[1] and his wife Dorothy Wiley, was born in Ireland about the year 1695,* and in 1726 came to America, unmarried, but in the same ship with his subsequent wife, Mary McKinney. †

It is probable that some of the rest of the Harris family migrated to America about the same time or previously; but of this there is no certain evidence. James Harris, the Indian Trader, of Donegal Township, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, who is said to have been there as early as 1726‡, was doubtless either a brother or an uncle of Thomas.

The immediate cause of their emigration is not known. Perhaps it was the rise of rents on leased lands which about that time became common in the north of Ireland; perhaps it was the continued disabilities still imposed on Presbyterians in that country: or perhaps it was the defection in religious faith then growing rapidly among ministers of their own church §; or, may be, it was simply the fine prospects spread out before them in the land of Penn.

Thomas Harris and his companions, after landing at New Castle, or Philadelphia, appear to have proceeded without delay to that part of Pennsylvania which three years afterwards (May 10, 1729) became Lancaster Co.

* This is reckoned from the date of his death in 1801, when he was said to be 106 years old.

† So said Mary (Harris) Lyon, his daughter, to John Harris Stewart.[1]

‡ Some say 1722.

§ See Reid's *History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland*,

Tavern, with "The Sign of the Bear."

After his marriage which occurred as early as 1730, and perhaps earlier, he settled down on a farm containing 230 acres on Conoy Creek, at the point where the Paxtang and Conestoga (or Lancaster) road crossed it, now called Elizabethtown. *

Here, too, on the south side of the road he built a tavern, with "the sign of the Bear," and added to farming the business of innkeeping. Various dates are given for the erection of this building, from 1732 downwards. Public records, still extant at Lancaster, show that he was recommended as a suitable person to keep a public house in 1738, and for three years afterwards. The probability is that his hotel was built as early as the oldest date mentioned (1732), or at least 1736, when according to Rupp the road from John Harris' on the Susquehanna (Harrisburg) to Philadelphia by way Lancaster was procured by petition.† This hotel became famous before the Indian wars, and was much frequented by travellers and traders. It was sold, with the farm, to Lazarus Lowry, July 15, 1751, and two years subsequently became the property of Barnabas Hughes, ‡ who in the same year laid out the western end of the borough and named it, after his wife, Elizabethtown. §

The old tavern, it is said, still stands. It is a large two-story building, with an attic, and verandas on two sides. The town now contains perhaps one thousand inhabitants, and, located as it is in a quiet charming valley, presents a beautiful appearance.

In this place Thomas Harris and his family had some of their most interesting experiences. Here they prospered temporally. Here most, if not all, of the children were born, Robert[7] the eldest's birthday being Jan. 1, 1731, and Mary[2] the youngest's being Oct. 25, 1748. From here, doubtless, the oldest son went forth to acquire an education. He graduated at Princeton College in 1753. While here, apparently, a great many of his Scotch-Irish relatives and friends

* The patent to this farm does not appear to have been received until Nov. 12, 1746. *History of Lancaster Co.*

† Rupp's *Dauphin Co.*, p. 248.

‡ Hughes rose to be a Colonel in the Indian wars and moved to Maryland, where he died in 1769. So says Squire Evans.

§ Samuel Evans, Esq.

immigrated to America and joined those who had come previously in peopling Lancaster County, Pa., and other parts of the New World. Among these were his sister, most of his brothers, and several cousins of the name of Harris, with their families. There seems to have been a great rush of the Harrises and other Raphoe people to America about the year 1736, or 1737. Many of them settled in Donegal and Derry townships, and we can readily imagine that intercourse with them was a source of great pleasure to the occupants of Bear Tavern.

While here, too, Thomas Harris was called upon to perform some of the duties of public life. He appears as a juror in 1741, 1742, 1749, and 1754;* and in 1749, when twenty-seven Indian Traders were indicted for neglect to take out a license the year before, he acted as foreman of the jury.† His first recorded military experience was also acquired while he was the proprietor of Bear Tavern. This was in 1747-1748. Among the "Officers of the Associated Regiment of the West End of Lancaster Co., on the Susquehanna" his name appears as a Captain, John Wilson being his ensign, and James Patterson ‡ and John Harris § fellow-officers, but of other companies. The regimental officers were: Colonel Thomas Cookson, Lieut.-Col. James Galbraith, and Major Robert Baker.‖ The duty of this regiment was chiefly guarding the frontier against Indian raids, probably in connection with a line of forts.¶

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* Court Records, Lancaster.

† N. & Q., Vol. 1., reprint, p. 403.

‡ Capt. James Patterson[2], who married Mary, youngest daughter of the first George Stuart, and moved to the Juniata.

§ Possibly a brother of Thomas; possibly young John[1 4] who founded Harrisburg; possibly young John[2] who afterwards founded Mifflintown.

‖ *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd Series, edited by Linn and Egle, Vol. II, pp. 509-511.

¶ It is generally conceded that the Capt. Thomas Harris of this regiment was Thomas, of Bear Tavern. Only one other Thomas[3] can be discovered in that part of the country at that time—one who in 1754 is called Thomas Harris, Jr., of Paxtang, perhaps a nephew or near relative of the other. A Capt. Harris is mentioned in the *Col. Records* (Vol. 8, p. 358) as meeting his family near Fort Allen which lay "upon the west bank of the Delaware, where the Moravians have a town called Gnaden Hutten." Whether this is the same as he who was Captain in the West End, Lancaster County, is uncertain. There may have been another Fort Allen also. See Rupp, p. 300; also *Col. Records*, Vol. 8, p. 358.

Evidence of Captain Harris' religious character is found in the early as well as the latter period of his married life. A list of forty-two of the stipend-payers of Derry, Paxtang, and Mount Joy Churches, from the year 1745 to 1774, is extant,* and on this list we find the names of Thomas Harris, Matthew Harris (his son) and James Harris who was either his uncle or his brother. They all lived in the direction of Mount Joy and were considered as attached to that congregation.† Hence the letter "M" is affixed to the names of Thomas and James Harris. These three churches, especially Mount Joy (Conewago), appear to have had at first a very imperfect organization, and for many years were joined together in one pastoral charge. The list dates with 1745—the year of the Rev. John Roan's settlement there—and ends the year before his death. Mr. Roan belonged to the New Side in the Presbyterian controversy of the day and served those who adhered to this view, while the Rev. John Elder, an Old Side man, whose chief center was Paxtang, ministered to adherents of the opposite party. There is nothing to show definitely which of these sides the above mentioned list represents, but probably it was the New Side. Thomas Harris' subscription extends over a period of 27 years (from 1745 to 1772) showing that he must have continued his payments for many years after he left the neighborhood.

A man named Thomas Harris[10] appears on the roll of the Synod of Philadelphia at its meeting there in 1745. If this be Thomas Harris of Bear Inn, he is there found in company with Old Side people.

It is probable that for some years after his arrival in America, and especially after his settlement on the Conoy, Thomas Harris enjoyed the ministrations of the Rev. James Anderson at Donegal,

* Printed in N. & Q., Vol. I, Third Series, p. 361.

† No doubt the same called generally Conewago, where Presbytery agreed (August 31, 1738) that a church should be built.

"It was near the present site of Gainsburg, four miles west from Elizabethtown, and nearly midway between Donegal and Derry"; so says Dr. Zieglar. The Rev. Samuel Black was installed pastor of the Conewago congregation in October, 1740, and was dismissed in April, 1745. *Centennial Memorial History of Carlisle Presbytery*, Vol. II, pp. 36, 37.

and that he often heard the Rev. Wm. Bertram (who was pastor of Derry from 1732 until Mr. Roan's day) and the Rev. John Elder, pastor of Paxtang. All four preachers have a good record. As already seen (note on p. 89) the Rev. Samuel Black also was for a time his pastor.

After the sale of Bear Tavern to Lazarus Lowry in 1751, Capt. Harris is said to have moved a few miles west to the eastern bank of the Conewago,* where he had a farm and a mill† and where one of his near neighbors was John Harris, probably a brother. Here he remained for about nine years, when he went to Maryland.

It is generally conceded that he was an Indian Trader,‡ though the writer of this sketch has never seen official proof of the fact. If true, he must have had his trading post at Conewago, though he may have begun the business earlier on the Conoy.

The period of his residence on the Conewago was one of considerable activity in the purchase and sale of real estate, mostly in Donegal and Derry Townships. Some of his purchases previously were made directly from the Penns; now, chiefly from other individuals, sometimes at sheriff's sale. In two transactions Joseph Simons appears as a partner. In one he buys from John Johnson a quatter's right to 500 acres in Tuscarora Valley. This was Nov. 10, 1755. Mortgages are also on record in which he appears either as grantor or grantee.

It was while the Harrises were at Conewago that the great Indian troubles began – that is, the wars of 1755-1763.§ Samuel Evans, Esq., says that Capt. Thomas Harris was an active participant in the defence of the settlers at this period. At all events the people must have had a very trying time and neither he nor his family could have been indifferent spectators. Pontiac's war occurred at the end of this period.

* Meaning of the word, "the place of the rapids," probably because the mouth is near rapids in the Susquehanna.

† See N. & Q., Vol. III, reprint, Third Series, 1896, p. 139.

‡ Samuel Evans, Esq., makes this assertion very positively.

§ See p. 61.

Before leaving Conewago two of the Captain's children were married—Matthew[1], the third son, Sep. 21, 1758, to Suit Stuart[1], daughter of John Stuart[1] of Donegal, and, about the same time, Margaret[5], the second daughter, to Suit's brother George, the chief subject of this volume.

During this period, too, Robert[7], the eldest child, must have not only finished his literary and medical education and settled down to practise in Philadelphia, but also taken to himself his first wife, Miss Hannah Gibbs, daughter of Mr. Richard Gibbs, of Middlesex, New Jersey.

And John[6], the sixth child, must have left home at this time to commence that literary course of study which terminated in his graduation at Princeton in the year 1762.

Two deaths in the family ought not to be overlooked—that of the first John[3] while young, and of Dorothy$_2$ who died in 1747, aged two years and nearly three months. If Margaret[4] is not a myth she also died an infant.

About November, 1754, Mrs. Harris' brother, John McKinney[2], cooper, of Paxtang, died, leaving a family of small children, one of whom, Matthew[2], was to live for a time with his uncle Thomas Harris, who was appointed an executor of the will, and also guardian for the children. The business of settling the estate was not finished for many years afterwards.

The first sign of Capt. Harris' removal to Maryland is his purchase, Oct. 16, 1760, of a part of the plantation, called "Good Neighborhood Enlarged," from John Keene and his wife Elizabeth, for 605 pounds. This plantation contained originally 904 acres, lay next "Aquila's Inheritance" and bordered on the place called Lower Cross Roads, and sometimes Deer Creek, now Churchville, in the present Harford County which was, until 1773, part of Baltimore County. Thomas Harris bought half the farm, less fifty acres, which had been sold previously to another gentleman, and one acre which had been "conveyed to the Society called Presbyterians"; that is he bought 401 acres in all. Writing in 1897 G. W. Archer[2], M.D., says, "The dwelling was a two story frame house which

stood a few hundred yards from the village. It was in a ruinous condition fifty years ago, and all trace of it has long since disappeared." The town, which is situated a few miles north of Bel Air and fourteen miles south of the Pennsylvania line, never has become large, and before the Revolution must have been quite small, but it lies in a rich agricultural region, one extremely desirable to farmers.

To this plantation, we may confidently suppose, Capt. Harris moved his family shortly after its purchase.

Why he made this change is uncertain. Perhaps he was driven south by the Indian troubles which made life unpleasant in Pennsylvania; perhaps the more congenial climate of Maryland, or the prospect of easier farming there, attracted him; or perhaps he was influenced by friends, many of whom about that time migrated southward.

But Thomas Harris did not confine himself altogether to farming. Dr. G. W. Archer also says, "In June, 1761, in partnership with William M'Clure, whose family had intermarried with the Harrises, he opened a store at the Lower Cross Roads, under the firm name of 'Harris and M'Clure', where they did a large business until the outbreak of the Revolution." Whether this business continued so long is doubtful, but of its duration for at least four years there is positive proof in the present existence of the firm's ledger for 1761-1765.

William M'Clure, Thomas Harris' partner, was doubtless one of the M'Clures of Lancaster Co. Penn'a, who came from the neighbourhood of Mount Joy, or Raphoe, Ireland, the same region where the Harrises lived, and who were related to them by marriage. The second wife of Thomas Harris' Uncle James[1] was Janet M'Clure. William M'Clure was probably, either a son of David M'Clure, of Donegal Township, Lancaster Co., many of whose family went to Maryland, or of Richard M'Clure, of Dauphin Co. Pa. *

Dec. 27, 1760, John Harris[2] of Derry Township, Lancaster

* David and Richard were probably brothers. See Appendix XXV.

Co., Pa., bought from Pollard Keene and wife the other half of "Good Neighborhood Enlarged" (all but one acre previously sold to Col. Thomas White) for 700 pounds, and thus early became a close neighbor to Thomas Harris. This John Harris was, without doubt, his cousin, the son of his uncle James Harris[1]; and John's wife (*nee* Jean Harris[1] daughter of John Harris[1] and Grizzel Steel) was Thomas Harris' niece. This relationship, besides mutual congeniality of disposition and nearness of residence, caused great intimacy between the two families which was continued all through their history—both returning about the same time from Maryland to the same part of Pennsylvania again. John Harris[2] had lived on the Swatara, and was a man of more than ordinary worth and ability. While in Maryland he served as justice of the peace (at least in 1769-1770), and after his return to Pennsylvania took a prominent part in the Revolution; and shortly before his death he founded Mifflintown, Pa. It is probable, too, that he took an active part in church affairs, for there is an entry in the ledger of Harris and M'Clure showing that he or some other John Harris had been at Synod. In all likelihood John Harris[2] was a full cousin also of Thomas Harris' partner, William M'Clure, his own mother being Janet M'Clure. This fact would help to cement the bonds of union.

There were also other relatives of Thomas Harris in the neighborhood. First may be named James Harris[5], son of his brother William[1], and probably others of the same family. This James[5] was an active merchant at the Lower Cross Roads, during the years 1766-1768, as a partner in the firm of "Archer and Harris," and besides he had stores in Baltimore and in Georgetown on the Potomac; nor, before his death in 1777, was there any one in the place more prominent than he in promoting the Revolution. Then there was Robert Harris[21], a captain in the Flying Camp, and the M'Clintocks, and some of his brother John's family—perhaps John[1] himself and his wife Rebecca.

Of his own children, Margaret[5], with her husband, George

Steuart, and their children, moved to the Cross Roads as early as 1761, and remained there until about the year 1775.

Matthew [1] and his wife, Suit Stuart[1], for some years after their marriage in 1758, lived in Pennsylvania, as appears from a deed of one of his father's farms, sold June 22, 1763, which describes it as lying "next to Mathew Harris." It was probably on the Conewago. But Matthew's farm is said to have been sold in 1764; and in 1767 we find the family living in Maryland and holding slaves there; while in 1769 they went to Nova Scotia.

John[6], who had been getting an education, graduated at Princeton in 1762, and then studied medicine, probably in Philadelphia, after which (not later than the summer of 1766) he married Elizabeth Scott, daughter of William and Mary Scott, farmers, who lived on the Paxtang road west of Elizabethtown, Pa. A year later they moved to Nova Scotia.

Catherine[1], who was about eighteen years of age when she went with her parents to Maryland, there met a young man to whom she was married, Oct. 16, 1766. This was John Archer[1], M. B. He came of an old Maryland family and was born May 5, 1741; educated at West Nottingham academy under the Rev. Samuel Finley, and at Princeton College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1760, and A. M. in 1763; studied theology first, but abandoned it for medicine, and was graduated M. B. in the first class of the Medical University at Philadelphia (first in the New World) in 1768; practiced in Delaware but removed to Churchville, Md.; member of the State Convention in 1776; commanded a military company at the commencement of the Revolution; member of the State Legislature; member of Congress, 1801-5; and died Sep. 28, 1810. His seat was called "Medical Hall." Thus Catherine's marriage added to their family connections in Maryland, and helped their local standing; while she and her husband became the ancestors of a race more than ordinarily distinguished in medicine, politics, jurisprudence, and military life. Of six sons who reached maturity five were doctors of medicine; one a lawyer, who became Chief Justice of Maryland; and, down to

1897, among the grandsons and great-grandsons, there had been thirteen lawyers, eight doctors, two Presbyterian ministers, two U. S. army officers, two U. S. navy officers, one Confederate general, one Confederate colonel, three cotton planters, two farmers, one merchant, one architect, one auditor B. and O. R. R., one dentist, one electrician, three college students, and three clerks. Some of these, and some of the husbands of female descendants, served their country in Legislatures, or Congress, or in other high positions—one being the wife of a U. S. Senator. Catherine Archer herself died Feburary 3, 1815, and lies buried at Churchville.*

Mary[3], the youngest daughter of Thomas Harris, was twelve years old when she went to Maryland, and remained unmarried until her father and she came back again to Pennsylvania.

The removal of the sons, John[6], and Matthew Harris[1], to Pictou, Nova Scotia, which introduced such a great change and separation in the family, was the result of the formation of what was called the "Philadelphia Company," and the acquisition by it of a large grant of land at Pictou. When the French were expelled from Nova Scotia that country was thrown open to settlement to people of other races. Hence the formation of the Company just mentioned—partly for speculative ends and partly for the purpose of securing its members new homes. New homes were desired because the best lands in Delaware, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey had been taken up, and the Scotch-Irish were being crowded there by Germans and others. Plenty of arable tracts lay unoccupied farther west, it is true; but they were far away from markets and ports of commerce, and besides were exposed to the ravages of Indians, as had been recently demonstrated. Nova Scotia offered settlements free from these objections.

The Philadelphia Company consisted chiefly of persons in New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pa., and Baltimore County, Maryland. Among them were Rev. James Lyon, Capt. Thomas Harris, and his son

* For the Archer Family, see Appendix No. XIX.

Dr. Robert Harris[7]. The grant is dated October 31, 1765. John Wykoff, a merchant of Philadelphia, and Dr. John Harris[6] were made agents for the disposal of the Company's lands ; and the latter, leaving Philadelphia in May, 1767, reached Pictou, with his wife, June 10th following, in the "Hope," with five other familes. Their eldest child, Thomas[6], was born on the vessel in the harbor, the night before they landed—"the first descendant of an Englishman born in Pictou." Dr. John Harris[6], settling first in Pictou and afterwards at Truro, in the County of Colchester, became active among the new settlers, and until the day of his death continued to be a prominent citizen. He was the first magistrate, the first registrar of deeds, a member of the Assembly from 1779 to 1785, and a member of Parliament from 1781 to 1785,* besides holding other offices. He died suddenly from a fall from his horse, April 9, 1802. His wife died in July, 1815. Their descendants are numerous.†

Matthew Harris[1] and his family, including six children, reached Pictou two years after his brother John[6] and settled near the shore, on a farm five miles from town, owned in 1877 by George Davidson. Among the fourteen inmates of his household in 1770 were three (or probably four) persons who had been taken with him from Maryland as slaves, one named Die Mingo, another Martin, and another Abram. Abram was sold for fifty pounds in 1779 ; Die was redeemed by the Rev. Dr. M'Gregor for the same amount of money, and Martin was given his freedom after a good term of service. Both Matthew[1] and his brother John[6] were strong American patriots during the Revolution and sympathized much with the colonies in their struggle for freedom. This was manifested partly by each calling a child after "the father of his country ;" though, in view of their location and surroundings they thought it prudent to modify the name a little. One of Matthew' sons was William Washington[1]; one of Dr. John's, John Washington. Matthew's outspoken patriotism sometimes got him into difficulty. Once, when in Halifax, he was arrest-

* So says George Patterson, D.D., LL.D.
† See Appendix No. XX.

ed as a spy, and, on the false supposition that he was trying to escape, he was severely wounded in the head. Persecution ran so high, too, at one time that he actually embarked with his family on a vessel to remove elsewhere, but did not succeed.* Some of Matthew's children and grandchildren came to the United States to live after political independence had been secured; and the parents themselves in their old days, came to visit them and their other relations. Considerable time was spent in Lancaster County, Pa., where they were born, and in Philadelphia where their son Robert[11] and Matthew's brother Robert[7], lived—both being doctors. And there in Philadelphia, Sutia (Stuart) Harris died, Oct. 2, 1813, "aged 76."† But Matthew Harris[1] himself spent his last days in Nova Scotia, dying at Pictou Dec. 9, 1819, aged 84 years, having been born Jan. 12, 1735. "He left 9 children, 40 grandchildren, and 30 great-grandchildren," and their descendants have been numerous. Among the most distinguished we may mention the late George Patterson, D.D., LL.D., and Simon Newcomb, LL.D., the great mathematician and astronomer.‡

Robert Harris[7], A. M., M. D., eldest son of Capt. Thomas, must have occasionally visited his parents in Maryland, or entertained them and their children in his own house. He was a prominent physician and business man of Philadelphia for fifty or sixty years. He was one of the "Philadelphia Company" already mentioned. He bought and sold various pieces of land in Lancaster Co. and was once partner in the Martic Forge Co. His name appears attached to the "Non-Importation Resolutions," dated Oct. 25, 1765, which adorn the walls of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, § in which the foremost citizens of that city declare their determination to cease dealing in British goods until the English Government stops

* For most of the above facts see *History of Pictou* by Dr. George Patterson, pp. 65, 66, 67, 99, 100, 101, 105, 107, 108, 149.

† Relf's *Pennsylvania Gazette*, of Oct. 9, 1813.

‡ For the descendants of Matthew Harris and Sutia Stuart, see Appendix No. XXI.

§ The original, I believe, is in the library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia.

its oppressive legislation. He was active in making powder for the revolutionary army. He was one of the physicians who did not flee from Philadelphia during the great scourge of fever which visited that city in 1798. He was for many years preceding his death one of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey at Princeton. His first wife must have died after 1793 and before 1800. He subsequently married his full cousin Isabella Harris, daughter of William Harris[1] and Elizabeth Glen, who survived him. He had at least one daughter, (Catherine, who died in Nov. 1793)* and two sons, Thomas R. and Richard Gibbs Harris. His own death is thus noticed in Relf's *Philadelphia Gazette* of Jan. 10, 1815; "Died--on the 8th inst., Dr. Robert Harris, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city, aged 87.† He was a zealous Christian, an affectionate husband, a tender father and a generous friend."

While in Maryland, Thomas Harris engaged in several land transactions besides those of the Philadelphia Company and the others already noticed. Most of these pertained to property held in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and especially in Donegal township, of that county. They consisted of patents, or warrants, received from the "proprietaries," deeds given or taken, and mortgages granted or received. An effort apparently was made to close up business in that region as far as possible. During this period, too, the affairs of the estate of his late brother-in-law John M'Kinney[2], were finally settled.‡ Several records are also found at Baltimore,—one Mar. 31, 1769, of the purchase from Isaac Bull of "Isaac's Lott," and "Isaac's second Lott"—also of 122 acres of "his lordship's" (or "my ladyship's") manor; and another Feb. 12, 1770, of the sale of the two "Lotts" just mentioned to

* Leaving a will from which some of the above-mentioned facts were taken. For other authorities see *Colonial Records*, Vols. XII, p. 149, XIII, p. 714, XIV, pp. 125, 485, 610, XV, pp, 379, 382.

† A mistake. He was born Jan. 1731.

‡ A deed of John M'Kinney's land on the Swatara was made by Thomas Harris and Henry M'Kinney, his executors, to the heirs of Wm. Harris who had bought the land at executor's sale some years previously. This deed was acknowledged before James Burd, Esq., by Henry M'Kinney, Apr. 8, 1771, and by Thomas Harris, Sep. 6, 1771. See also above pp. 90, 91.

Adam Hoops; and still another, on the last named date, of the sale of 57 acres and 56 perches of "Good Neighborhood Enlarged" to the same Adam Hoops. John Harris[2] appears as a Justice of the Peace in all these transactions, and though Mary (M'Kinney) Harris, wife of Thomas, does not sign the sale deeds, she is mentioned as giving her consent after examination.

Of domestic occurrences we may notice many births in the Deer Creek circle, which cheered the hearts of Thomas Harris and his wife—grandchildren among the George Steuarts, the Archers and the Matthew Harrises, and grandnieces in the family of their near neighbor, John Harris[2]. Some deaths had also taken place in the Steuart household. But the event which made the greatest change and the deepest impression on our friends, and especially on Capt. Harris himself, was the loss of her who was wife, mother, and grandmother—Mary (M'Kinney) Harris. She died "Nov. 19, 1770, bet. 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.," as appears in an old record, preserved by her great-grandson, John Harris Stewart.[1*]

This bereavement left only one person in Thomas Harris' home besides himself, namely, his daughter Mary[2], who was then 22 years of age. No wonder, therefore, he felt like making a trip to see his children elsewhere, and that we find him on his way to Nova Scotia, going probably by way of Philadelphia, where his son Robert[7] lived. After reaching Matthew[1], and John[6], and spending a while with them and their families, it is said that he endeavored to persuade them to move back again to the Colonies, where he might have more of their companionship. But his efforts in this direction were unsuccessful. Dr. Patterson, a descendant of Matthew, in his History of Pictou, says, "They had become so taken with life here, rude as it must have been, that they refused." Their father must have returned home with a heavy heart.

Being about 78 years old Captain Harris made a will which, no doubt, he supposed would be the last, but which was eventually superseded by another. It was signed June 7, 1773, and in (1897) was

* A fuller account of her will be given in due course.

in the possession of Mrs. Hannah Catherine Van Bibber of Bel Air, Maryland, or possibly among the heirs of the late John G. Archer, M. D., of Pr. Coupee, La., who had it previous to his death. In it he mentions all his living children and all the living children of his daughter Margaret (Mrs. George Steuart) besides Dr. John Archer, his son-in-law, whom he appoints executor. To Robert[7], he gives 50 pounds; to Catherine a clock; to Margaret[5] 50 pounds; to Mary[2] a negro boy called Juba, and several articles of furniture; to John,[6] and Matthew[1], his lands in Nova Scotia, on condition that they brought no successful claims against the estate; and the remainder of his possessions he divides into five equal parts, one part to go to each of his children except Robert[7], and Margaret[5], but the part which would naturally fall to Margaret[5] less 50 pounds, to go in equal shares to her children (the Steuarts), namely, John, Ann, Thomas Harris, Robert, and Margaret. Only 50 pounds were given to Robert[7] because he was supposed to have already received his share of the estate.*

The next trace of Thomas Harris is a deed made to him by Robert Walker, Nov. 12, 1774,† of 296 acres and 123 perches of land at what is now called Doyle's Mills‡ in Tuscarora Valley, Cumberland (now Juniata) County, Pa. This seems to have been one of the results of a concerted movement between him and his son-in-law, George Steuart, and his near neighbor and cousin, John Harris,[2] Esq., to leave Maryland and go to the neighborhood of the Juniata. Why they did so is noticed in the sketch of Col. George Steuart.§

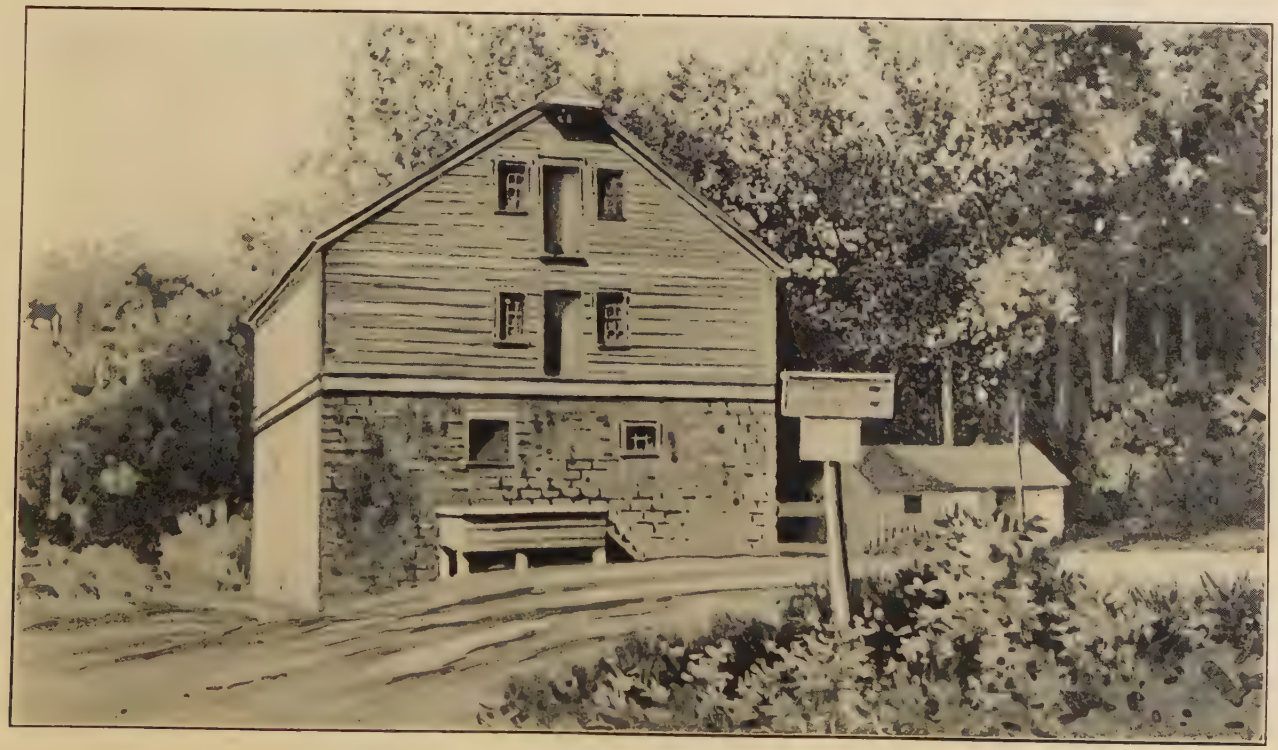
George Steuart sold his Maryland property as early as Sep. 19, 1770. John Harris[2] sold all of his (that is, all of "Good Neighborhood Enlarged") except about three acres, in 1773—to William Wilson, 187 acres and 80 perches, for over 606 pounds, April 19; and to

* This will is given at length in the Appendix, No. XXII.

† Recorded Sep. 7, 1775. This land was part of a tract originally secured by warrant to Samuel Brice as early as 1755, and hence called Brice land. It passed through several hands and several divisions, part of it going to Robert Pollock and afterwards to Robert Walker.

‡ Called so from Richard Doyle, who, in the next century for many years, owned the mills which were erected here by Thomas Harris.

§ See p. 65.



Harris Mills, now Doyles Mills, Juniata County, Pa.

The Harris Mills Place, Juniata County, Pa. Spring, sawmill, stone house built in 1810.

Patrick Cretin, 260 acres for 620 pounds, April 22,—nearly doubling his money after a lapse of twelve years. John Harris,[2] however, appears to have made the first purchase in the Juniata region* and to have removed thither first from Maryland, while George Steuart moved next.

G. W. Archer,[2] M. D., says that Thomas Harris sold part of "Good Neighborhood," Feb. 18, 1772, also that he sold another part Mar. 4, 1778, to Matthew M'Clintock, a nephew by marriage,† describing himself in the latter deed as "of Harford Co., Maryland," while, March 14 following, he conveys one acre of the same tract to M'Clintock, styling himself as "of Cumberland Co., Pa." Dr. Archer, therefore, infers that Thomas Harris moved to Tuscarora between March 4 and March 14, 1778. This inference is probably correct, for we find him on the tax lists of Milford Township, Cumberland County, Pa., in 1779, and afterwards; while the name of his son-in-law George Steuart[2], who no doubt previously occupied his land, is on the tax lists from 1775 downward.

On this land grist and saw mills were erected as early as 1779, and these were taxed in Thomas Harris' name at least down to 1795, and for many years they were known as Harris' Mills. Other real estate also appears to have been added to the original purchase; and a distillery is found in his name in 1780, or in1782. He is taxed, too, for slaves from 1781 to 1785—30 pounds in 1783, and 10 pounds in 1785.

The first event of importance which occurred in Capt. Harris' home after he reached Tuscarora, was doubtless the marriage of his youngest daughter Mary[2], to John Lyon[2], Jr., the son of John Lyon[1], Sr., a neighbor who lived near what is now Academia, Pa. As her eldest child was born April 11, 1779, no great length of time could have elapsed between the arrival of the Harrises in the valley and the wedding.

The Lyon family came from Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1763, and took up a large tract of land in Tuscarora

* Date of his deed Sep. 2, 1774.

† M'Clintock married Susanna, daughter of William Harris[1], the second oldest brother of Thomas.

Valley. The mother, Mrs. John Lyon, Sr. (*nee* Margaret Armstrong) was a sister of Col. John Armstrong, of Colonial war memory, and an aunt of Gen. John Armstrong, of the Revolutionary War. There were nine children,* and they or their descendants have been prominent citizens of the state ever since.

John Lyon[2], Jr., who married Mary Harris[2], was the fourth son, and appears as a "single freeman" in 1772. He came into possession of one-half of the homestead, in Milford Township, by will, on the death of his father in 1780, inheriting 439 acres extending across the valley from ridge to ridge, to which he afterwards added more land by purchase. There he and his wife resided until June 1, 1797, when he sold out. Two years afterwards they removed to Butler Co., Pa., where he died in 1820, and where his wife also died in the forties after reaching almost 100 years of age. They had eight children, one of whom, John, lived to be 90 years old or over. Among their great-grandchildren is Walter Lyon, recently Lt.-Governor of Pennsylvania †.

After the marriage and departure of his last single child, Thomas Harris must have taken up his abode with his eldest daughter, Mrs. Steuart. But he still remained active, as a traditional story indicates. It is said that when he was eighty years of age he planted an orchard, and while so doing was accosted by a man passing with the question, "Why are you planting these trees? You will never live to eat their fruit." But the questioner was mistaken. The old man lived 26 years longer and often partook of this labor of his hands. The writer of the present sketch in his early years, saw the remains of this orchard.

Nor was Mr. Harris content to stay unmarried. Some time subsequently he took to himself a second wife; but of her about all we know is that her first name was Agnes, and that she was married before March 29, 1784, and was still living Oct. 20, 1788 (when her name was affixed to deeds)—besides the fact that she probably

* William (m. Alice Armstrong), James, Samuel (m. Eleanor Blaine), John, Mary, Frances (m. Wm. Graham), Margaret, Alice, and Agnes.

† For a list of descendants, see Appendix No. XXIII.

died before May 30, 1793, the date of his last will, in which she is not mentioned.* Thomas Harris' house is said to have been west of the Steuarts, and across the run and recently to have been occupied until his death by John P. Kelly.

March 29, 1784, Thomas Harris and his wife conveyed to his son-in-law, George Steuart[2], 226 acres and 157 perches of his Brice lands, and the next month he conveyed to his son-in-law, Dr. John Archer (to whom some say he was in debt), for 281 pounds†, the tract on which he then resided (including grist mill, saw-mill and dwelling house), but his wife's name is not attached to the deed. March 12, 1788, Thomas Harris received a patent for the Brice lands from the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and, perhaps to prevent any entanglement, made a second deed of the property to George Steuart's heirs, George having recently died.‡ The latter deed is dated Aug. 20, 1788, and was recorded Oct. 23, 1788. It describes the land as adjoining that of David McNair's§ heirs. Oct. 13, 1788, Agnes Harris released her dower-right to "Good Neighborhood" to Dr. John Archer, but why is not clear. Oct. 20, 1788, Thomas Harris and his wife Agnes gave a deed of land to Dr. John Archer, perhaps the same land which was deeded in April, 1784. But the old man seems to have still claimed some of the above property, as appears from his last will, dated May 30, 1793, and from his tax lists, especially those of 1794 and 1795.

Having thus disposed largely of his worldly estate, and having made his will, Thomas Harris appears to have settled down to a less active life and quietly awaited the coming of his final hour.

One letter, still extant, shows that he was not forgotten by his distant friends. It was written by his grandson, Robert Harris[11] (son of Matthew[1], of Nova Scotia), who was then in Philadelphia,

* Could she have been a younger sister of John Lyon, the husband of his daughter Mary ?

† Or 500 pounds, by another account.

‡ This same property was bequeathed to his grandson Thomas H. Stewart[1], May 30, 1793, and also sold by Dr. John Archer to Thomas H. Stewart, May 24, 1810. The discrepancies I cannot harmonize.

§ Father of Col. Dunning McNair, who married Col. George Steuart's daughter Ann

and is dated Sep. 17, 1794. Robert[11] apparently was stopping with his uncle Robert[7], the doctor, and may have been studying medicine himself. What he writes shows great respect for his grandfather and indicates pleasant intercourse between the Philadelphia and the Tuscarora friends.*

It is said that a very warm friendship existed between Thomas Harris and his cousin John Harris[2], of Mifflintown, down to the death of the latter in 1794, that they often visited one another, and that the latter was accustomed to prolong the former's visits by accompanying him for some distance on his homeward journey.

His son-in-law John Lyon's house must also have been a favorite place of resort until the removal of this family to Butler Co., Pa., in 1797.

One visit from his Maryland friends is recorded by G. W. Archer[2], his great-grandson, as follows:—

"Very early in the nineteenth century my father and his brother James went on horseback to Pennsylvania and Ohio looking for a suitable place to settle. They went to Mifflin, near which lived grandfather, Thomas Harris, and other kinsfolk,—all from Harford County—and spent a week there. The item which most impressed them in their whole journey was this:—My father said, as they rode up to the house where his grandfather Harris was (I think it was his daughter's home) they saw him at the window, reading the Bible without glasses. He was then, he said, over one hundred years old and had his second sight."

Captain Harris' last years were spent with his daughter, Margaret Steuart, widow of Colonel George[2], and those of her children and grandchildren who remained in the neighborhood of Harris' Mill†; while he enjoyed in succession the ministrations of the Revs. Hugh Magill and John Coulter of the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian Church.‡ His grandson, John H. Stewart[1], and others whom I have seen, remember-

* He subscribes himself "nephew," a word which formerly was often used for any male descendant. This letter is given in the Appendix, No. XXVI.

† For another family of Harris in the same neghborhood, see Appendix No. XXIV, with this family our Harrises have no known relationship.

‡ Lower Tuscarora Church, the oldest in Huntingdon Presbytery, dates from 1766, when that region was visited by Revs. Charles Beatty and George Duffield. Rev. Hugh Magill who was born and ordained in Ireland came there, West says.

ed him well as a gray-haired old man, walking about with his cane (sometimes a mile or two), or seated in his favorite arm-chair. They remembered, too, his being carried into the house in this chair when the hour of his departure showed signs of being near. He died Dec. 4, 1801, at his grandson, John Steuart's, at what is now called Doyle's Mills, having seen three centuries, and, as the old family record affirms, having "always supported an honest character to y^e^ last."* His death was announced at the time in a Harrisburg paper† and his age given as 106 years, which agrees with an old family tradition, and the record in his grandson, John Steuart's handwriting. He was doubtless buried at the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian church, but no monument marks his resting place.

His last will, already referred to, which was probated at Lewistown, March 1, 1802, contains the following:

"I will and bequeath to my grandson, Thomas Harris Stewart, my grist-mill, and saw-mill, and all my lands adjoining said mills, for which property he is to pay unto my daughter, Margaret Stewart, widow, the sum of eight hundred pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania, to dispose of as she may think proper, and likewise I do will and bequeath to my daughter, Margaret Stewart, widow, all the residue of my estate, real and personal and I do constitute and appoint my daughter, Margaret Stewart, widow, and my grandson, Thomas H. Stewart, executors of this my last will and testament," &c.

Thos. Harris [Seal]

In presence of us,
John Stewart
William Laird

The names of his children will be given in order when we come to speak of his wife.

in 1776 (Cent. Mem., Vol. I, p. 316) and was installed pastor over this church and Cedar Spring Nov. 24 1779. He resigned Lower Tuscarora in 1796, and died "in the enjoyment of the use of the glebe of the Cedar Spring church Sep. 14, 1805. Rev. John Coulter took charge Jan. 1, 1800, and died June 22, 1834.

* The above account accords with the recollections of John Harris Stewart[1], but tradition has introduced some variations.

† Either the "Oracle of Dauphin," or "The Dauphin Guardian," or both. See *Notes and Queries*, Vol. II. 3rd Series, p. 6.

VI.—John McKinney

Captain Thomas Harris' marriage to Mary McKinney introduces another strain into the line of Margaret (Harris) Stewart's ancestry.

Of the McKinneys* we know nothing beyond Mary McKinney's father whose name was John. † He was "from the north of Ireland" and doubtless came to America from Donegal County, in the same ship with his daughter Mary[1] and her subsequent husband, Thomas Harris.[1] That was in the year 1726. He could not have been very young, for his son Henry[1], who was probably among the younger children, was born in 1714, and his daughter Mary[1] was married not later than 1730. He is said to have taken up his residence in Paxtang‡ (now Paxton) Township, Lancaster County, Pa. (in the part now called Dauphin). A warrant for 200 acres of land in this township was given to John McKinney (probably the same§) Feb. 5 or 25, 1737. He may have been a squatter on this farm until this time, following the example of other settlers. Among those assessed in "The Narrows" of Paxtang in 1750, is John McKenne, without doubt the same, for his son John[2] at that time had a farm on the Swatara near William Harris[2]. Nothing more can be said in regard to him, as all further trace is lost unless it be the return of "John McKinney, inmate," in the tax list of Paxton for the year 1770. Even the day of his death, and the name of his wife, are unknown; but, judging from the general usage of the times, his wife's name was Mary.

His children and grandchildren, as far as they can be traced, are as follows; though the order of birth is not fully known:—

1. **John**[2]; a cooper and farmer; had a farm on the west side of the Swatara, in Paxton Township, joining his brother Henry's; made his will Nov. 25, 1749, which was proved Nov. 29, 1754;

* Spelled also McKinnie and McKenne.

† Authority: Maryland Archer descendants and Mary's tombstone, at Churchville, besides strong probabilities.

‡ Paxtang, from the Delaware Indian word Peckstank, or Peshtank, is said to mean "where waters stand."

§ It may have been his son John[2], but not likely.

directs his children to be put to trades; makes his brothers Matthew[1] and Henry[1] and his brother-in-law, Thomas Harris[1], executors, who sold his property at public sale to William Harris[2], cousin of Thomas Harris and half brother of John Harris[2] of Mifflintown. His wife was Jean, daughter of Roger (d. Sep. 1744) and Margaret Cunningham. Their children were as follows:

(1) *John*[2], the eldest, who was old enough to be indentured for a trade when his father wrote his will in 1749. This may be the John McKinney[4] who was taken prisoner by the Indians in Feb. 1756, carried to Ft. Duquesne and then to Canada, from whence he made his escape to Connecticut and Philadelphia. This John appears to have been taken captive while fighting at Kittanning under Col. John Armstrong. He may be the John McKinney[5] also who was a soldier during the Revolution, or got a warrant for 200 acres of land in Dauphin County in 1774.

(2) *Matthew*[2], who was born probably about 1736, and married Elizabeth Laird, daughter of John Laird and Agnes Black, and who was on the assessment roll of Paxton and Middletown during the Revolution.

(3) *Hugh*, who was too young to begin learning a trade in 1749, when his father's will was made.

(4) *Mary*[2], who appears to have been the youngest of all.

2. Matthew[1], who was the first person named as executor by his brother John[2] in his will, and who, about 1770, or previously, seems to have resided in Wilmington, Delaware.

3. Mary[1], who married Thomas Harris[1] and will shortly be noticed more at length.

4. Henry[1]; b. 1714; had a farm on the Swatara in Paxton township, next his brother John's; acted as executor of his father's will; signed the Rev. John Elder's call; married Agnes Murdock (b. 1715; d. 1753), daughter of John and Agnes Murdock; d. 1777; had descendants. A Henry McKinney[2] figured in the Revolutionary war and rose to be captain. Probably he was either this man's son, or his nephew.

Two McKinney brothers were graduted at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1821—Rev. David McKinney, D. D., who became Editor of *The Presbyterian Banner* (b. Oct. 22, 1795; d. May 28, 1879), and Rev. John McKinney[6], who spent his life in the pastorate at Alexandria and other places (b. Aug. 26, 1797; d. Aug. 25, 1867). It is not certain whether these brothers sprang from John McKinney[1] of "The Narrows," or from a branch of the family that early settled in Cumberland County.

VII.—Mary McKinney

Mary McKinney[1], daughter of the above, and wife of Captain Thomas Harris[1], is the next ancestor to be noticed. Of the date of her birth we know nothing; but we are quite certain she first saw the light in the north of Ireland and that she must have been born as early as 1710, or 1712—perhaps earlier. She came to America with her father and her future husband in 1726, and, until her marriage, probably resided in "The Narrows" of Paxtang. Her eldest child was born Jan. 1, 1731. Hence, in all likehood, she was married in 1729, or the early part of 1730.

Her subsequent life, of course, ran parallel with that of her husband, and has been given substantially, in our sketch of Thomas Harris[1]. Until 1751 she lived at what is now Elizabethtown, Pa., where most, if not all, of her children were born, and where two of them died; then, for nine years, at Conewago, where her daughter Margaret[5] was married; then for ten years at Deer Creek (now called Churchville), Maryland, where her daughter Catherine was married. One by one, too, her sons, left home and began careers for themselves, leaving at last but one child in her home, her youngest daughter, Mary.[2] Then came the end Nov. 19, 1770. She lies buried at Churchville, Maryland.

Churchville, Maryland.

Tombstone of Mary (McKinney) Harris, Churchville, Md.

Of her distinctive personal character we know little except that the fragrance of her virtues has kept her in loving memory down to the present time, especially among the Archers.

Soon after her death a monument was placed over her grave; but all the inscription, except "In memory of Mary Harris, wife of Thomas Harris," was many years ago effaced by time. Lately, however, through the influence of Mrs. H. C. Van Bibber, her great-granddaughter, and the liberality of the descendants of Dr. John Archer,[1] Sr., a new monument was erected in place of the old. It is said to be quite "handsome, of Italian marble, about four feet high, on a granite base,"* and on it is the following inscription from the pen of her great-grandson, G. W. Archer,[2] M. D.

IN MEMORY OF

MARY

Wife of THOMAS HARRIS

Of the Family who founded HARRISBURG.

She was a Daughter of John McKinney

of Paxtang Township, Lancaster Co., Pa.,

and the Mother of Catherine Harris

who married Dr. John Archer, Sr.

Her descendants in Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Oregon, as a slight Token of Affection for their worthy Ancestor, now— A. D., 1892, more than a Century after her Death—replace, with this Stone, one that was fast crumbling away.

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* It is hoped a picture of this may be inserted in the book.

No mention of the dates of either the birth or the death of Mrs. Harris is found on her tombstone, doubtless because both had been forgotten by the Archers. The family record, of course, went with her husband to Pennsylvania.

The record* of the children of Thomas Harris[2], and his wife, Mary McKinney[1], is as follows :

1. **Robert**[7]; b. Jan. 1, 1731; m. 1st, Hannah Gibbs, 2d. Isabella Harris, a full cousin, daughter of William Harris[1]; d. Jan. 10, 1715.† At least three children by first wife—comparative age not known—as follows :

(1) *Catherine*[3]; unmarried; made a will Nov. 3, 1792, which was probated Nov. 13, 1792; left property to her father, mother (Hannah), and two brothers, making her father executor. This will is witnessed in Philadelphia by Robert Harris[7], Isabella Harris (above-mantioned), Hannah Griffith, and Robert Harris[11], Jr., a cousin, son of Matthew Harris.[1]

(2) *Thomas R.*; living Nov. 3, 1792, when his sister's will was written; went to England and probably died there. So says G. W. Archer[2], M.D.

(3) *Richard Gibbs*; living Nov. 3, 1792; d. without issue. So also says G. W. Archer[2], M. D.

2. **John**[5]; b. Jan. 12, 1733; d. young.

3. **Matthew**[1]; b. Jan. 12, 1735; m. Suit Stuart Sep. 21, 1758; d. Dec. 9, 1819.‡

4. **Margaret**[4] §; no date of birth or death.

5. **Margaret**[5]; b. Jan. 11, 1737; m. George Steuart[2] about 1758; d. April 15, 1815. For fuller account see next Part of this History.

6. **John**[6]; b. July 16, 1739; m. Elizabeth Scott; d. Apr. 9, 1802.‖

* The main facts of this record are confirmed by copies handed down for generations in various branches of the family.

† For fuller account of Robert see pp. 97, 98, and *passim*.

‡ For fuller account see pp. 95—97; and for his descendants see Appendix No. XXI.

§ So says Dr. John Harris' copy of the *Mifflintown Document*, but I am almost certain that he made a mistake copying the name twice, and that the child is mythical.

‖ Fuller account, see pp. 95, 96, and Appendix XX.

7. **Catherine**[1]; b. March 2,* 1742; m. Oct. 16, 1766,† Dr. John Archer; d. Feb. 3, 1815.‡

7. **Dorothy**[1]; b. April 2, 1745; d. June 28, 1747.

8. **Mary**[2]; b. Oct. 25, 1748; m. John Lyon,[2] about 1778; d. 184—§.

* This date is given March 22 by her Archer descendants; but I think my copy of the family record is more likely to be correct.

† Bible record of Dr. John Archer.[1]

‡ For further particulars of her and her family see pp. 94, 95, and Appendix No. XIX.

§ For further account of her and her family see pp. 95, 101, and 102, and Appendix No. XXIII.

PART IV

BIOGRAPHY OF MARGARET HARRIS

Margaret,[5] eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Harris,[1] and wife of Col. George Steuart, is one member of the central pair around which all the facts of this book are concentrated. Her husband's ancestry and life, and her own ancestry, have already been sketched. Now we come to Margaret's personal history.

As this runs parallel with her parents' and her husband's down to the latter's death little need be said of the period preceding her widowhood.

Born at Elizabethtown, Pa., Jan. 11, 1737, and named probably after her aunt Margaret[1] (Harris) Poer, who lived in the neighborhood, she moved with the family to the Conewago farm, presumably in 1751, where she was married, perhaps in 1757 or 1758. The exact date of this event has been lost. From Conewago she and her husband moved to Carlisle where her eldest child was born,

and, as early as November, 1761, she went to Deer Creek, Maryland, where six more children were born, and where two of them died. Moving to Tuscarora Valley, Pa., in 1775, she gave birth to her fourth daughter the same year, and to her youngest child, Sutia[2], Oct. 7, 1777. Meanwhile the revolutionary war came on, and she experienced the vicissitudes of border life under such circumstances, both her husband and her eldest son being soldiers. The war closing, for a few years she pursued quietly the avocation of a farmer's wife, during which time the eldest daughter married. Then came the catastrophe of her husband's death, which occurred Aug. 13, 1787, while he was still in the vigor of his manhood.

This left her with six children in the household: John, 28 years old; Thomas Harris, 20; Robert, 18; Margaret, nearly 16; Mary, about 12; and Sutia, nearly 10. On John[3] was thus devolved a great deal of responsibility, he being eight years older than any other child at home. But the mother remained at the helm and had something to do even with the business affairs of the family, as extant documents show.*

It is probable, too, that at this time her father and his second wife lived in a house farther west, but not at a great distance from the Steuart mansion, and near the mills.

Changes, both sad and pleasant, soon began to follow the death of the male head of the household.

First, perhaps, the death of Mary[3] who was next to the youngest child, which occurred some time before Oct. 2, 1790, as we learn from a court record at Lewistown.†

Next Robert[1] left home and went west, for in the above-mentioned record he describes himself as "of Allegheny County."

Probably, also, Thomas Harris Stewart[1], the second son living, commenced learning his trade (that of tanning) with Col. Thomas Turbett on the eastern side of the valley, even before Robert's departure.

* See. p. 138.
† Deed of Dunning McNair and Robert Stewart, Oct. 2, 1790.

Thus only one son and two daughters would be left as constant members of the family.

Then came John's marriage to Miss Margaret Harris[7] of Mifflintown, which occurred March 15, 1791. This brought another member into the household.

Agnes Harris, wife of Thomas[1], died some time between Oct. 20, 1788, and May 30, 1793, and after her death the old man appears to have come to live with his daughter and grandchildren.

The marriage of Robert[1] to Mary Wilson, Dec. 27, 1793, and of T. H. Stewart[1] to Anne Gemmill, Nov. 5, 1795, probably decreased the number of the original Steuart household; for the newly married couples seem to have set up housekeeping for themselves—the latter pair in their grandfather's house at the mills, to which T. H. Stewart[1] had already added a tanyard; and Sutia's marriage, May 16, 1797, to Samuel Allen Rippey, and their removal to the west, lessened the family still further.

But the birth of five children to John Steuart and his wife, at intervals of one or two years, and the death of two of these in infancy made a net increase of three before the close of the century, and a total of eight persons in the home.

Gradually, also, John Steuart had been buying out the other heirs to his father's farm, so that by the end of the year 1800 he was in full possession of the property and had it entirely under his own control, although as late as April 24, 1804, his mother joined him in leasing the mill to a neighbor.

After 1800 two more children were added to John Steuart's family by birth, and one removed from it by death. Then followed the decease of Margaret Steuart, Sr.'s father, old Thomas Harris[1], Dec. 4, 1801, and of her son John and her daughter Margaret, in Oct. 1805, and the re-marriage of her son John's widow, Dec. 25, 1806—changes which radically modified the character of the family.

By the wills of her father, and her daughter Margaret, Mrs. Steuart fell heir to property which improved her financial position and made her more independent.

Her son Thomas Harris Steuart[1] and his wife Anne, after a residence of about six years at the tanyard, the birth of four or five children (two of whom were twins), and the death of two sons, moved their family to Alexandria, Pa., about the beginning of the year 1802.

Her sister Mary and Mary's husband, John Lyon[2], Jr., as we have seen, had migrated with their family to Butler Co. in 1797.

No wonder then, that, after adjusting her finances, Mrs. Margaret Steuart, feeling somewhat free, concluded to spend much of her time with her children and friends further west—with Thomas H.[1] at Alexandria, Robert[1] in Butler County and Allegheny Town, Mary Lyon in Butler County, Sutia Rippey in Butler and Allegheny Counties, and especially Ann McNair, at McNairstown (now Wilkinsburg) near Pittsburg. The McNairs were well off at that time and gave her every comfort she needed, or wanted, and while there she was not far from her other children–all but Thomas Harris[1].*

And here she died, Apr. 15, 1815, a year which had already witnessed the death of her brother Robert[7] and her sister Catherine[1]. She lies buried in the graveyard of the Beulah Presbyterian Church, about two miles from Wilkinsburg, where, near the centre of the burying ground, on the left one of three horizontal slabs of stone, we find the following inscription: "In memory of Margaret Stewart, Consort of the late Col. George Stewart, who departed this life the 15th day of April, 1815, in the 79th year of her age."

In personal appearance she is said by her granddaughter, Mrs. Thomas Smith, to have been tall, straight, and rather stout, also

* Miss Anne Stuart Anderson, of Louisville, Kentucky, writes, "My grand-aunt, Mrs. Margaret Harris Steele (*nee* McNair) was always under the impression that her grandmother, Margaret (Harris) Stewart, was born in Nova Scotia, and that upon her return once from a visit to Nova Scotia, she brought her (Margaret Harris McNair) a wax doll." Though Margaret (Harris) Stewart was not born in Nova Scotia, and there is no other tradition of her having seen that country, it is highly probable that at some time, during the last ten years of her life, she went, not only to Harford County, Maryland, Lancaster County, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa., to see near relatives, but also to Nova Scotia, to visit her brother Matthew and his family, and the descendants of her brother John; and nothing would be more natural than that on a return trip she would bring presents to her grandchildren.

very fair, with blue eyes and light hair. Mrs. Smith says, too, that she had a good education.

She is called a Covenanter by her granddaughter, Mrs. Steele of Louisville—by others a Seceder—which means, probably, that she joined the Associate Reformed (now United Presbyterian) Church in Tuscarora Valley after her son John's widow married Mr. Stinson and transferred her membership and the attendance of her whole family to that church, which is near M'Coytown in Tuscarora Valley. It is possible, too, that she did not forsake the A. R. denomination when she went west, but belonged to one of its congregations in Allegheny Co.

To Colonel Steuart and his wife were born the following children*:—

1. John[2]; b. July 8, 1759; m. Margaret Harris[7], March 15, 1791; d. Oct. 11, 1805.

2. Thomas; b. Jan. 19, 1762; d. young. His birth and death must have occurred in Maryland.

3. Mary[2]; b. Feb. 19, 1763; d. young. Her birth and death must have occurred in Maryland.

4. Ann[2]; b. Nov. 6, 1764; m. Dunning McNair, Apr. 6, 1786; d. Dec. 24, 1837.

5. Thomas Harris[1]; b. Feb. 5, 1767; m. Anne Gemmill, Nov. 5, 1795; d. Feb. 25, 1832.

6. Robert[1]; b. June 18, 1769; m. 1st, Mary Wilson, Dec. 27, 1793, and 2ndly, Mrs. Catherine Bollman about 1821 or 1822; d. at 1 A. M., Sep. 11, 1836.

7. Margaret[1]; b. Dec. 25, 1771; d. Oct. 19, 1805; unmarried.

8. Mary[3]; b. Sep. 9, 1775; d. between Aug. 13, 1787, & Oct. 2, 1790.

9. Sutia[2]; b. Oct. 7, 1777; m. 1st, Samuel Allen Rippey, May 16, 1797, 2ndly, Jeremiah Murry, Esq., about 1820; d. Wednesday, Sep. 2, 1857, at 11-45 P. M.

* The births and some of the other dates are from an old record (doubtless the original) now in possession of Seth Fuller Stewart[1], Redlands, California.

PART V

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE STEUART AND MARGARET HARRIS

SECTION I

THE JOHN STEUART BRANCH

ALSO

THOMAS STEUART

AND

MARY STEUART[2]

Chart of the John Steuart Branch

JOHN STEUART[3], *b.* July 8, 1759, *d.* Oct. 11, 1805, *m.* March 15, 1791, MARGARET HARRIS, *b.* Aug. 24, 1764, *d.* Feb. 24, 1824.

George Steuart[3],
b. June 5, 1792,
d. Augt. 21, 1793.

Jean Harris Steuart,
b. March 14, 1794,
d. Sept. 28, 1804.

John Harris Stewart[1],
b. April 18, 1796,
d. Octr. 2, 1865.

Margaret Steuart[3],
b. Decr. 7, 1797,
d. March 1, 1798.

Mary Stewart[4],
b. Jan. 11, 1799,
d. May 31, 1868,

Margaret Stewart[3],
b. April 14, 1801,
d. Feb. 5, 1841,
m. Joseph Mathers,
April 1, 1830.

— Samuel H. Mathers,
m. A. A. Mills.

- James W. Mathers, *m.* K. Duffey. — John Grant Mathers, *b.* July 3, 1885.
- John J. Mathers, *m.* M. D. Dubois.

Dr. James Harris Stewart[1]
b. April 3, 1803,
d. Oct. 31, 1872.
m. 1st Jane A. Fuller,
Nov. 9, 1835.
m. 2nd Mrs. M. E. Miller,
Aug. 23, 1859.

By first wife

John Stewart[4],
unmarried.

Robert Stewart[6], D.D.
m. E. F. Johnston,
Decr. 1, 1881.
- M. Elizabeth Stewart, A.B., unmarried.
- Harris J. Stewart, A.B., unmarried.
- D. Fuller Stewart, *b.* Feb. 6, 1886.
- Mabel Clare Stewart, *b.* Feb. 9, 1890.

Mary M. Stewart,
m. Rev. W. A. Campbell,
June 23, 1904.

S. Fuller Stewart[1],
m. E. L. Steele.
- Seth Fuller Stewart[2] *d.* an infant.
- Steele F. Stewart, *b.* March 18, 1891.
- Anna A. Stewart. *b.* March 7, 1894.

Rev. J. Harris Stewart[2]
m. Anna F. Thompson
- George T. Stewart, *d.* an infant.
- Robert Harris Stewart, *d.* an infant.
- Mary D. Stewart, *b.* May 17, 1885.

George Rippey Stewart[1],
m. E. M. Wilson, A.B.
- Andrew W. Stewart, *b.* July 19, 1892.
- George R. Stewart[2], *b.* May 31, 1895.
- John H. Stewart[2], *b.* Feb. 14, 1899.

Sutiah J. Stewart,
d. an infant.

By second wife

Reuben E. Stewart, A.M.
m. H. E. Campbell, A.M. — Eleanor C. Stewart,
b. Jan. 16, 1897.

Ann Bryson Stewart,
b. Octr. 4, 1805,
d. May 16, 1870,
m. Dr. Joseph Kelly,
May 5, 1829.

Margaretta H. Kelly,
d. unmarried.

Rebecca Jane Kelly,
m. Dr. G. M. Graham.
- Joseph K. Graham, *d.* unmarried.
- John J. Graham, *d.* a child.
- Wm. Turbett Graham, M.D. *m.* Jennie S. Albright, Sep. 22, 1903. — Daughter, *b.* Aug. 21, 1904.
- George M. Graham, unmarried.
- Annie Stewart Graham, *d.* a child.
- Mary Lyon Graham, *m.* Dean Clark, Sep. 10, 1896.
  - Joseph Kelly Clark, *b.* Sep. 22, 1897, *d.* March 22, 1898.
  - John Dean Clark, *b.* Jan. 31, 1900.
  - Harris Graham Clark, *b.* Feb. 15, 1903.

John Harris Kelly,
d. unmarried.

Rev. Joseph Clark Kelly,
b. March 31, 1838,
m. M. G. Weber,
no children,

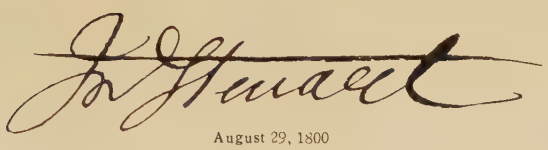
James Stewart Kelly,
d. an infant.

Anna Mary Kelly,
d. an infant.

William Clark Kelly,
d. an infant.

June 7, 1773

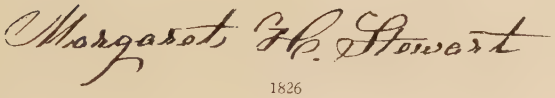
September 24, 1804



August 29, 1800

1826

1826



1826

1826

1826

The Spring on the Old Stewart Place, Tuscarora Valley, Pa.

Captain John Steuart, Surveyor

John, the eldest son of Col. George Steuart and his wife Margaret Harris, was born at Carlisle,* Pa., July 8, 1759,† and got his name evidently from his grandfather Stuart. From Carlisle he was taken to Deer Creek, or Lower Cross Roads, now Churchville, Maryland, where the family first make their appearance in our researches, Nov. 9, 1761; though they may have moved there some months earlier.

No special notice of John is found in any of the Maryland records which have come down to us except one—the will of his grandfather Thomas Harris[1], which was made June 7, 1773.‡ There he is named along with the other children as an heir. Though his brothers and sisters are mentioned in his uncle Dr. John Archer's extant ledger as requiring medical service, his own name does not appear, from which we may perhaps draw the inference that he was a healthy boy.

His residence at the Cross Roads, however, must have been for him an important one. There, doubtless, he laid the foundation of his character and education, not only under the influence of his own home and relatives, but also of the local school, and the general life of the place.

When sixteen years of age he undoubtedly moved with his parents to Tuscarora Valley, Pa., and commenced work on the farm.

But the Revolutionary War soon broke out, and, youthful patriot as he was, he early enlisted in the volunteer militia of the state as a soldier in support of American independence. Nor was he satisfied with one enlistment. Twice at least, and perhaps

* Record of his son John Harris Stewart[1].

† Original family record.

‡ See Appendix No. XXII.

oftener, he served in a military capacity. Of this we have documentary evidence still preserved in the family.*

One of the papers establishing it is endorsed thus: "Jno Steuart's Certificate for Serving in the Militia" and reads as follows:

"This is to Certify that the Br. hire of Jno Stewart has Served Out his time in the militia, in my Company of the 4th Bat. of Cumberland County Commanded by Colonel Watts March the 6th 1777
Thomas Turbett Capt."

The signature to this certificate is undoubted and is full proof of the facts which it affirms, even if the paper used were not antiquated in appearance as it is.

But the general history of that period, as far as it has been written, is so confused, that we cannot easily reconcile Captain Turbett's testimony with other statements that have been made, or tell exactly where and how John Steuart served in this enlistment.

It is most probable that he belonged to what is called the "Pennsylvania Flying Camp. †" This says Dr. Egle, "was a militia force of 4,500‡ men, raised in obedience to a resolution of Congress, and subsequently sent to the relief of General Washington's army on Long Island. The disasters of the Continental Army at Fort Washington and in the battle on the Island were shared to the utmost by the brave body of Pennsylvania yeoman who have been scarcely accorded a mention in history."§ Fort Washington was located on the northern end of Manhattan Island, facing the Hudson. Its "garrison was composed almost entirely of Pennsylvania troops under Magaw and Lambert Cadwallader; except a small detachment of Maryland riflemen commanded by Otho H. Williams." The surrender of this fort, and other disasters in that neighborhood and on Long Island, led to Washington's retreat across New Jersey and the Delaware river. Of the Continental Army (the regular line)

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* Now in the hands of Seth F. Stewart[1], at Redlands, California. It was preserved by John Harris Stewart[1] and transmitted by him to his heirs.

† The Flying Camp was organized June 23, 1776.

‡ More likely, as some say, 6,000 men. The three States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, were required to furnish altogether 10,000; and 6,000 was in all likehood Pennsylvania's share.

§ *Historical Register—Egle,* Vol. I, p. 230.

full records were kept, and full honor has been awarded it. But of the Flying Camp, and other similar militia organizations, only fragments of information have been preserved. Yet these soldiers bore their part bravely in the conflict whenever opportunity was offered them.

"Frederick Watts," it is said, "was made Lieut. Colonel of the First* Battalion of Cumberland County, and represented the same at the convention of July 4, 1776, which met at Lancaster."† The Battalion left Carlisle Aug. 16, 1776, comprising twelve companies, which contained 833 privates, and enough officers to make a total of nearly 900 men.‡ These companies were commanded by Captains Rev. John Steel, Thomas Turbett and ten others; and over all was Lieut. Col. Watts."§ Oct. 8th, following, Col. Watts made a return to Brig. Gen. Hugh Mercer that he was in command of "29 commissioned officers and staff, 36 non-commissioned officers and 435‖ men, rank and file." The next month, Nov. 16th, Fort Washington surrendered; and in this surrender most of the Flying Camp, with their Commander, Col. Watts, were taken prisoners. But Col. Watts was soon after exchanged, and so, probably, was Captain Turbett, as we find him Captain in Wilson's Battalion the next month.¶ Whether the privates also secured an early release is uncertain. They are said to have enlisted for nine months.

If, as is highly probable, John Steuart shared the experience of the force above described, it is gratifying to know, from the certificate given him, that he "served out his time" and acted the part of a faithful soldier.

Thomas Turbett,** his Captain, who subsequently became a colonel, was a neighbour of the Steuarts, and probably most of his company also belonged to Tuscarora Valley. The late Gen. William Bell, of Mifflintown, once told me that, according to tradition, the men belonging to it were "all fine-looking fellows, about six feet high."

* Ought this not to be "Fourth?" See Capt Turbett's certificate above.
† *History of Susquehanna & Juniata Valleys*, p. 1092.
‡ *American Archives, 5th Series*, Vol. 1, pp. 619, 994.
§ *Scotch and Irish Settlers*, p. 101.
‖ Surely a mistake for 835.
¶ *Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series*, Vol. 14, p. 388.
** See Appendix No. XXVII.

Another certificate, still preserved, establishes the fact of a second enlistment in the militia—this time in the 5th class, or company, of the 7th Battalion of Cumberland County—though this certificate is really only the supplement to another matter, which at the time was of primary importance to Mr. Steuart. The whole paper consists of three parts, and reads as follows:

I.—The Endorsement.

"John Steuart's Certificate signed by the Rev. Hugh McGill Esqr Beal & Col Thos Turbett"

II.—Traveling Certificate.

"To all Good people be it Known that the Bearer hereof John Stuart is a Sober Honest Descreet man Clear of any Thraldom and a Worthy Member of Society and he haveing amind to Travel to philadelphia or Else where We recommend him as Above Recited to all Christian people we haveing known him from his Childhood Do think he may be Confided In where Ever he may happen. Given Under our hands this 18th of April 1782 Milford Township Cumberland County and State of Pennsylvania—

Thos Beale
Thos Turbett, S. L. C. C.
Hugh Magill, V. D. M."

III.—Certificate of Military Service.

"The above said Stuart hath Behaved himself as a Good American Served his tour [time] In the Militia and Turned out on all Occations of Immergencys In Defence of his Country belonging to the fifth Class of the seventh Battalion of Cumberland County.

Thos Beale
Thos Turbett, S. L. C. C.
Hugh Magill, V. D. M."

Thos Beale was a Justice of the Peace,* and had owned land in Milford Township since 1769. He had a brother David and their father's name was William. Bealetown is named after thefamily. The Rev. James Hervey Beale, pastor of the First Kensington Church, Philadelphia since 1868, comes from this family, as did also the late David J. Beale, D.D., of the same city.

* See p. 125.

Thos. Turbett, as we have seen, was John Steuart's former Captain in another Battalion and, after varied service and promotion to the rank of Lieut. Colonel* and Colonel, was now acting as Sub-lieutenant of Cumberland County, as the letters (S. L. C. C.) following his name indicate.†

Hugh Magill was the pastor of the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian congregation—that to which all the persons mentioned, including John Steuart himself, belonged.‡

It would be interesting to know what "Immergencys" arose calling forth the Company, or the Battalion, of which John Steuart is here said to be a member; but no trace of them has been found by the writer. Probably their service in "defence of the country" consisted, partly at least, in the protection of settlers on the frontiers from the attacks of American Indians.

As confirmatory of these two terms of military service the following letter addressed to John Steuart's son, John H. Stewart,[1] by the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania may be adduced.

Aud. Genl's Office,
Harrisburg, April 21, 1855.

John H. Stewart Esq

I can send you two certificates from our books of pay received by John Stewart, of Cumberland Co., one for £9 10*s* 6*d* and the other for £9 6*s* 0*d* this is the only evidence we have of his service. The time of service is ascertained at Washington by reducing the pounds to dollars knowing then how much they received per month.§

Very respy:
E. Banks Aud. Gen.
per A. A. Banks.

The following extract from a letter of the late William H. Egle, M.D., State Librarian, dated Jan. 13, 1897, also confirms the last mentioned term of service. It was in reply to a communication from me giving a copy of John Steuart's certificates. He says:—

"It locates your John Stewart, and if further reference is

* In Lyon's Battalion (the 4th) July 31, 1777.
† See p. 121 and Appendix No. XXVII.
‡ See pp. 74, 104, 105, and 122.
§ If the first term of service was nine months (see p. 121) this term, judging from the amount of pay, was probably of the same length.

required, or a certificate, then write me again, and I will furnish it. There were several John Stewarts in the war of the Revolution ; the difficulty is to locate them, but you have located yours. I find that we have only a portion of the 5th class, 7th Battalion, of Cumberland County among our records, on which is the name of John Stewart, private."

Following up our subject's military career, we find that he was Captain of militia for Cumberland County in 1784 in the 7th Battalion—the same to which he had previously (perhaps all along) belonged.* The other officers of the Company were Francis Inness, 1st Lieut., and John M'Connel, Ensign, while the field officers were Lieut. Col. Wm M'Coy and Major Hugh M'Allister.† That this was our John Steuart is established, not only by the probabilities of the case, but also by the testimony of Dr. Egle, who examined the records. In a letter written Jan. 30, 1897, he says :

"The John Stewart (Steuart) mentioned as Captain of Militia in Cumberland County in 1784, to whom you refer, is the same John Stewart to whom I referred in my former letter."‡

Whether he rose to be a commissioned officer before the close of the war is unknown; nor can we tell whether he reached a higher post than that of Captain subsequently.§

The Travelling Certificate, above given, indicates that John Steuart had "amind to travel to Philadelphia, or elsewhere." The probability is that he fulfilled his intention shortly after the certificate was given, Apr. 18, 1782. Besides the desire to see more of the world than he could see in his rural home (a desire which every young man brought up on a farm shares) no doubt the wish to visit his relatives in Philadelphia, and especially his uncle, Dr. Robert Harris[7],‖ was an inspiring motive for the journey; and the supposition that he did see them, probably at this time, receives some

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* *Pennsylvania Archives*, Vol. X, p. 600.

† These are names in old Tuscarora families. Francis Inness and his wife were captured by the Indians and taken into different parts of Canada in 1756; but, by a singular providence, they were purchased by whites and again united, and after considerable time, they returned to their home.

‡ Of Jan. 13, 1897.

§ A further examination of the public records might determine these points.

‖ See p. 97.

support in the gift of a book (*Young's Latin Dictionary*)* which he got from his uncle, and in the acquisition of another book (*The London Vocabulary*), probably also by gift, which, if we may judge from an inscription, once evidently belonged to his uncle's son, R. G. Harris.

It is likely, too, that John Steuart made a prolonged stay in Philadelphia for the purpose of continuing his education, and that his studies embraced both classics and mathemetics. This hypothesis is favored by the above-mentioned gift of a Latin Dictionary (doubtless for purposes of study) and by the fact that not many years afterwards he became a surveyor. John's sojourn in what was then the capital of the country would, therefore, have an important influence in strengthening, broadening, and informing his mind, and preparing him for subsequent usefulness.

The next paper, in order of time, throwing light on the history of our subject, is his certificate † of having taken an oath of allegiance to the Government. It reads as follows: —

" Cumberland County

" N 10 I do hereby Certify that John Steuart—Surveyor of Milford Township and Said County hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed the Thirteenth day of June A.D. 1778 Before me one of the Justices of said County as Witness my hand & seal, the Tenth day of October, A. D. 1786.

(L.S.) Thos Beale"

This paper not only gives additional proof of John Steuart's loyalty and patriotism, but also shows that he was a surveyor, both Township and County. Persons were generally placed in this office by appointment of the General Assembly of the State. When John received his appointment I have not been able to learn; but probably his taking the oath of allegiance was one of the requirements laid upon him when he entered upon the discharge of the duties

* This Dictionary was the only one used both by the writer's father Dr. James Harris Stewart[1] (John Steuart's son), and by the writer himself, in pursuing their education. It has also been used somewhat by the writer's children, thus four and, perhaps five, generations getting the benefit of it.

† Original in the hands of Seth F. Stewart[1], Redlands, California.

of the position to which he was chosen. If so, the date of the above certificate would indicate the time of his becoming a surveyor. How long he continued in this office is uncertain, but it was undoubtedly for many years, and perhaps until the close of his life; for he got to be known generally as "Surveyor John Steuart," to distinguish him from other Johns.*

If our John's object in becoming surveyor was to withdraw from agricultural pursuits he was doomed to early disappointment; for only about ten months after his supposed assumption of the duties of his new calling his father died and the responsibility of managing the home farm fell very largely upon him as the eldest son.

According to the settlement made in regard to his father's estate one-eighth of this farm of 226 acres and 157 perches fell to him, as one of the heirs, which was increased to one-seventh on the death of his young sister, Mary[3]. Oct. 2, 1790, he bought his sister Ann's and his brother Robert's shares for £210. Feb. 7, 1791, he got his mother's and his brother Thomas Harris' shares for the same amount of money. Feb. 16, 1796, his sister Margaret sold him her share for £150; and Dec. 31, 1800, he bought his sister Sutia's share for the same sum. Thus the whole property fell into his hands; and, valued at the last rate of purchase, it was worth £1950 at the opening of the nineteenth century. But he had other lands also. Nov. 1, 1790, a warrant was issued by Governor Mifflin, apparently through Daniel Broadhead, Surveyor General, in favor of John Stewart for land adjoining that of George Eastner and other lands of said Stewart in Milford Township, Mifflin County. This was probably "donation land" given for service in the war. By a warrant dated Mar. 5, 1794, he also got a tract of 24 acres and 42 perches in the same neighborhood, making his whole landed estate (not including the donation land) 250 acres, the amount for which he was generally taxed, after the year 1795, until his death. The settlement of his estate, moreover, appears to indicate that he claimed other land, of which no deed is recorded.

* *History of Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys*, Vol. I, p. 785.

From 1794 onward he was taxed for a negro slave, probably one that had belonged to his father. He was also taxed for two stills in 1797, and for one distillery in 1805. This may have been the one which previously belonged to his grandfather, Thomas Harris.

His whole assessment, the year he died, was $3,000.

The house in which he lived is said to have been a fine one for those days—large, two storied, and double. There was also a tenant house, with a barn, as early as 1796.

Mar. 15, 1791, John Steuart married Margaret Harris[7], daughter of John Harris[2], Esq., of Mifflintown, a relative. This added a new and important element to the Steuart home, while changes by removal, birth and death made further modifications of the family, an account of which has been given in our sketch of his mother's life.*

Like his forefathers John Steuart was a Presbyterian, and took an active part in church affairs, worshiping, with his family, in the Lower Tuscarora meeting-house, at what is now Academia, Pa. His pastors were the Revs. Hugh Magill, and (from the 1st of January, 1800) John Coulter. A plan of the church interior, as it was in 1803, is still extant, and this shows his pew to have been No. 31, which was the third from the front in the outside, right-hand, row—that is, to the left of the minister as he addressed the people. It also shows that he paid £3-9 pew rent. Wm. Graham, Esq., Merchant John Patterson, and he were the only persons who occupied and paid for a whole pew.

Some acquaintance with our subject's religious and literary tastes may perhaps be obtained from a list of the few books he owned which have come down to us. They are *The Death of Abel*, from the German, of Mr. Gessner, by Mary Collyer; *Christian Remembrancer*; *Complete Letter Writer*; *Gil Blas*; *New Vade-Mecum or Young Clerk's Magazine*, and those already mentioned.† His

* See pp. 113-115.

† See p. 125.

character at the age of 23 may be known from his "Travelling Certificate," above given.*

Thus, while performing his duties as farmer, surveyor, citizen, church member, and the head of a household, to whose different members he stood in various relations, Captain John Steuart was cut down by death at a comparatively early age, passing away, Oct. 11, 1805, about 8 A.M., aged 46 years 3 months and 3 days—"the days of the years of his pilgrimage" being fewer than those of his fathers. The cause of his decease is said to have been typhoid fever. He was doubtless buried at his own church, but no stone marks the place of his interment.†

The settlement of John Steuart's estate was a work of years. He left no will; his children were small; his wife married again; his property was involved in some complications; the administrators lived some distance apart from each other, and one of them soon died.

Letters of administration were granted Jan. 9, 1806, to the widow, her brother William Harris[8] of Mifflintown, and the deceased's brother Thomas H. Stewart[1], of Alexandria, Pa. A bond of $4,000 was required, with Stewart Laird and John M'Caughan, as sureties. The times of filing an inventory were Aug. 2, 1806, and June 2, 1807. In the former there is mention made of one negro child, a female, four years and some months old, valued at 30 dollars. Wm. Harris[8], one of the administrators, died April 20, 1807; Mrs. Stewart married Thomas Stinson, Dec. 25, 1806, who thus, according to the custom of those days, became a partner in the administration of the estate. A public sale of 86 acres and 117 perches of John Steuart's land was made Sep. 15, 1807, to David and John McDonald for £477-2 to whom a deed was given Nov. 21, following. In 1809 John Steuart's heirs were taxed for 200 acres, three horses, three cows and one slave girl. July 3, 1810, Thomas H. Stewart[1] sold to Richard Doyle "92 acres and 23 perches, land of

* See p. 122.

† Care must be taken not to confound this John Steuart with other men of the same name of that day. See Appendix No. XXXI.

the heirs of John Stewart, deceased, and others, which John Archer became seized of, and which he, through his attorney, Stevenson Archer, sold to Thomas H. Stewart."* Nov. 23, 1810, there was a settlement, probably of personal property, showing "Amount of debts, $3,097·99; amounts of credits $2,897·32, leaving due to the heirs of the descendent $200·67." In 1812, Thomas Stinson, occupant, was taxed for about the same amount of property as the heirs were taxed for in 1809. There is a tax receipt extant for $9·50, paid by the Stewart heirs in 1816; while in Feb., 1824, when the mother died, the farm was valued at $3,750. Five years later, Mar. 3, 1829, Thomas H. Stewart[1], for one dollar, confirms to the heirs of John Steuart the 24 acres and 42 perches of land which were warranted to the father Mar. 5, 1794, and surveyed July 25, 1808. Finally the home farm was sold to John H. Stewart[1], one of the heirs, for $3,750. This was in 1830 or 1831.

Thus the settlement dragged along for nearly 26 years, during which period a considerable part of the property was absorbed in the support and education of the heirs.

Margaret (Harris) Steuart, the wife of Capt. John Steuart, was, as already said, the daughter of John[2] and Jean[1] Harris, of Mifflintown, Pa.

Her father was the son of James Harris[1] and Janet M'Clure and a full cousin of John Steuart's grandfather, Thomas Harris[1]: while her mother was the daughter of John Harris[1] and Grizzel Steel, and a full cousin of John Steuart's mother. Thus she and her husband were rather closely related before marriage, having, if my calculation be correct, three-eighths of their blood common.

Her father was doubtless the most prominent of all our line of the Harrises in Revolutionary days, and, after a long life of usefulness, he died Feb. 28, 1794, and was buried in Mifflintown, of which place he was the founder.†

Margaret[7], his daughter, was born at Deer Creek (now Churchville), Md., Aug. 24, 1764, and until her father's removal to Pennsylvania

* Records at Lewistown, Pa.

† For a fuller account of him and his descendants, see Appendix No. XVII.

(perhaps in 1775) was a near neighbor of her future husband, but about five years his junior. From the year 1775 until her marriage, which occurred Mar. 15, 1791, she lived at Mifflintown, Pa., but probably part of the intervening 17 years was spent in visits to her friends in Carlisle, in Lancaster Co., Pa. and in Philadelphia, especially as her father was often called to these places by official duties. Her own home circle, also, of which she was next to the youngest child, formed an interesting and intelligent group, and under its influence and that of her neighbors, and her pastor, the Rev. Hugh Magill, who preached, not only at Lower Tuscarora, but also at Cedar Spring, a few miles distant from Mifflintown, she must have had as fine advantages for culture as any in all that country. Besides, her father was in good worldly circumstances. As early as June 25, 1775, Philip Vicars Fithian, an itinerating minister of the Presbyterian Church, preached at Cedar Spring, and, while in the neighborhood, was entertained at the home of "John Harris, Esq."; and, describing his visit in his celebrated diary, he says, Squire Harris "lives elegantly; in the parlor where I was sitting are three windows, each with 24 lights of large glass,"—a rare thing in those days. Further on he speaks of the beautiful Juniata near by, almost "200 yards wide, lined with willows, sycamores, walnuts, and white oaks."

After her marriage, until her husband's death, Margaret's life became so closely identified with that of the former that a description of it would be virtually a repetition of what has already been said. She lived at Harris' Mills, gave birth to eight children; lost three by death; helped to bury old Thomas Harris[1]; and shared in the experiences of her husband's brothers and sisters. On the death of her father, Feb. 28,* 1794, she became heir to £400 or £500 which were paid to her in eight equal yearly instalments, besides one-sixth of the proceeds of the sale of a tract of land "over the Allegheny Mountains." This patrimony was no doubt added to the family estate and helped to make the household comfortable. Her half-uncle,

* So family records give the date.

James Harris[3], a bachelor and surveyor, who lived with her father and mother, died at Mifflintown Sep. 1, 1804, "in the 85th or 86th year of his age"; but whether she got a share of his estate is uncertain.

By her husband's death, Oct. 11, 1805, Mrs. Steuart was left a widow, with five children (two boys and three girls), the eldest of whom was about nine-and-a-half years, and the youngest only seven days old. Eight days afterwards her husband's only unmarried sister, Margaret[1], who had been apparently an inmate of the house, also died, leaving the home still more desolate; though her mother-in-law still survived, and probably her own mother shortly afterwards came to spend a while with her—for the old lady left her in her will 20 pounds to pay for her "keeping," which must have been recent.

On Christmas of the following year Mrs. Steuart married again—this time a Scotch-Irishman (only about 24 years of age and more than 18 years younger than herself), named Thomas Stinson, who immediately moved to her home and installed himself as the head of the household.

Meanwhile, as we have seen, she became one of the administrators of her late husband's estate, and after her second marriage was joined in this business by Mr. Stinson.*

Jan. 11, 1807, that is, seventeen days subsequent to Mrs. Steuart's second marriage, her mother, Jean Harris[1], died "in the 83rd or 84th year of her age." By her will Margaret[7] (Mrs. Stinson) received one hundred and twenty pounds, a lot in Mifflintown, numbered 82, a negro girl named Hannah, and one-sixth of all the residue of her mother's estate, real and personal, which must have been considerable.

By her brother William's death, Apr. 20, 1807—just three months and nine days after his mother's decease—Mrs. Stinson got one-fifth part of his property, which (her part) amounted May 14, 1813, to $1,478.76, though the administration of this estate was not

* For the details of the business see pp. 128, 129.

ended fully even as late as July 4, 1826, two years after her death, when it appears that James Harris Steuart[1], one of the five children of Mrs. Stinson, had received already $331.96, as part of his share.

Mrs. Stinson's second marriage made a great difference in the ecclesiastical and social relations of her family. Mr. Stinson was a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and a firm believer in its doctrines and practices. This denomination had a congregation near M'Coysville which was under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Thomas Smith, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to America during the Irish troubles of the latter part of the preceding century. Doubtless under the persuasion of her new husband, Mrs. Stinson severed her connection with the Presbyterian Church at Lower Tuscarora and joined the A. R. Church, taking her children with her. Her mother-in-law, Steuart, also, appears to have followed her example.

This change not only made some difference in the religious influences under which the children were reared, but also brought them into contact with new people and started new friendships. The family of the pastor, particularly, became their intimate associates; and for three generations this intimacy has been kept up to a marked degree. Mrs. Smith's maiden name was Weir; and her connections, both in Ulster, the land of her birth, and in America, were highly respectable; while the children were more than ordinarily kind, witty and intelligent. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Smith, wife of one of them and herself a Weir, in a note to her relative, the Rev. Dr. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, dated Nov. 9, 1840, leaves on record the statement that Mrs. Stinson was "her mother's most valued and intimate companion for many years."*

Mr. Stinson not only carried on the business of the farm and the distillery,† but it is thought also kept a country store for some years, while the management of the property of his wife and his stepchildren was mostly in his hands.

* For a further account of the Smiths and the Weirs, see Scouller's Manual of the U. P. Church and Appendix No. XXXII.

† He is said to have been taxed for the distillery from 1811 to 1828.

He was also fond of politics, and an active patriot, affiliating with the Democratic party, as opposed to the Federalists. Programs of meetings held on the fourth of July are still in existence, which he is supposed to have prepared; and the subjects presented for toasts on these occasions, exhibit considerable penetration of mind as well as exuberance of fancy. In 1822 he was elected a member of the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and served during the two following winters as a Legislator in Harrisburg.

It is thought, too, that he became an elder in the church to which he belonged and was influential in church affairs; but of this there is not full proof.

The children helped in work at home, until they were old enough to go abroad for an education, or undertake business of a more independent character. After that most of them, if not all, were away a good deal pursuing their studies, or making visits to their cousins and friends in Mifflintown, Alexandria, and Western Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Stinson's position in the midst of her household became more and more that of a dignified matron—kind, considerate, thoughtful, hospitable, spiritually-minded—one that commanded the love and respect of her children, and of all with whom she had to do.

At length, after at least one serious premonitory illness, which occurred a year before her death, she fell asleep in Jesus, expecting in God's own time a joyful resurrection from the dead. This took place Feb. 4, 1824,* at her home in Tuscarora, when most of the family were absent. Her husband was in the Legislature in Harrisburg; her daughter Ann, in the same city at school; her daughter Margaret, at the McNairs in Wilkinsburg; and probably both her sons at their places of study and business—James at Bellefonte, and John at Rebecca Furnace. Only one, to our knowledge, was there at the time—her faithful daughter Mary[4]. But friends at Mifflin and elsewhere assisted Mary in her time of trouble both before and

* "Aged 59 years 5 months and 11 days."

after her mother's death; Mrs. Stinson died of bilious pneumonia.* She was doubtless buried beside her first husband; but no stone marks her grave.

All who knew her spoke in her praise. For intelligence she stood high. She loved to read books, especially religious books; though other publications, such as Burns' poems and occasionally works of fiction, were also enjoyed. Her daughter Mary[4] said she was the kind of a person that ministers love to talk with; and her son James Harris[1], three years after her death, speaks in a letter of her prudence, fortitude and patience, her noble serenity and cheerful resignation, her exalted anticipation of happiness in another world, and yet her practical attention to the needs of this life.

Her "Obituary" was written Feb. 7, 1824, by the Rev. Thomas Smith[2], and published in one of the papers of the day. It is as follows:—

"Died at her earthly dwelling in Milford township, on the 4th inst., Margaret, the wife of Thomas Stinson, Esq., in the sixtieth year of her age. Besides her husband and children, and other near relatives, who sincerely and deeply lament their great bereavement, all who knew her will feel and deplore their loss. In the relation of Child, Wife, Mother, Sister, Aunt, Neighbor, Friend, Companion, &c., she was endearing. Real fidelity, sincere friendship, pure benevolence, unshowy hospitality, distinguished prudence, unpompous kindness, sound discretion, genuine sympathy, a most happy, placid disposition, with pleasing and engaging manners, were some of her possessed virtues. As a distinguishing embellishment to them she was endowed with unsophisticated religion, the invaluable gift of a reconciled God. The advantages of an early, correct education, the instilment of pure religious and moral principles, and the obvious reception and cherishing of them in an apt and capable mind, manifested itself in her every stage and department through life. May there be many to imitate the giving and receiving important instruction!

"To show the advantages of true religion it can be asserted that, after patiently enduring a short but sharp affliction of some more than four days, she calmly and resignedly yielded up her redeemed soul to the great God, her Saviour, emptied of all self-righteous expectations, but in the scriptural and believing hope of its

* So said Dr. Kelly; another account says pleurisy.

reunion to the body and its resurrection to eternal life through Jesus Christ her Lord. This is no penciled, vain encomium of character, but a simple statement of facts, which honest, discerning acquaintances and friends can attest. May multitudes appear on the stage of human life who will be imitators of those who through faith and patience inherit the promises.'

About the time of Mrs. Stinson's death the children made a business settlement with Mr. Stinson, their stepfather. But this did not prove satisfactory. A lawsuit followed in three years. The children thought that their " pappy," as they called him, was overreaching, and did not want to do them, and especially the girls, justice. They considered him also a "cunning and wily adversary." The breach thus made became perpetual; and one point was not settled till about the time he died 31 years afterwards—that is the sale, and the distribution of the proceeds, of a lot in Mifflintown.

Mr. Stinson married again, his second wife being Margaret Walker, daughter of David Walker and Ann Banks. They lived north of the Juniata, near Mexico. He died June 1, 1860, in the 77th year of his age. She was born Aug. 26, 1786, and died Jan. 27, 1866. Both were interred in the Adams burying ground three miles from Mexico. A tall monument marks their grave.

Mr. Stinson had no children by either wife.

The children of Capt. John Steuart[8] and his wife, Margaret Harris[7], were as follows*:—

1. *George Steuart*; born June 5, 1792; died Aug. 21, 1793.

2. *Jean Harris Steuart*; born March 14, 1794, at sunrise; died at midnight, Sep. 28, 1804, at Mifflintown.

3. *John Harris Steuart*; born April 18, 1796, at 5 A.M.; died at 6-30 A.M., Oct. 2, 1865.

4. *Margaret Steuart*; born at 11 P.M., Dec. 7, 1797; died at 11 P.M., March 1, 1798.

5. *Mary Steuart*; born at 1 A.M., Jan. 11, 1799; died at 3 P.M., May 31, 1868.

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* Births (all but the youngest child's) and some of the deaths, were copied from a memorandum in the handwriting of John Steuart,[8] the father.

6. *Margaret Steuart*; born April 14, 1801; married Joseph Mathers, April 1, 1830; died Feb. 5, 1841.

7. *James Harris Steuart*; born April 3, 1803, on Sunday morning; married 1st, Jane Abigail Fuller, Nov. 9, 1835; 2nd, Mrs. Mary E. (Fox) Miller, widow of Samuel Miller, Aug. 23, 1859; died Oct. 31, 1872.

8. *Ann Bryson Steuart*; born at 6 A.M., Oct. 4, 1805; married May 5, 1829, to Joseph Kelly, M.D.; died at 3-30 P.M., May 16, 1870.

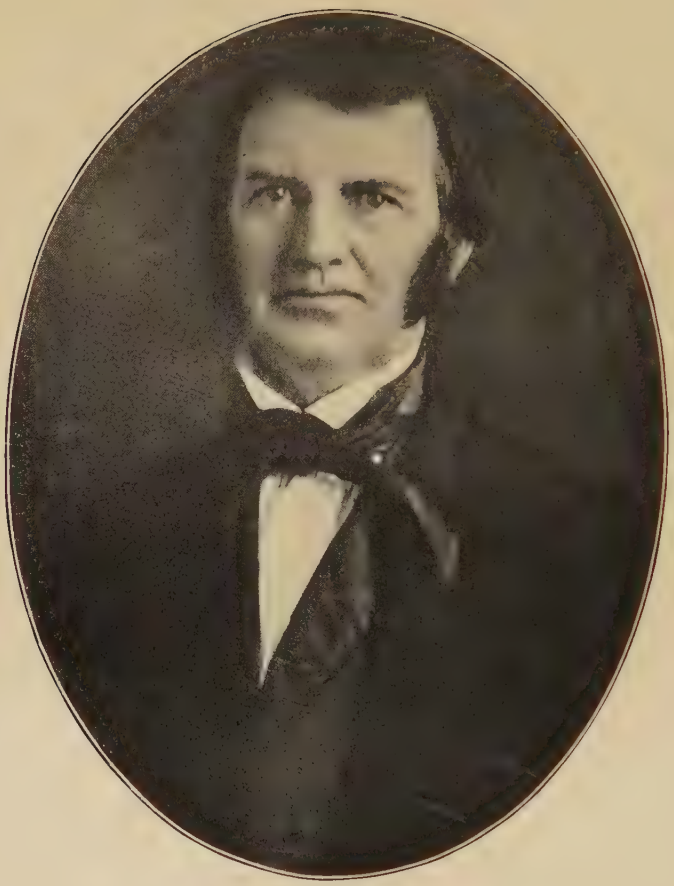
Below will be found in regular order, a fuller account of these children and their families, if they had any.

1.—George Steuart

George Steuart[3], the eldest son of Capt. John Steuart[2], heads the fifth generation of Stewarts in America and belongs to the ninth generation from Jean Vigne, the earliest American ancestor of whom we have any record. He was born, doubtless, at Harris Mills, Milford Township, Juniata Co., Pa., June 5, 1792, and was named after his grandfather Steuart; but he lived only about fourteen-and-a-half months, dying Aug. 21, 1793. He was probably buried at the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian Church.

2.—Jean Harris Steuart

This, the second child of Capt. John Steuart[2] and his wife Margaret Harris[7], was born March 14, 1794, and received her name from her maternal grandmother. But she lived only about ten-and-a-half years, dying at Mifflintown at 12 midnight, Sep. 28, 1804. Her brother John and her sister Mary[4] always remembered her with affection, and the latter particularly could speak of the deep sorrow and sense of loss which she experienced at the time of her death. She was probably buried at the Lower Tuscarora Church.



Thos. H. Stewart.

3.—John Harris Stewart, Surveyor

This was the first of the children of Capt. John Steuart[3] and Margaret (Harris) Steuart who reached maturity. He was born at the family homestead in Tuscarora Valley, Apr. 18, 1796, at 5 A.M., and named after his maternal grandfather, who died about two years previously. His last name was originally written "Steuart," but when he grew up he followed his uncle Thomas Harris Stewart[1], in changing the spelling to "Stewart," as did all the rest of the family who reached maturity.

Of special incidents in his early life we have no record; but the deaths of his great-grandfather, Thomas Harris[1], his sister Jean, his father, and his Aunt Margaret Steuart[1], made a deep impression upon his memory; while the marriage of his mother to Thomas Stinson, in 1806, had a marked effect upon his subsequent history.

In the settlement of his father's estate Joseph Ard was his guardian until he was 14 years of age, when he chose Thomas Ghormley.

His education was superior to most of his young companions and was acquired partly in some distant school. There he was, we know, in the winter of 1815-1816. At the age of twenty he had obtained some knowledge of algebra and was so well skilled in surveying that his stepfather thought he could "correct Mr. M. M. and show him his errors."*

As early as 1815 he did work in surveying for pecuniary compensation, and March 6, 1818, through a petition still extant, he was recommended to the Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania for appointment as Deputy Surveyor of the lower part† of Mifflin

* Letter of Thomas Stinson, Esq., to James Harris[7], Esq., of Bellefonte, dated Feb. 28, 1816. "M. M." was probably M. Monahan, Esq., of Mifflintown, a conveyencer and surveyor.

† That is the part afterwards (March 2, 1831), struck off to form Juniata County.

County by the retiring incumbent, Thomas Mathers[1], and fifty other prominent citizens, among whom were Colonels Turbett and Beale, Major William Ziegler, the Rev. John Coulter, Thomas Stinson, two postmasters, and five justices of the peace. They say "Mr. Stewart is a young gentleman of unexceptionable character and connections, and would give general satisfaction to the citizens of this district."

From his work as surveyor, which he carried on, as occasion offered, officially or otherwise, so long as he lived in the valley, he received the title of "surveyor John Stewart"—the same that his father had before him. One account is extant of surveying done as late as June, 1840. He surveyed a public road in December, 1835, and another (to Licking Creek, in Bedford County,) in 1838. Some of his plots as surveyor are still in the family and give evidence of great neatness and accuracy in his work. The business of surveying naturally led him to that of conveyancing, and of this, too, he did a good deal during the active period of his life.

But he had acquired a knowledge of book-keeping also and inclined considerably towards some kind of clerkship, or general business management. His first experience of this kind, probably, was in Baltimore, Maryland, with Moore & Smith, in 1821 and 1822—until Aug. 10, when he left on account of his low salary.

Subsequently, for perhaps two years,* he clerked for Dr. Peter Shœnberger, chiefly if not entirely, at Rebecca Iron Furnace, which was located about five miles from Williamsburg, Pa., getting a share of the profits for his services. His post-office address, however, appears to have been Petersburg. This experience not only increased his fitness for business, but also brought him into frequent fellowship with his relatives, W. W. Harris[1], and the Spears (William and his wife Jean), then all of Williamsburg, as well as with his uncle Thomas Harris Stewart's family at Alexandria. By frequent correspondence, too, he kept in touch with his friends at home and elsewhere.

* Records still found at the furnace show he was there Aug. 20, 1823, and March 25 and April 5, 1824.

About this time his mother died, and, as the oldest of the children, he had much to do in settling up the tangled business of the inheritances to which they had fallen heir. Unfortunately, too, this brought him (more than the rest) into direct conflict with his stepfather.

In the midst of his other duties John found time and occasion to travel and visit a little. There is reason to believe that he went to Philadelphia in July, 1820, as on the 12th of that month he received the present of a book, entitled "Letters from an American Farmer," from James Ross[1], LL.D., of that city, Dr. Ross, the celebrated author of Ross' Latin Grammar, after acting as professor in Dickenson and Franklin Colleges, had moved to Philadelphia and started a classical school, and had married as his second wife, Catherine Irvine, of Carlisle, daughter of James Irvine (a brother of Gen. Wm. Irvine), and Sarah (Harris) Irvine, a daughter of Wm. Harris[2], who was a half brother of John Harris[2] of Mifflintown. The kinship thus formed no doubt brought John into fellowship with this learned and distinguished man, and laid the foundation of his kindness.

But the journey which attracts most attention is the one he made in the summer of 1830 to New Orleans with his cousin Wilson Stewart[2], of Allegheny, son of his uncle Robert[1]. This was made on a flat boat, with merchandise for sale. After the boat and its contents were disposed of the two came home by sea through Philadelphia. This was a trip long to be remembered.

In the year 1830* John H. Stewart[1] bought the home Stewart farm from the rest of the heirs at a supposed total valuation of $3,750.

Oct. 13th to 21st, 1832, he accompanied his sister Margaret[3] when she went to join her husband at Union, Montgomery Co., Ohio, and returned Nov. 7th, of the same year.

Dec. 25, 1832,† he sold the home place to William Okeson for $6,500, but remained on it until Apr. 1, 1833, when he and his

* The date of his brother James Harris Stewart's deed to him is May 10, 1830; that of the other heirs, Dec. 2, 1830.

† The deed was acknowledged April , 1833.

sister Mary[4] moved nearer Mifflintown, to what is called the "middle mill" on Licking Creek which (with 100 acres and 124 perches of land) he had bought Jan. 11th of the same year. This place was first owned by Robert Campbell and William Buchanan; then (1767—1790) by Robert Campbell alone; then (1790—1796) by his son Wm. Campbell; then (1796—1831) by John Lytle; then by George Dill; then by John H. Stewart[1]; then it passed successively to John S. Miller, Jacob Lemon, and Hawn Brothers. The whole property was bought by Mr. Stewart for $4,000.

Here he and his sister remained for six years, and made great improvements in the place—a new barn, a mill-race (in 1833), and a new mill, finished in 1835. But disasters also followed. Several times (Mar. 10, and Apr. 22, 1836, and June 13, and Nov. 21, 1837) the dam broke, involving great expense for repairs. And, worst of all, Mr. Stewart became very ill in 1837 from exposure in mending the broken dam; and, getting an abcess in his head, he grew very hard of hearing—an infirmity which never left him. This led him to sell half the property to Samuel Shannon Apr. 3, 1839, and the remaining portion Oct. 20, 1840, to John S. Miller for $4,500. It also led him and his sister to move to Allegheny City in the western part of the state—Mary going Sep. 21, 1840, and he the following spring, probably in April.

While at Licking Creek their house was a centre of hospitality, as had been the old home at Harris' Mills; and there their uncle Robert Stewart[1] passed through his last illness, and there he died Sep. 11, 1836, at 1 A.M.*

Arriving in Allegheny, John lived for a time with his cousin Thomas H. Stewart[3]† and afterwards (from June 26, 1842) with his aunt Sutia (Stewart) Murry. For some years he did the work of a conveyancer, assisted Thomas H. Stewart,[3] while he was treasurer of Allegheny City (1843—1847), acted as agent of the Allegheny Poor Board in out-door relief (1844), and was himself chosen City Treasurer in 1848 and 1849, during which time he also served as Treasurer of

* Many of the above mentioned facts come from J. H. S.'s own diary.

the Third Ward School District. For many years, too (down indeed to his last illness), he was Treasurer of the Perrysville Plank Road Co., of which he was a stockholder. While City Treasurer it was his duty to sign the notes of the corporation, many of which were then circulated as money.

In the latter part of May, 1845, he made a trip, by way of Cincinnati, to Sidney, Ohio, to visit his brother James and other friends, returning to Allegheny the first day of June. He stayed in Sidney about a week. The brothers had not seen each other for about thirteen years. This visit the writer remembers very well. It was the year of the great Pittsburg fire, an account of which uncle brought us.

In 1851 he built a house on his lot* on Shannopin St. (now No. 405, West North Avenue), Allegheny, and there the same year, he and his sister began housekeeping together again. His brother James' wife being very ill, she and the whole family (excepting perhaps the eldest son) were brought to their house, to remain until her death in August, 1852, after which three of the children continued to make it their home until they grew up to maturity.

In 1853, "Aunt Murry," who seemed very fond of her niece, Mary Stewart[4], and wanted to live with her, built a front addition to Mr. Stewart's house, to which a third storey was afterwards added, so that she might have comfortable quarters for herself; and here she soon afterwards took up her abode, to remain until her death in 1857.

Encouraged also by his and his sister's generous hospitality, friends again made John H. Stewart's house their place of sojourn while in the city, and sometimes they remained for months.

Theological students, too, every year after the destruction of the Western Theological Seminary by fire, Jan. 23, 1854, roomed at his house and boarded with him and his sister, and thus added to their happiness and their income. Some of these eventually became leaders in their different churches.

*This lot he bought for $700 from Wm. Robinson, Jr., Aug. 1, 1848. It is the fourth or fifth lot, west of the old Second Ward School house on North Avenue.

Though not contentious in his character, it was John H. Stewart's misfortune to have many lawsuits during his business career, and in these he appeared about an equal number of times as plaintiff and as defendant. The cause of this it is hard to ascertain. Perhaps it was the temper of the times.

For some years before his death Mr. Stewart was afflicted with dizziness (vertigo) and softening of the brain. This made it difficult for him to move about, and eventually weakened his mind. About three years before he died he also fell at the foot of the hall stairway and broke his thigh bone near the top. From this time he was confined to his bed and his leg never healed. After the sale (Aug. 1, 1864, to Mary E. Macferron) of the house and lot, on Shannopin St. which had previously (April 3, 1862) been transferred to his sister, he was removed to a rented house, No. 48, East Diamond St., Allegheny, where he died Oct. 2, 1865, at 6-30 A.M. He was buried in lot No. 24, Block D, Range 2, of the Mount Union Cemetery, which was subsequently increased in size, that is, joined to another burying ground, and called Uniondale Cemetery. All his property was left to his sister Mary,* who had so long been his kind and faithful companion. One of the principal parts of his estate was a farm of 160 acres in Cedar Co., Iowa, near Durant, which had been under cultivation about five years.

John Harris Stewart was a very handsome man in his best days, six feet high, well built, weighed 160 pounds,* had dark hair and blue eyes, was a good business man, a pleasant conversationalist, fond of jovial society, kind-hearted, hospitable, strictly moral, a member of the A. R. P. church and its successor the U. P. church—first in Tuscarora valley, and afterwards in Allegheny, and is remembered kindly by all his friends and acquaintances. The Rev. C. A. Dickey,† his pastor, conducted the funeral services.

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* During his last illness he became very corpulent, and must have weighed over 200 pounds.

† Since D. D., and in 1900 Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

Mary Stewart.
1865.

He had a taste for genealogy and family history which led him to embrace every opportunity of collecting facts and papers bearing on this subject; and from him the writer of these pages can get the same characteristic.

Owing to his defect of hearing in later years, he could not enjoy ordinary conversation, or public discourse, without the use of a trumpet.

4.—Margaret Steuart

Margaret Stewart[2], the fourth chlid of Capt. John Steuart, was born Dec. 7, 1797, and died Mar. 1, 1798. She may have been named after her mother, or her grandmother Steuart, or her aunt Margaret Steuart. No doubt she was buried at the Lower Tuscarora Church.

5.—Mary Stewart

Mary[4], or "Molly," as she was generally called, was the third daughter and fifth child of her parents, Capt. John and Margaret (Harris) Steuart, and probably received her name from her great-grandmother, Mary (McKinney) Harris, or her grandaunt Mary (Harris) Lyon, who about the time of her birth moved west. She was born Jan. 11, 1799, at 1 A. M., in Tuscarora Valley, and died at Pittsburg, May 31, 1868, at 3 P. M.

In the settlement of her father's estate Joseph Ard acted as her guardian.

While young she received only a fairly good common school education; but she was fond of reading, especially religious reading, and her mind was well stored with useful information. It was a pleasure to converse with her.

When her mother died, she was the only daughter (and perhaps the only member of the family) present at her bedside, and

the grief of her loss bore very heavily upon her. And, being the eldest of the living daughters, she naturally took her mother's place, after the latter's death, as manager of the household. This position she continued to hold, too, after all the rest had scattered abroad except her brother John, who, like herself, never married.

It is said that in her young days she had a love experience, which, for some reason now uncertain, was broken off. But the old sentiment did not entirely die out, and, though she never spoke of it, touching proof of this fact was given after her death by the discovery of some cherished treasures which had been concealed from her dearest friends, during a long period of intimate association.

When her brother John changed his residence to the mill on Licking Creek, in 1833, she went with him; and, when a removal to Allegheny was contemplated, she preceded him, starting in a canal packet, Sep. 21, 1840.

In Allegheny she lived chiefly with her aunt Sutia, Mrs. Murry, until the year 1851, when she again resumed house-keeping with her brother John—an arrangement which, in the providence of God, was only to cease with his death in October, 1865. Their first home was No. 157, Shannopin St. (now No. 406, West North Avenue), Allegheny, and the second (from the spring of 1864), at No. 48, East Diamond Street. The attachment to her brother, as thus exhibited, was made stronger by sympathy for him on account of his loss of hearing.

For a time her own property was held separately, but subsequently little attention was paid to this matter. Fearing, however, that his death might do his sister injustice, John, while still strong deeded her his property on North Avenue, and in his will made her sole heir to his estate.

But her brother John was not the only one whom she befriended. She was of great assistance to her brother James and his wife to whom she made several long visits (for instance, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1841, and at Martinsburg, Ohio, in 1847); and, when her sister-in-law became fatally ill in 1851, she and her brother

John took the family to their home and kept them until death came to Mrs. Stewart, Aug. 17, 1852 ; and afterwards she virtually adopted three of the motherless children. She was also very kind and helpful to her Aunt Murry, and, when the latter wanted a home with her, cheerfully consented to take her in, and tenderly cared for her in her declining years, and during her final illness, until her death, Sep. 2, 1857. Being also fond of the society of theological students, she gave some of them a home and boarding in 1854, when they were rendered houseless by the burning of the Western Theological Seminary, and this practice she continued every winter for successive generations of theologues—Presbyterian, Associate Reformed, and United Presbyterian—until the spring of 1865. Many of these were gifted and became ornaments of their different churches in home and foreign lands. Only five I shall mention : Drs. Samuel J. Wilson, Andrew Watson, William J. Reid, William J. Robinson, and Wallace Radcliff. Wherever Mary Stewart lived, moreover, her house was a centre of hospitality for relatives and friends, and many (young and old) on this account shared her kindness.

A very marked feature of her character was her simple, unaffected piety. She was a member of Rev. Thomas Smith's church in Tuscarora, and afterwards successively of different United Presbyterian churches in Allegheny, the first (until 1853), the third (1853—1863), and the fourth (1863—1867), and the sixth U. P., Pittsburg (1866—1868), having among her esteemed pastors the celebrated John T. Pressly, D. D., under whose ministry she sat 13 years. Her religion, too, was exhibited in a remarkably consistent walk and conversation, and an atmosphere of cheerful holiness, which exerted a powerful influence on others around her. She was meek and gentle, charitable, humble, consecrated—a good example of the love described by Paul the Apostle, in I Cor. 13 : 4-7. The Bible was her constant companion, and among the books which she read in later years were *"Cases of Conscience," "Romaine on Faith," "Crook in the Lot,"* and Henry's *Commentary* on the Scriptures.

Another characteristic was her good judgment and practical common sense. Few went to her for advice without receiving substantial help.

She had also the faculty of pleasing young people and retaining their attachment. Though always serious, she was never morose, but ever retained a young, sympathetic, tender heart.

Her property on North Avenue was sold for $7,000 to Mary E. Macferron*, the wife of the late City Treasurer, and, after living in a rented house at No. 48, East Diamond St., Allegheny, about a year-and-a-half, she purchased† a house and two lots in East Liberty (now the East End), Pittsburg, on Franklin (now Flavel) Street, whither she removed shortly afterwards, and where she died of pneumonia and inflammation of the lungs, May 31, 1868, aged 69 years, four months, and 20 days, being just six weeks younger than her brother John was at the time of his death. Her pastor, the Rev. James S. Hawk, conducted the funeral services and other ministers participated—Dr. C. A. Dickey leading in a very appropriate and touching prayer. She was buried beside her brother John in the Uniondale Cemetery, where tombstones are erected over both graves*. Among her pall bearers was her old and tried friend the Hon. James P. Sterrett, who afterwards became the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.‡

Her property was left chiefly to the children of her brother James and of her sister Margaret—about one-half going to her niece Mary Minerva Stewart, who lived with her to the last.

"Aunt Molly," as she was frequently called even by non-relatives, was of medium height (four feet and four and five-eighth inches) and weighed 95 pounds. She remained even to old age quite erect in her appearance, had auburn hair which never became gray, and blue eyes, and at no period of life grew corpulent. In midlife she was often troubled with sick headache and never could ride on the railway without experiencing this affliction.

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* See p. 142.

† Feb. 6, 1866, for $4,350.

‡ This occasion is remarkable as the first one on which the children of her brother James all met together after their mother's death, which occurred almost sixteen years before.

6.—Margaret (Stewart) Mathers

Margaret Stewart[3], fourth daughter of Capt. John[2] and Margaret (Harris) Stewart, and grandchild of Col. George Steuart[2], was born April 14, 1801, and was christened Margaret for the same reason, doubtless, as her deceased sister of the same name had been called Margaret*. In subsequent years, "Harris" was added as a middle name. In the settlement of her father's estate John Patterson, Esq., acted as her guardian.

Her education was not superior—she seemed to despise literary training—but she was of a sprightly temperament, and could write an interesting letter. During her early womanhood she and the cousins at Mifflintown, Alexandria, Allegheny, and Pittsburg were quite intimate and frequently had communication with one another, either by means of visits or correspondence. When her mother died in 1824, for instance, she was out west at her aunt McNair's.

April 1, 1830, on one of her western trips, she was married to Joseph Mathers[2], in Murrysville, Westmoreland Co., Pa., by the Rev. Francis Laird[2], D. D.—it may be at the house of her aunt, the wife of Jeremiah Murry, Esq., or at her cousin Dr. Z. G. Stewart's home.

Nothing is known certainly about the Mathers' family beyond the father of Joseph[2], whose name was also Joseph[1], and whose original residence was near Newville, Pa. But the probabilities are exceedingly strong that John Mathers[3], of Cumberland County, whose will was made Feb. 10, and proved Apr. 8, 1778, was this Joseph's father. John's wife's Christian name was Jean, and his children, as given in the will, were sons Samuel[1], Joseph[1] (who was small), and John[4] (principal heir, not yet 21), and daughters Nancy

* See p. 143.

(wife of Alexander Elliott), Katherine, and Isabell[1] ; and he had a grandson, Thomas Mathers[1]. This John[3], too, was probably the son of Capt. John Mather[2], who was an officer in the Pennsylvania service during the Indian wars, and whose roll of enlisting volunteers, down to June 15, 1759, is given in the *Pennsylvania Archives*.* He was of the Third Battalion. His death, which must have occurred shortly after the above date, is also reported: and he is set down in the record as a laborer, who was born in Tyrone, Ireland. The first trace of him in America is as witness to a deed in Lancaster Co., Sep. 1, 1750. It is also interesting to note that a Capt. John Mather[1] was killed in the first siege of Derry, Ireland, Apr. 23, 1649. †

Joseph Mathers[1], Sr., moved from Cumberland, to that part of Mifflin County which was afterwards called Juniata Co., probably in the early years of the nineteenth century. He was a farmer. His wife was Miss Eleanor Turner. They had six sons :—John[5], Hamilton, Thomas[2], Samuel[2], Joseph[2], and James, and perhaps two daughters :—Mary and Isabella[2]. ‡

Joseph Mathers[2], Jr., lived at Mifflin before his marriage and for some time afterwards. He then moved west (probably in 1832) and settled finally near Greenfield, Hancock Co., Indiana, 20 miles east of Indianapolis, where he became a prominent citizen. Before reaching Greenfield he kept store for a while at Union, Montgomery Co., Ohio, about 12 or 15 miles above Dayton. Here he had a severe attack of typhus fever, beginning Aug. 20, 1832, from which he was not expected to recover. But providentially his wife's brother, Dr. James H. Stewart[1], intending to keep store for him while he went east for his family, arrived in time to nurse him through his sickness. Had it not been for this he said that he would probably have died. About the time of his recovery (that is, Oct. 21), his wife and family reached him, accompanied by her brother, John Harris Stewart[1].

* Series II, edited by Linn and Egle, Vol. II, p. 589.
† See Reid's *History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland*, Vol. II, p. 104.
‡ For a fuller genealogy, see Appendix No. XXXIII.

While in Mifflintown her son had been born (Dec. 28, 1830) and she had passed through a severe attack of illness, lasting six weeks, the latter event occurring in the fall of 1831.

Of her life in Greenfield we know little, except that it lasted little over eight years. Feb. 5, 1841, after several days of sickness, she died and was buried there, much respected and lamented by all her friends and acquaintances, especially by her husband, who regarded her as "unsurpassed in worth by any lady of the county."

An Indiana paper, at the time, gave the following Obituary Notice:—

"Died on Friday the fifth inst., at her residence near Greenfield, in Hancock County, Mrs. Margaret Mathers, consort of Joseph Mathers, Esq., in the 39th year of her age, after a severe illness of a few days. In this sudden dispensation of Providence, her husband, and an only son, have sustained an irreparable loss in which they have the heartfelt sympathies of their friends and acquaintances. Her Christian walk and deportment were such as made her, not only an ornament to the church, but caused her to be loved and esteemed by all who knew her; and most by those who knew her best."

After Mrs. Mathers' death Mr. Mathers married, as his second wife, Mrs. Jane Anne Williams, by whom he had four daughters. The eldest of these, Ella, married Mr. C. Addison Nare, by whom she had two or three children. One of these, Kate, married Mr. Thomas Murphy, a Canadian, a mining engineer, with whom she was living in El Paso, Texas, in April 1902. Mrs. Nare survived her husband and became a brilliant newspaper writer, and assistant state librarian. A newspaper said she was unequalled among the lady writers of the State, and contributed articles to the New York and Boston Press, as well as to Magazines. Only one of Mr. Mathers' other daughters married. She is Mrs. Arthur Collins of Danville, Indiana. Another daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Mathers, resided (in 1902) at Spokane, Washington. Joseph Mathers, Esq., the father, died Aug. 7, 1872, 72 years of age, and his widow, J. A. Mathers, Feb. 22, 1893, aged 77.

Mr. Mathers and his first wife, Margaret Stewart, had only one child :—

Samuel Harris Mathers, Editor

He was born in Mifflintown, Juniata Country, Pa., December 28, 1830, and died in Washington, D. C., November 10, 1861, whither he had gone after Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President the first time. Smallpox has been given as the cause of his death ; so has fever. His name was received, partly from his uncle Samuel Mathers[2] and partly from the Harris family of which his mother was a descendant. He was a printer by trade, but rose to the position of an editor in Sidney, Ohio, where he became also an active Whig and Republican politician. There he married, Oct. 15, 1856, Miss Ann Augusta Mills, daughter of John Mills. About the close of the civil war, and several years after Mr. Mathers' death, his family, with the Mills (nine persons in all), moved to Vineland, N. J., where John Mills died in 1869, and Mrs. Mathers in 1873.

Two children were born to Samuel H. Mathers and his wife, A. A. Mills :—

1. ***James W. Mathers***, who was born in Ohio, May 30, 1858, became a printer, and for some years has been occupying a responsible position in the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C. His present address in 1905 is 658 K. St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

He married Catherine Duffey, June 28, 1859, and had one child : —

John Grant Mathers, who was born July 3, 1885.

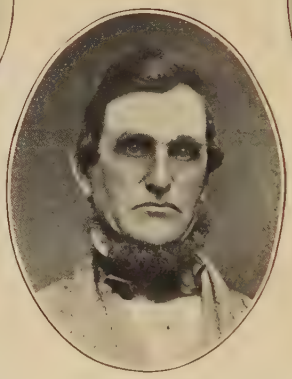
2. ***John Joseph Mathers***, second son of Samuel H. and A. A. Mathers, was born April 14, 1860, and in 1897 was still living at Vineland, N. J. He was married Dec. 18, 1902, to Mary Delafield DuBois (b. July 29, 1863), and since his marriage he has been a resident of Montclair, N. J., his address being No. 177, Orange Road. He is connected with a firm of Insurance Brokers in New York.

John Stewart

Rev. Robert Stewart, D.D., LL.D.

Seth Fuller Stewart.

Mary M. Stewart Campbell.



Dr. James H. Stewart.
see p. 151

Rev. James H. Stewart.

George R. Stewart.

Reuben E. Stewart.

7.—Dr. James Harris Stewart

James Harris Stewart[1], the youngest son and seventh child of Capt. John[2] and Margaret Steuart, and grandson of Col. George Steuart[3], was born at Harris' Mills (now Doyle's), on "Sunday morning, April 3, 1803," * and received his name probably from his mother's brother—possibly from her uncle who was still living at Mifflintown, or her grandfather, James Harris[4].

Doubtless he was baptized by the Rev. John Coulter at the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian Church.

When nearly one and-a-half years old he lost his father by death.

When about two years old he came very near losing his life by drowning in a spring into which he had fallen headforemost; but fortunately his red petticoat, sticking up, was seen by a hired woman who ran at once to his relief and rescued him.

At the age of about three years and nine months he obtained a stepfather by the marriage of his mother to Mr. Thomas Stinson.

In the settlement of his father's estate his uncle James Harris[7], Esq., of Bellefonte, acted as his guardian from 1807 to 1815.

In childhood and early youth he lived on the farm and by work there laid the foundation of that physical vigor which always characterized him. He must also have obtained an elementary education in the schools of the neighborhood; while, under the pious training of his mother and stepfather, and under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Thomas Smith[2], to whose flock he was transferred at his mother's second marriage, he would acquire correct moral principles and good religious instruction.

But eventually he aspired to a professional career and when a little past fourteen years of age started to a classical school at Mifflintown, conducted by the Rev. John Hutchison, the Presbyterian

* Original family record. His own Latin inscription in a small Bible dated May 25, 1823, makes his natal month the fifth. If should be the fourth.

pastor of the place, where he remained more than three years, studying Latin and Greek. The record made by him in his *Latin Dictionary* * is as follows: "Ja. H. Stewart commenced the study of languages June 12, 1817, in Mifflintown, Pa., with Rev. J. Hutchison, and ended his classical course July 1st, 1820."

Mr. Hutchison seems to have been a very good instructor and James an apt student; for the latter acquired an excellent knowledge of Latin, and some acquaintance with Greek, together with other branches of learning. Ross' *Latin Grammar*, Farrant's *Greek Grammar*, a *Latin-Greek Lexicon*, and *Xenophen's Cyropædia* were among his text-books. So well was he grounded in his studies that thirty years afterwards he could teach Latin well, and all his life he was an expert in tracing English words to their original roots in the tongues of Greece and Rome. The mental drill and the skill in English composition which he acquired were also very valuable to him in after life.

While in this school he must have accepted the change in the spelling of his family name which was begun by his uncle, T. H. Stewart, of Alexandria, Pa.; for in 1817 he wrote it "Steuart," as his father had done, but in 1819, and ever afterwards, "Stewart."

On leaving school in 1820 he spent two years at home, working on the farm.

After reaching the age of 19 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Daniel Dobbins,† of Bellefonte, whose wife was his full cousin, Eliza Grizzell (or Griselda), daughter of his uncle James Harris[7], Esq., of that place.‡ He hesitated deciding between Lewistown and Bellefonte, as a place of study, but finally chose the latter at the pressing invitation of his uncle. Just when he began his studies is uncertain; but his board bill with J. Rankin covered the period from July 6, 1822, to Aug. 10, 1824, "exclusive

* Already referred to. See page 125—text and note.

† Dr. Dobbins was a son of Rev. Alexander Dobbins of Gettysburg, an early minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. See Scouller's *Manual*.

‡ Their son, James Harris Dobbins, of Bellefonte, says, "My mother died in 1841; my father in 1844."

of absent time," and amounted to $196. In subsequent years Dr. Stewart was accustomed to say that he spent two-and-one-half years in Bellefonte studying medicine. Bellefonte was an interesting place to him because of its beauty and the number of relatives he had there. His uncle had five or six children living and some of them were married and settled in the town, among whom was Jane Harris[5], wife of the Rev. James Linn, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian church there. He labored hard, however, and his health suffered some from application to study.

It was while he was in Bellefonte that Mrs. Linn died, his stepfather served in the legislature, and his mother passed away.

The winter of 1825-6 he spent in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, entering early in November. His nine tickets cost $145. Dr. Horner (the Dean), and Drs. Physick, James, Hare, Chapman, and Gibson, constituted the faculty. Some of James Stewart's notes are still extant, beautifully written. His address in Philadelphia was 255 Market St.

In the spring of 1826 he looked around for a good location as a practitioner and at last chose Sherman's Valley, Perry Co. Letters of this period, still preserved, were addressed to him variously at Zimmerman's, Landisburg, Douglas Mills, and Andersonburg.

But he stayed in Sherman's Valley only about a year and-a-half. In the late fall of 1827 he turned his face to the great West, with Lafayette, Indiana, as an objective point, but ready to settle wherever a good opening presented itself. His road lay through Pittsburg, Washington, Pa., and Zanesville, Ohio. From Allegheny, which he left Dec. 3rd, he travelled horseback, reaching Zanesville four days later. Sixty miles of his journey was over the National Road—from Washington Pa. to Fairview, O., its then western terminus. His account of Zanesville is very interesting. He considered it the handsomest place he had seen since he left Philadelphia.

Reaching the home of Wilson Stewart[1] in Rush Co., Indiana, he put up there for the winter, practicing medicine a little, and in the

spring of 1828 set up an office in Moscow, of the same county, where some old friends lived. His license to do so was obtained May 5th from the Censors of the 5th Medical District of the State at Connersville, the County Seat of Fayette Co. Sylvanus Evarts was the President of the Society which these Censors represented.

Dr. Stewart made a fairly good living at Moscow, but after two years he sold out his accounts to Dr. Davis, who also agreed to look after his lot for one-fifth of its rent. Then he went back to Tuscarora on a visit, and, after seeing his friends, returned to the West, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Dr. Joseph Kelly.

Their journey lay through Bedford, Pa., Cincinnati, O., up the Wabash River to Lafayette, Ind.,* Logansport, Miamisport and Miami Reserve, to what is now Michigan, where, if I mistake not, Dr. Stewart met with a severe accident from the fall of his horse. On the return trip Dr. Kelly and he soon parted, the latter passing through Muncie on his way down to Rush County.

The next winter he taught school at Honey Creek Prairie below Terrehaute; and the following summer (1831) he served in the same capacity in another county, probably Parke. His teaching was a pecuniary success.

Dr. Stewart's next ventures were at store-keeping—first in Decatur Co., and next at Wilson's Stewart's in Rush Co.; but both were concluded by the fall of 1832.

Then, at the request of his brother-in-law, Joseph Mathers[2], he went to Union, Montgomery Co., Ohio, to keep store for him while he went east for his family; but, finding Mr. Mathers ill of typhus fever, he became engaged in other employment as a doctor-nurse, and providentially succeeded in saving his relative's life.†

Teaching school in that neighborhood the following winter he afterward accompanied the Mathers family to Wolf Creek, and still later (in the spring of 1833) went with Joseph Cummins and Samuel Mathers to Putney, Ohio, where they lived. Samuel

* They were at Lafayette, July 2, 1830. See Dr. Kelly's letter from that place.

† For a fuller account see p. 148.

Mathers was a brother of Joseph, and he and Mr. Cummins were married to sisters, Jane and Hannah Knox, who were full cousins of Dr. Stewart, being daughters of his aunt Grizzel (Harris) Knox of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, and granddaughters of John Harris[2], Esq., founder of that place.

The Doctor's intention was to go through Sidney to Wapakoneta, further north, and clerk in a store; but, finding an opening for medical practice at Sidney, he embraced it and went into partnership with Dr. Fielding. This move proved successful while it lasted—a period of two years. He was "well spoken of as a citizen and a physician." On the dissolution of his partnership he opened an independent office in Sidney, and his success continued undiminished.

Here, too, he met his future wife, Miss Jane Abigail Fuller, a school teacher, who had recently come to Sidney with her sister Minerva, the wife of Guy C. Kelsey. Their marriage took place Nov. 9, 1835, at 6 A.M., and, after a honeymoon trip to Joseph Mathers' at Greenfield, Ind., they set up housekeeping.

Mrs. Stewart was of New England extraction, but was born at Amesville, Athens Co., Ohio, Feb. 29, 1812. She was named after two sisters of the first Hon. Thomas Ewing, who were near neighbors of her father and mother. Her parents were Seth Fuller[1] and Hannah Fisher. She was early left an orphan but managed to get sufficient education at Amesville, Belpre, Gallipolis, Athens, and elsewhere, for the work of school teaching, and, having taught in different places, reached Sidney, Ohio, in 1833, or 1834.*

Subsequently Dr. Stewart's practice remained as prosperous as before, and two sons were born to increase his own and his wife's domestic happiness. He also purchased an office and a

* For further particulars of Mrs. Stewart's ancestry and history, see *Ancestors and Children of Col. Daniel Fisher* by the present author, where an extended account of 74 of her forefathers is given, many of whom had high standing in Colonial and Revolutionary times. Some of these ancestors lived as far back as the sixteenth century. It is a remarkable fact that none of Mrs. Stewart's father's ancestry have as yet been discovered. The author would pay liberally for information regarding them.

home for his family, not far from the Court House.* A visit, moreover, was received in 1838 from Mrs. Dana of Belpre, O., an aunt of Mrs. Stewart, and one in 1839 from her own brother, Seth Fuller[3], M.D., who the previous year had begun practising medicine in West Liberty, Logan Co., O.†

But for some reasons Dr. Stewart became discontented and decided to move away from Sidney; and in the spring of 1840 we find him and his family at Middleburg, Logan Co., Ohio, not far from West Liberty, where Mrs. Stewart's brother Seth was located. Here they remained six months, after which they moved to the county-seat, Bellefontaine.

Their stay in Bellefontaine lasted one year and-a-half, and was characterized by several interesting events. First, the Doctor's sister Mary[4] paid them a prolonged visit during the summer of 1841, leaving on her return home in the fall. Next, Mary Minerva, the elder daughter, was born May 9, 1841. Next, they joined the A. R. Presbyterian Church. The parents were received on examination, and Mrs. Stewart and the three children were baptized. Dr. Stewart joined May 18, 1841; Mrs. Stewart, July 28th: and all the baptisms took place Aug. 1st. Rev. James N. Gamble was the pastor of the church. Again, Dr. Stewart bought property—lots 34 and 47, as numbered on the town plot. This was June 14th.

It was lack of success in getting a living practice which led to the Doctor's next move; and this time he concluded to return to Sidney. Preparations for leaving were begun Feb. 1, 1842, when he and his wife exchanged their home with their pastor for a less expensive place—lot No. 36. The exact date of leaving Bellefontaine is not known, but it was in the spring of 1842.

* This place, where his children Robert, Fuller, and Harris were born, was located on the west side of the street which bounds the western side of the central square, and on the north side of an alley which crosses that street perhaps a block and-a-half south of the square. Across the alley in 1847 lived Dr. Bailey; across the street, Mr. Bull, and south of Mr. Bull, Mr. Fulton.

† This brother passed his 91st birthday Jan. 24, 1905, at Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Five years more were spent in Sidney. Many of the Doctor's old patients returned to him, and his reputation as a physician did not diminish as the years rolled on. Students of medicine, too, came to him to receive nstruction. Speaking of this period, the Rev. C. T. McCaughan, D. D.,* of Winterset, Iowa, then his pastor at Sidney, says, "He was a precise man, a close student, and one of the most conscientious and attentive physicians I ever knew." But he did not recover all of his former patronage and he had some bitter enemies, both in and out of the profession. Hence he early concluded to go elsewhere as soon as he could sell his property in Bellefontaine and Sidney.

While the family were in Sidney this time, John and Robert made progress in their schooling; two more sons, Fuller and Harris, were born; visits were received from the Doctor's brother John (in May, 1845), and Mrs. Stewart's uncle George Dana, of Belpre, Ohio, and the war with Mexico broke out. A surgical case of the Doctor's should also be noticed, because it led to considerable controversy. A man named Stoner was the subject. His leg had been injured and needed heroic treatment. Some of Dr. Stewart's rivals affirmed that there was malpractice and aired their contentions in the *Cincinnati Lancet*. The Doctor replied in an article published June, 1844, in Volume III of that Magazine, commencing with page 71.† The editor considered his reply entirely satisfactory.

Mrs. Stewart did not want to move farther west or north; nor did her husband. Hence their departure from Sidney was eastward, and for five years their changes were also frequent. First, they went to Martinsburg, Ohio (in April, 1847); then, to Utica, Ohio (in the fall of the same year); then, to Calcutta, O. (in the spring of 1849); then, to Moffat's Mills on Raccoon Creek, Beaver Co., Pa. (in April, 1850); then, to Manchester, Pa., now part of Allegheny (in the spring of 1851); and finally, to No. 157 Shannopin St. (now North Avenue), Allegheny (about December of the same year). The journey from Sidney to Martinsburg was

* For more about Dr. McCaughan, see p. 159, and Scouller's *Manual*.

† In the Index it is put, Stewart's Case of Wound, 71."

made in wagons—a carriage for the family, and a large curved Conestoga wagon for the goods; and from Utica to Calcutta the trip was made in wagons as far as Zanesville, and from there to East Liverpool (three miles from Calcutta), in a steamboat on the Muskingum and Ohio rivers.

Before leaving Sidney Dr. Stewart sold his house and lot there. While in Utica he disposed of his Bellefontaine property and bought in Utica. Besides practising medicine in all the places mentioned he also taught a term of school in Utica. But, judged from a medical and financial point of view, these five years, as might have been expected, were not a success. They exhibited a constant struggle with increasing expenses and limited income.

Two children were born during this period:—George Rippey, at Utica; and Sutiah Jane, at Calcutta. Visits were received from Mary Stewart[4] at Martinsburg and Utica, and from Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Kelly at Raccoon.

The family pastor at Martinsburg and Utica was the Rev. J. H. Peacock; at Calcutta, the Rev. S. W. Clarke; at Raccoon, the Rev. Robert Armstrong; and in Manchester and Allegheny, the Rev. G. D. Archibald, who subsequently received the degree of D. D. and occupied many distinguished positions before his death.

Dec. 8, 1851, while the family were living in Manchester, Sutiah Jane, the youngest member, died of whooping-cough, and was buried in Mt. Union Cemetery. This was a great sorrow to all. But a greater was soon to follow.

Before leaving Sidney Mrs. Stewart had been afflicted with serious colds, affecting her throat, liver and lungs; and on several occasions afterwards, she had passed through similar experiences, by which her system was much weakened. Finally, just after the death of Sutiah, she took to her bed for the last time, and after about eight months of suffering, died Nov. 17, 1852, at No. 157, Shannopin St. (now No. 406, West North Avenue), Allegheny, and was buried in Mt. Union Cemetery. All who attended her called her disease consumption: her brother Seth[2],

however (himself a physician), is confident it was a break-down resulting from physical exhaustion and overwork in raising a large family.

Mrs. Stewart had a fairly good education and an excellent character. As Dr. McCaughan says, "She was amiable, quiet, and looked well to her household." Though she was somewhat sensitive and reserved, no one could doubt her kindly disposition or her Christian impulses. She was a great reader of the Bible, and years before her death often spoke to her children of her expected departure. Her death-bed experience was remarkable. She said she could see the place to which she was going. Dr. Pressly, as well as her own pastor, visited her during this period, and both gave the highest testimony to her piety.

Physically Mrs. Stewart was of the blonde order. She had a fair complexion, blue eyes, and fine, light-brown hair, which was almost long enough to reach her feet when she was standing. Her height and weight were medium. Dr. McCaughan says she "was of medium size, well proportioned, neither fleshy nor lean."

This sad event made a great change in the family. John[4], the eldest son, had been learning a trade for some time about eight miles out of town; but the rest of the children also were now divided and separated from one another. The two youngest went to live with their uncle Kelly in Tuscarora Valley, while the remaining three stayed on with their uncle John and aunt Molly.

Dr. Stewart himself also went east, and, after a visit at his brother-in-law Dr. Kelly's, he commenced the practice of medicine at Peru Mills, further up the valley, where he remained perhaps two years and-a-half. During this time, among other experiences, he amputated a man's leg for gangrene, and saved a boy's life by his own careful nursing.

Next, for about three years, he served as a colporteur for the Presbyterian Board of Publication, having fields successively in Central, Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, and in Eastern

Ohio. In this business he was remarkably successful, selling many books, and apparently doing much good.

Next he engaged in the work of school teaching:—first (from May, 1858, to the spring of 1862), at various points in Westmoreland Co., Pa.; then (from April 25 to July 25, 1862), in Scott Co., Iowa, whither he had gone partly to look after land which he had bought in 1857; and finally (from the fall of 1862 to July, 1866), in the western part of Illinois, after which he returned to Westmoreland Co., Pa.

Aug. 23, 1859, in one of his vacations, he married, as his second wife, Mrs. Mary E. Miller, a widow having several children.

Her maiden name was Fox and she was of German descent. Her father was killed at the age of 56 years by a stone falling on him, when he was building a stone house. He was a miller by trade. He is said to have been very strong and to have been able to hold two 56 lb. weights suspended from his little fingers, at arm's length, at the same time. Mrs. Fox died at the age of 84 years. Their daughter Mary Ellen, was born March 20, 1826. Her first husband's name was Samuel Miller. She had a small place left by Mr. Miller at Lycippus, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and was a worthy member of the Reformed Church there. The second summer after their wedding son (Reuben Elmer) was born to Dr. Stewart and his second wife.

While in Iowa Dr. Stewart got a bad cough which he thought might be settling on his lungs; but it proved to be whooping-cough. He was then 59 years old.

His teaching in Illinois was largely among people who, having come from the south, sympathized with that section of the country in its war for disunion, and often he felt in great danger on account of his own loyalty.

In the fall of 1867 Dr. Stewart again moved to Illinois and settled on a small farm which his three eldest sons had purchased for him and his new family. This was in Ford County, within the bounds of Sugar Branch (now Rankin) U. P. congregation, on the eastern boundary of the State, and about 120 miles from Chicago.

The pastor of this church at that time was the founder, the Rev. J. D. Whitham.

Here Dr. Stewart spent four years more, laboring as strength and opportunity allowed. At length a disease developed in his system which, at first, he thought might be an internal tumor, but which proved to be inflammation and enlargement of the prostate gland, and, after a considerable period of increasing inconvenience and suffering, he was brought east by his son Fuller to Pittsburg, where he could receive better medical treatment and more careful nursing. Dr. Floyd, who had studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Kelly, was his physician, but he continued to decline amid great pain, for several weeks, and finally died, Oct. 31, 1872. He lies buried beside his first wife in Uniondale Cemetery.

Dr. Stewart was a man of robust physique, five feet and eight-and-a-half or nine inches tall, with brown hair, light blue eyes, heavy eyebrows, strongly marked features, small neat feet, and weighed about 160 pounds.

He was a precise and accurate scholar, a lover of sublime poetry,* an excellent penman even when old, a good writer, and a systematic worker, and did well everything he undertook as physician, colporteur, teacher, gardener, or mechanic.

His temper was quiet, reserved, diffident, unsanguine, and disinclined to aggressive movements in business or social matters, but quick when provoked; yet he was also just in his instincts, firm in his opinions, strict and somewhat severe in his discipline, capable of inspiring love as well as fear in children, free from evil habits, an advocate of temperance, and a fearless friend of the poor and the oppressed of all lands. Though brought up in a Democratic atmosphere, he early became a strong anti-slavery man, and sympathized with the Whigs on the tariff question; and, in voting, he cast his suffrages either for the Whig or the Anti-slavery

* He was fond of repeating parts of Milton's *Paradise Lost* and other similar poems when among his intimate friends, and in a letter written from Iowa, when he was nearly sixty years of age, he introduces both poetical and Latin quotations.

party until the Republican organization became the natural successor of both parties, when he joined that. In ecclesiastical matters he favored the Presbyterian Church for its hymns and its open communion, and the United Presbyterian Church for its opposition to slavery and secret societies. Led by circumstances he joined one or the other as occasion offered, but was longest a member of the latter. He loved and taught the catechism, kept up family worship, and was a strict observer of the Sabbath.

His lack of financial success was due chiefly to his frequent changes. He fully exemplified the proverb that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." His great mistake, in this point of view, was his removal from Sidney the first time.

The second Mrs. Stewart is still living at Lycippus, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

Children of Dr. James H. Stewart and his first wife, Jane Abigail Fuller:—

1. *John Stewart*[4]; b. Oct. 30, 1836.

2. *Robert Stewart*[6]; b. Jan. 31, 1839; m. Eliza Frazier Johnston, Dec. I, 1881.

3. *Mary Minerva Stewart*; b. May 9, 1841; m. Rev. W. A. Campbell, June 23, 1804.

4. *Seth Fuller Stewart*[1]; b. Sep. 17, 1843; m. Eliza Letitia Steele, Dec. 31, 1885.

5. *James Harris Stewart*[2]; b. Oct. 19, 1845; m. Anna Florence Thompson, Aug. 21, 1877.

6. *George Rippey Stewart*[1]; b. Oct. 17, 1847; m. Ella May Wilson, Oct. 8, 1890.

7. *Sutiah Jane Stewart*; b. Monday morning, March 11, 1850; d. Dec. 8, 1851.

Child of Dr. James H. Stewart and his wife, Mary E. (Fox) Miller:—

8. *Reuben Elmer Stewart*; b. June 13, 1861; m. Huldah Easton Campbell, Aug. 17, 1893.

Of these a more particular account is given below.

1.—John Stewart, Lieutenant

John Stewart[4] is the son of Dr. James H. Stewart[1] and Jane A. (Fuller) Stewart. He was born at Sidney, Ohio, Oct. 30, 1836; lived with his parents at Sidney (1836-1840); Middleburg, O. (1840); Bellefontaine, O. (1840-1842); Sidney again (1842-1847); Martinsburg, O. (six months in 1847); Utica, O. (1847-1849); Calcutta, O. (1849-1850); Moffat's Mills, Pa. (1850-1851); Manchester, Pa., a short time in 1851, and Allegheny, Pa. (1851-52). He was baptized at Bellefontaine, Aug. 1, 1841; learned the wagon and carriage making trade with Philip Long at Remington, Pa. (1852-55); went to Tuscarora Valley, Pa. (1856); followed his trade at Perrysville (now Port Royal) and afterwards at Spruce Hill, Pa., where he lived with his uncle Dr. Kelly; there joined the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian Church under Dr. G. W. Thompson; enlisted for three years in the 49th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry (company I) when it was organized at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, Sep. 3, 1861; chosen at once first Orderly Sergeant; promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, March 21, 1862; resigned on account of chronic diarrhea, Oct. 22, 1862. Most of the time during this service he was in Hancock's brigade, Smith's division, and Keyes' corps of the Potomac army under General McClellan. He was stationed at Lewinsville, Va., all winter; then went to Alexandria, and afterwards to Yorktown and up the peninsula; was in the "seven days" fight before Richmond; then went back to Fortress Monroe, Alexandria, and up the Potomac, to Antietam, and Hagerstown, where he resigned. He fought in 13 battles besides skirmishes. Among the battles were Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Garnett's Hill, Golden Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Station, and Antietam, where he commanded his company. June 20, 1863, he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve (or Invalid) Corps, 11th Regiment; stationed in turn at Washington, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., Elmira, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Rock Island, Ill.,

and at Chicago again, when he took command of Co. G., 8th V.R.C., in Camp Douglas. His duties were guarding prisoners, and watching the rebel organizations called "Sons of Liberty" and "Knights of the Golden Circle," of whom he captured many. He also served as one of the "guard of honor" about the body of Lincoln while it lay in state at Chicago. Transferred to Springfield, Ill., he was mustered out, with the rest of his corps, July 20, 1866.

In 1867 he went to Sharon, Pa., and for twenty years carried on the grocery business—first in partnership with S. G. Yoder as S. C. Yoder & Co., and subsequently as Stewart and Yoder, and afterwards (till 1887) alone. He and his partners lost much by fire Sep. 12, 1877, and by bad debts, but made a good living. John then served from 1888 to Oct., 1893, as an agent for the Saltsburg Gas Co., at Blairsville, Pa., after which, until 1903, he made his residence in Allegheny, Pa., mostly at 623, Arch Street. About Jan. 1, 1903, he had a stroke of paralysis. This weakened his mind a good deal, and he went to Indiana, Pa., to live with his brother George R. Stewart. About May 1, 1903, he had a second but lighter stroke of the same character; and about December 4, 1904, he had a third stroke—the worst of all. The Doctor calls his disease "paralysis of the nerve centre of the brain." He is now (May 1, 1905) in the Infirmary at Warren, Pa.

John Stewart naturally has a good physique, is 5 ft. and 9 inches tall, and carries a normal weight of about 160 pounds. He has brown hair, blue eyes, and a complexion neither very light nor very dark. His eyebrows are heavy and confluent. For many years after the war he suffered from the illness which he contracted in the army, but until lately, refused to apply for the pension to which he was entitled. He thought it somewhat dishonorable to seek such help from the Government. Since receiving his paralytic stroke, however, he has been getting twelve dollars a month.

During the war he became a Freemason, and soon afterwards he reached the Royal Arch and the Knight Templar degrees.

His church membership is in the 1st Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, and those who know him best think him a sincere Christian.

In politics he has always been a Republican.

John Stewart never married, but his impulses are kindly, and his disposition generous. Meanness he has always abominated, while gentleness, humility, and respect for the feelings of others have been among his most prominent traits; in other words he has the feelings of a true gentleman.

2.—Robert Stewart, D. D.

Robert Stewart[6], the second son and child of Dr. James H. Stewart and his wife Jane A. (Fuller) Stewart, was born at Sidney, Ohio,* Jan. 31, 1839; lived with his parents till his mother's death, Aug. 17, 1852†; was baptized in the A. R. church, Bellefontaine, O., Aug. 1, 1841, probably by the Rev. James A. Gamble; was said to have learned to read at home before he was four years old; has not the least remembrance of this experience himself; studied Comstock's *Philosophy* in the winter of 1849-50; committed and reviewed Ross' Latin Grammar and read some Latin with his father in the winter of 1850-51; after his mother's death lived with his uncle John and Aunt "Molly" Stewart; attended the 2nd Ward School, Allegheny, till the spring of 1854, but sold newspapers out of school hours and in vacations; began a diary Jan. 1, 1854, which was continued for over two years; pursued his education at Glade Run Academy, Armstrong Co., Pa., under John M. Jones, A. B., during the summer term of 1854; the winter following studied in Allegheny; from the spring of 1855 to the spring of 1856 was at Shirleysburg Academy

* For place of birth, see p. 156 and footnote. It was on the north-west corner of what is now called Ohio Avenue and the alley which crosses this Avenue between South and Water streets.

† For details see his father's biography.

under the Rev. G. W. Shaiffer; spent the summer of 1856 at Glade Run Academy again, but under the Rev. G. W. Mechling; taught school near Thornville, O., during the winter of 1856-57; entered the third term of the Sophomore class, Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., April, 1857; united with Canonsburg U. P. church, May 5, 1859, was graduated with first honors and the valedictory ("*facile princeps*," the class historian says) in a class of about 60, Aug. 31, 1859; taught in the Academy at Rushville, O., 1859-60; at Camp Branch, Spencer Co., Ky., 1860-61, and as principal of the Academy at Williamsburg, Pa., during the summer of 1861; entered Allegheny U. P. Theo. Seminary, Nov., 1861; in September, 1862 (for about 10 days) served as private in the Allegheny Greys, Co. C., 15th Regt. of Pennsylvania Militia, called to resist Lee's threatened invasion of the State, arriving at Hagerstown, Sep. 17*; taught in Glade Run Academy, summer of 1863; licensed to preach by Allegheny Presbytery, April 12, 1864; supplied Cleveland congregation and Philadelphia 10th church during the following months; was graduated from the Theo. Seminary in the spring of 1865; served as home missionary at Ashland and Savannah, O., July, 1865, to July, 1866; stated supply at Dayton, O., July, 1866, to July, 1868; ardained Nov. 9, 1866, by First Ohio Presbytery in Dayton; while in Dayton declined to entertain the prospect of a professorship in Westminster College, Pa.; missionary at Davenport N. Y., from Aug. 15, 1868, to Aug. 15, 1869, and pastor afterwards at the same place until Aug. 15, 1872, at a salary of $800; declined a mathematical professorship in Washington and Jefferson College, Pa. (at a salary of $1,500), in the spring of 1871; chosen professor of Exegetics and Homiletics in Newburg, N.Y. Theo. Seminary in 1871, and began work Oct. 1, 1872, at a salary of $2,000; received the degree of "D. D." from both Westminster and W. & J. Colleges in June, 1875; served

* For full particulars see Bates' *History of Pennsylvania Volunteers*, Vol. V., pp. 1147, &c.

churches in vacations; for about two years, by request of the ecclesiastical authorities of his church, wrote notes on the S. S. lessons for publication and use in the church, receiving therefor the thanks of the General Assembly; moderator of New York Synod in 1878; resigned Seminary professorship in the fall of 1878; declined allowing his name to be used as a candidate for the presidency of Muskingum College, Ohio; arm broken and face injured in a railway accident at Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 24, 1879; purchased for $6,000 the *Evangelical Repository* and the *S. S. Helps* of the church, and, as principal member of the firm of R. Stewart & Co., edited and issued these publications from June 1, 1879, to Nov. 1, 1880, changing the name of the *Helps* to *Bible Teacher Series*, adding the *B. T. Quarterly* and the *B. T. Lesson Card*, and (though the salary of the editor was advanced from about $200 to $1,800 a year) increasing the value of the whole property from 50 to 100 *per cent.*; was elected a member of the U. P. Foreign Mission Board and its Secretary—also a member of the Presbyterian Historical Society; served with Drs. Schaff, McCosh, Chambers and others on a Com. to prepare a programme for the Pan-Presbyterian Council of 1880, and compiled and published the *Spiritual Songs* used by that Council; sold the above mentioned periodicals (that is, the *Evangelical Repository* and the *Sabbath-School Helps*) at a sacrifice, to the U. P. Board of Publication in the fall of 1880; Nov. 6, 1880, to June 29, 1881, travelled to India and Egypt (returning by Palestine) with Dr. W. W. Barr on a Commission from the Foreign Mission Board to visit its missions; at the request of the India Mission and on the appointment of the Foreign Board and the General Assembly, went to Sialkot, India, to engage in the work of training a native ministry,* starting Nov. 5, 1881; married Miss E. F. Johnston, in Cairo, Egypt, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1881; became Superintendent of the Christian Training Institute

* See *Minutes of the General Assembly*, Vol. v, pp. 353 and 371—also Gordon's *Our India Mission* and Stewart's *Life and Work in India*, p. 289.

and Principal of the Theological Seminary; erected buildings for the former about 1888 and for the Women's Memorial Hospital shortly afterwards; did also much other mission work, especially literary; left Sialkot, India, on furlough, Feb. 18, 1892; arrived at New York, May 7, 1892; was nominated for the moderatorship of the General Assembly of 1892, but, after voting for his rival, failed of election by either one or two votes (as was said at the time); was ill for some years with malaria, bronchitis, and laryngitis; resided at Bellevue, Pa., three years (except two months at Aiken, S.C., for health); at St. Clairsville, O., three years; moved to New Wilmington, Pa., April, 1898, to put his children into Westminster College; member of the Assemblies of 1868, 1872, 1876, 1892, 1893 and 1898—also of the Ecumenical Conference of Foreign Missions held in New York in the spring of 1900, and of the Scotch-Irish Society of America; declined professorship of ancient languages in Occidental College, at Los Angeles, California; asked by the Punjab Synod in the spring of 1900, to return to his work as theological professor and went back the next fall by the Pacific route, arriving at Jhelum, where the Seminary was, Nov. 10, 1900; moderator of Punjab Synod spring of 1901, and President of the Mission at different times; delegate to the Alliance of Reformed churches in India, Dec., 1901, and helped to prepare the Basis of Union for the Presbyterian Church in India; member of the Madras Decennial Missionary Conference in December, 1902, where he took part on some important committees and had the honor of presiding at one session.

PUBLICATIONS.

(1) In English:—*Life and Work in India* (two editions, pp. 413 and 416); *Ancestors and Children of Colonel Daniel Fisher and Sybil Draper* (large quarto, pp. 33, besides chart); *Apostolic and Indian Missions Compared*, pp. 122; *Filled with the Spirit*, pp. 21; *Hinduism, Historically Considered*, pp. 20; paper read at Edinburg Pan-Presbyterian Council (1896): *Notes*

on the International Series of S. S. Lessons (from 1877 to 1880); official "*Newsletters*" from India for many years; hundreds of articles in magazines, newspapers and reports. Many of these publications received high praise from magazines, newspapers, and competent critics for clearness and fulness of thought, as well as for lucidity and vigor of style, while their exhibition of both analytic and synthetic ability was commended.*

(2) In Urdu:—*Introduction to the Books of the New Testament,* and translations of a *Protestant Catechism, The Saviour's Claim, Talks on Psalmody, The Apostolic Church* (Killen), and *The Ante-Nicene Church* (Schaff), besides unprinted books and documents in manuscript.

Dr. Stewart is five feet seven and-a-half inches tall and has a normal weight of 140 pounds. He has light hair and complexion, and blue eyes, and when a boy was always small for his age.

Though fond of almost all kinds of reading and investigation, his taste and inclinations lie rather in the direction of metaphysical, mathematical, and theological subjects. In disposition he is diffident, sensitive, and somewhat impulsive, and these qualities have been hindrances to his success in life, as has been also a deficiency in that faculty which phrenologists call "self-esteem." More of this characteristic would have strengthened his "personal dignity and assurance" and enabled him easily and unconsciously to assume positions to which his other talents and attainments, as well as his age, entitled him, and would have increased both his usefulness and his happiness. He is thankful, however, for the many good things he has received from God and his fellowmen, and, while regretting his defects in religious attainment and Christian activity, he looks forward hopefully to the future, resting his faith solely on the merits and loving kindness of his Blessed Lord and Saviour.

* He has also several unpublished Series of Lectures on *Biblical Criticism Hermeneutics,* and *New Testament Introduction*—besides the present genealogical history, which is *in press.*

In politics he has been a Republican; in principles of benevolence, a tithe-giver and more; in personal habits regarding liquor and tobacco, a teetotaler; in matters of business, a prompt but careful actor, and a good parliamentarian.*

Dr. Stewart's wife, Eliza Frazier Stewart, is the daughter of the late Rev. John Black Johnston, D. D. (a sketch of whose life, with a portrait, is given in the *History of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—O. S.)*, and his wife, Elizabeth Boyd, daughter of Robert Boyd and Eliza Frazier, emigrants from Ireland in the early part of the 19th century. Dr. Johnston was a lineal descendant of Sir Archibald Johnston, Earl of Warriston, a prominent actor in the Second Reformation, who suffered martyrdom† at the market cross of Edinburgh, July 13, 1663. His ancestors came to America probably in the early part of the 18th century. He was born in Pennsylvania, near Armagh, in 1802, but spent almost all his life in Ohio, dying at St. Clairsville, O., Oct. 24, 1882. ‡

His daughter, Eliza Frazier, was born at Northwood, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1845, and received part of her education at the Seminary there which her father founded, though the chief part of her early life was spent at St. Clairsville, Ohio, whither the family moved in 1859. After teaching at St. Clairsville, and while teaching at Martin's Ferry, O., in 1869, she was quite unexpectedly chosen a missionary to Egypt by the Board of Foreign Missions of the U. P. Church, and in two weeks (Oct. 30th) set sail for that country, where Dr. David R. Johnston, her elder brother, had already been a medical missionary for one year and-a-half. In Egypt her chief work was in the Girls' Boarding and Day Schools at Cairo, the former of which she founded. She had a furlough home in 1878-79 and a trip to Jerusalem in 1874. Her marriage with

* Sketches of Dr. Stewart were published in *The Annual of Washington and Jefferson College for* 1884 (pp. 209—213), and in *Our India Mission* (pp. 484—489), published by Dr. Gordon in 1885. The latter contains also portraits of Robert Stewart and his wife.

† "Hanged," the *Dictionary of National Biography* says— "Executed," his nephew Bishop Burnet says.

‡ For a brief account of the family, see Appendix No. XXXIV.

Dr. Stewart took place in the American Mission Church, Cairo, and was performed by Dr. Lansing, aided in the ceremony by Drs. Watson and Harvey. In India her chief mission work has been the instruction of the wives of the theological students and of the older students in the C. T. Institute, and in America she often makes missionary addresses, besides working with the W. C. T. U. She was also a member of the Thursday Club. She is of medium height and weight, rather dark complexion, dark-brown hair, and brown eyes.

Four children have been born to Dr. Stewart and his wife:—

1. ***Mary Elizabeth Stewart, A. B.;*** born at Sunny Side,* Dharmsala, India, Friday, Sep. 8, 1882; spent her early summers in India at Dharmsala, and (in 1888) at Murree, and the rest of the years while in India at Sialkot; went to America in the spring of 1892; lived at Bellevue (1892-1895), at St. Clairsville, Ohio (1895-1898), and went to New Wilmington, Pa., in April, 1898, where she still lives. She received some secular instruction in her home in India, but attended school for the first time the last of October, 1892. When she left St. Clairsville, she was in the High School, and at New Wilmington she entered the third term of the 2nd Preparatory of Westminster College, and was graduated A. B. in the first honor section of the class of 1903. Since her graduation she has been teaching English in the College as tutor. She is fond of music, both instrumental and vocal. She resembles her mother but is considerably taller (being 5 feet 6 inches in height), and has hazel eyes. She united with the U. P. Church at St. Clairsville in 1895, and is now a member of the 2nd U. P. Church in New Wilmington.

2. ***Harris Johnston Stewart, A. B.;*** born at Sunny Side, Dharmsala, India, Monday, July 14, 1884; history much the same as that of his elder sister; was detained for a month alone in a New York hospital by scarlet fever after he landed in America; learned to read in India; studied for a while in the Public School, New Wilmington, Pa.; entered the 2nd Preparatory of Westminster College in 1898; was Editor-in-Chief of the *Holcad* during the

* Destroyed by an earthquake, April 4, 1905.

year 1903-04; was graduated in 1904, sharing equally with Leigh B. Alexander the highest honor of the class—each having an average grade for four years of over 99—said to be the highest mark ever given to a student at Westminster among all its 1,500 graduates, during its existence of fifty years. He came to India in the fall of 1904 as an instructor in Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi, India, where he has promised to stay three years. He now teaches Science and English. He joined the 2nd U. P. Church in St. Clairsville, O., in 1897, and is active in Christian work.

Physically he is now (May, 1905) over five feet and eleven inches tall and weighs 155 pounds. His complexion is moderately fair, his eyes blue, and his hair light-brown. In talents and disposition he much resembles his father; but he has less diffidence, a better voice, and more love for music, and promises to be a better speaker. He can also write well.

3. David Fuller Stewart; born in the missionary bungalow of the Christian Training Institute, Sialkot, India, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1886; has since shared the experiences of his family; studied in the public schools of Bellevue, St. Clairsville, and New Wilmington; entered 2nd Preparatory of Westminster College in the fall of 1902; now (May, 1905) in the Freshman Class; of a witty social nature; five feet 8 inches in height; rather tall and slender for his age; very fair complexion, light-brown hair, brown eyes; joined the 2nd U. P. Church, New Wilmington, in the spring of 1901. He is above the average in powers of observation and memory, fondness for music, and the love of nature; but hates the study of languages. Photography is one of his fads, and gardening is to him a pleasant recreation.

4. Mabel Clare Stewart; born in the missionary bungalow of the Christian Training Institute, Sialkot, Sabbath, Feb. 9, 1890; taken to America in the spring of 1892; studied in the public schools of Bellevue, St. Clairsville and New Wilmington, where she is now; expecting to enter college preparatory soon; has light eyes and hair, fair complexion, not as tall for her age

as the other children, and quite slender; joined the 2nd U. P. Church in New Wilmington in 1904; quite social in her tastes, and so far stands high in her classes at school; is fond of music and plays some on the piano and the guitar.

3.—Mary Minerva Stewart

M. M. Stewart, the elder daughter of Dr. James H. and Jane A. Stewart, was born at Bellefontaine, O., May 9, 1841; was baptized Aug. 1, 1841, along with her elder brothers; her subsequent history was similar to that of the family* until her mother's death; after that, like her brothers, Robert and Fuller, she made her home with her uncle John and aunt Molly in Allegheny; joined the 2nd A. R. (now 3rd U. P.) Church, Allegheny, in 1856, and has ever since been a member of the U. P. Church in the various places where she has resided; was educated in the 2nd Ward public school, Allegheny, and subsequently from May, 1859, in the Female Seminary at Washington, Pa.; cared for her uncle and aunt until their death—one in 1865, and the other in 1868; fell heir to about one-half of the latter's estate; kept house for her brothers in East Liberty (now East End) on Franklin St. Pittsburg until 1880; spent a year meanwhile in travel and visits to friends; studied at the School of Design, Pittsburg, and graduated from it in 1884, taking the silver medal for water colors and also almost winning the medal for oil painting; set up a studio and taught pupils until 1889; had a bad attack of *la grippe* which stopped her art teaching and affected her health for several years; for a long time until her brother George's marriage in 1890, shared with him boarding at various lodging houses in Allegheny; from Oct., 1891, for some years, called her brother George's her home at Edgeworth, and at Indiana, Pa.—staying with him and his family

* See pp. 156–159, 162.

(excluding absences) about five years in all; spent a year in the West (from June, 1893, to June, 1894) and much time at Bellevue, Chantauqua and elsewhere; passed one of the Chantauqua courses; moved to Allegheny, Pa., in 1899; and remained there until Sep., 1900; ever since has made her home at New Wilmington, Pa., and, until April 24, 1903, took the place of a mother to her brother Robert's children while their parents were in India. During the summer of 1903 she superintended the Allegheny City Fresh Air Home at Glenfield, Pa.

June 23, 1904, Miss Stewart was married to the Rev. W. A. Campbell at her brother's house in New Wilmington by her cousin, the Rev. J. C. Kelly, and is now living with her husband in New Wilmington. Mr. Campbell is of old Seceder extraction from the neighborhood of Octorara, Pa., and is well known throughout his church as an energetic preacher, pastor, college financial agent ,and prohibition worker. His first wife died in 1903. They had a family of two sons and five daughters, all of whom became graduates of Westminster College; but two are dead. One son (Ross) is a U. P. minister and President of Amity College, Iowa. A daughter (now dead) was married to Miss Stewart's brother, R. E. Stewart, in 1893.

Mrs. Campbell (*née* Stewart) has light complexion and auburn hair, is 5 feet 4 inches in height and weighs 124 pounds. She has always been a faithful member of the church, and loves good reading; and some of her friendships in life have been deep and lasting.

Her church membership has been in various congregations—3rd and 4th Allegheny, 6th Pittsburg, Indiana, Pa., and 2nd New Wilmington, Pa.,—but always in the United Pres. Church.

4.—Seth Fuller Stewart

S. F. Stewart[3], the third son and fourth child of Dr. James H. and Jane A. (Fuller) Stewart was born at Sidney, O., Sabbath,

Seth Fuller Stewart.

Eliza L. Steele Stewart.

Steele F. Stewart.

Anna Abigail Stewart.

1907

Sep. 17, 1843; baptized by the Rev. C. T. McCaughan,* April 19, 1844; shared the fortunes of the family until his mother's death; afterward made his home with his uncle John and aunt Molly in Allegheny; acquired an ordinary grammar-school education at the 2nd Ward School; served three or four months as errand boy for Samuel Gray, tailor, in the fall of 1858; from the summer or fall of 1860 for two years he was a helper and clerk for James Wallace, shoe-dealer, corner of Liberty and Market Sts., Pittsburg; then one year with John Moorehead, Iron Commission merchant; then two years with John C. Kirkpatrick as book-keeper for his oil refinery; Sep. 14, 1867, with $700 saved, opened up a shoe-store on the corner of Mills St. (now Collins Ave.) and Penn Ave., East End, Pittsburg; in five months was robbed twice, with losses aggregating about $1,100, but, with the aid of his friend Judge Sterrett and the detective Robert Hague, he caught and had punished seven of the thieves; started anew with greater prosperity than before; Oct. 1, 1868, moved into a fine new building on the opposite side of Penn Ave., and the first three months made $1,000 profit; in the fall of 1875 sold out his business, having real estate property in his possession worth $20,000, and spent the following winter in California; in the money panic of 1876 and afterwards, became straightened and hard pressed; in 1879 and 1880 acted as clerk and business helper for R. Stewart & Co., in issuing the *Repository* and the S. S. periodicals of the church; March 4, 1881, he opened a shoe-store at East Liverpool, O.; Feb. 6, 1882, opened at 519 W. Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa, the only house in Iowa dealing exclusively in carpets; prospered well; sent goods to 17 states, and all the territories west, though he was robbed four times, once (May 23, 1885) of about $1,000; closed up his business in 1897, and moved to Redlands, California, where he and his brother George had each a half-interest in an orange ranch, on the corner of Brookside Ave., and Grant Street; since purchased his brother's share and now resides there.

* For more about Dr. McCaughan, see pp. 156–159.

Fuller has good business ability. Before leaving the East End, Pittsburg, he became a director in the East Liberty Savings Bank, and when the Bank closed in 1873, though the youngest on the Board, was chosen one of two to wind up its affairs. He has a good memory for details and a clear head for mathematics. With a better education he would have shone as a newspaper reporter, or in literary work of almost any kind. He has fine descriptive powers.

Sep. 26, 1861, he joined the 3rd U. P. Church, Allegheny, Pa., and afterwards belonged successively to the 4th Allegheny and the 6th Pittsburg, and for some years was a trustee, and the treasurer of the last-named congregation. One year (1870) he was also S. S. superintendent. In June, 1882, he united with the 1st Des Moines U. P. Church, and in 1889 became a charter member in the organization of the 2nd church, of which he was treasurer for the first five years, and an elder from July 18, 1889, when he was ordained. After going to California he became a member of the Pasadena Church, and Nov. 8, 1902, he helped to organize a U. P. Church in Redlands, of which he became one of the first elders.

In politics he has always been a Republican.

Fuller has a positive out-spoken character and, though prevented by diffidence from being a public speaker, has always made his influence felt on others, and often has taken the position of a leader; though of course he has had many opponents and some enemies.

One noteworthy characteristic is his generosity. He has always been liberal-handed in giving to objects in which he has taken an interest, and never does anything by halves.

He has a slight frame, 5 feet 6 inches in height, often weighs as little as 100 lbs. and never more than 120. His hair is brown, eyes blue, and complexion medium in color. He has frequently had physical ailments of a serious nature.

He married, Dec. 31, 1885, Miss Eliza Letitia Steele, second child and only daughter of W. L. and Anna Steele, now both

deceased. The marriage took place at Galesburg, Ill., at the home of her brother, W. L. Steele. Mrs. Stewart was born near Tranquility, Adams Co., Ohio, and was educated at Dayton, Ohio, where she was graduated from the Cooper Seminary, June 29, 1869. A newspaper, noticing her marriage when it occurred, says, "Miss Steele is one of the most popular ladies in the city, is principal of one of the Ward schools, and quite a talented elocutionist. When strong she was active in U. P. Church circles." She is tall, of the blonde order of complexion, and above the average in weight. Since March 11, 1894, however, her health has not been good.

To S. F. and E. L. Stewart have been born three children, as follows:—

1. Seth Fuller Stewart [2]; born March 7, 1887, at 847 W. 15th St., Des Moines, Iowa; died March 8, 1887; buried March 9th in Woodland Cemetery.

2. Steele Fuller Stewart; born March 18, 1891, at the same place as his brother; now at school in Redlands, California; united with the U. P. Church, Jan. 11, 1904.

3. Anna Abigail Stewart; born March 7, 1894, at 1519, Centre St., Des Moines, Iowa; very delicate when a babe, and preserved with difficulty from an early grave; now at school with her brother. Both she and her brother are fond of music.

5. Rev. James Harris Stewart

James Harris Stewart[2], fourth son and fifth child of Dr. J. H. & Jane A. Stewart, was born at Sidney, O., Oct. 19, 1845, and named after his father; and Feb. 2, 1846, he was baptized by the Rev. (now Dr.) McCaughan.

From Sidney he followed the movements of his family until his mother's death in Allegheny, Aug. 17, 1852, but accidentally

he broke his leg at Calcutta, O., while living there; when motherless, he was kindly offered a home by his father's sister Annie and her husband Dr. Kelly in Tuscarora Valley, Pa., and moved there with his brother George in October, 1852; attended Sabbath and day school at Spruce Hill, and church at Academia; as early as November, 1852, "read a S. S. book through every week"; was reckoned the best declaimer in school in February, 1859; united with the Presbyterian Church in March, 1861; started a course of study in Tuscarora Academy in August, 1861, and finished it in the fall of 1865; taught school in Kishacoquillas Valley, winter of 1864-65; reviewed his studies at Academia in the summer of 1865; entered Washington and Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa., August, 1865; was graduated A. B. there Aug. 8, 1868, with high standing in a class of 47; one of 13 on commencement exercises; entered Princeton Theological Seminary in the fall of 1868, and was graduated there April 25, 1871; licensed to preach June 15, 1870, by the Presbytery of Huntingdon, at Spruce Creek Church (Graysville), and preached that summer at Academia, where an informal call was made out for him which he declined; unanimously called to the pastorate of Port Royal Church in the spring of 1871 while at the Seminary and commenced his pastoral labors there the first Sabbath after graduation, though not officially ordained and installed until August 15, 1871; released Oct. 29, 1877; transferred to Carlisle Presbytery, Nov. 1, 1877, and installed pastor of Greencastle Congregation, Dec. 13th following; released April 11, 1883, and same date dismissed to Clarion Presbytery, to accept a call to Brookville, Pa., where he was installed pastor, perhaps in June; released on account of ill health Sep. 28, 1886; moved to Casselton, N. D. in Dec., 1886, and was stated supply of the Presbyterian Church there until the latter part of the summer of 1888; winter of 1888-9 mostly at Pittsburg and Philadelphia; summer of 1889 on a farm in Kidder Co., N. D.; the following year in Allegheny, Pa.; Jan. 1, 1891, started for Southern California and located at Redlands; stated

supply of Redlands Church, summer of 1891; called unanimously to be its pastor Sep., 1891; installed first Sabbath in November, 1891; released Oct. 13, 1896; spent the following winter in supplying vacancies within the bounds of his Presbytery; moved to Los Angeles, in September, 1897; was that month unanimously elected Presbyterial Missionary; resigned this work in April, 1901; in October, 1903, was requested by the Board of Foreign Missions to look after the Mission work among the Chinese in the City of Los Angeles and the surrounding country, in which work he is still (May, 1905) engaged, residing in Los Angeles.

Mr. Stewart is a logical, spiritually-minded and persuasive preacher, and has always stood well among his brethren. His pastoral work has everywhere been successful in building up the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. These facts have been abundantly confirmed by the testimonies of Presbyteries and congregations where he has been. Resolutions offered by his parishioner, Judge Gordon, of the State Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and unanimously passed by the Brookville Church, testify to "the excellence of his character, his sincere, unaffected Christian bearing, his generous sympathy in time of trouble, his marked ability in the pulpit, and the aptness and piety of all his instructions"; and the Los Angeles Presbytery, in a resolution adopted October 13, 1896, bears testimony to his "high and rare qualities, as a presbyter, a preacher, and a pastor," and says, "His fidelity to the truth, his personal consecration to the Master, and his manifest devotion to the work of building up the Redeemer's Kingdom in the field, have endeared him to us all." His work as a Home Missionary was also endorsed by his Presbytery and Synod in strong resolutions.

Of himself Mr. Stewart says:—

"I look back over my life work thus far with feelings of humiliation that I have done so little for Him who has done so much for me. I bless him, however, for what little I have done, realizing that it has not been I but His grace in me that has

been efficient. I would like to have the few years that may be left me count much more for Christ than the past has done."

Mr. Stewart's sympathies have ever been on the side of temperance, prohibition, liberty, patriotism and other good causes; and often his sermons on such topics have been published at the request of those to whom they were addressed.

Throughout his ministry, however, he has been handicapped a good deal by a delicate stomach and a weak nervous system.

His height is nearly 5 ft. 8 in., his ordinary weight 124 pounds, his hair and complexion light, and his eyes blue.

Aug. 21, 1877, Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Anna Florence Thompson, at Port Royal, Pa. She was the daughter of the Rev. G. W. Thompson, D. D., and his wife Mary Ann Stilwell. Dr. Thompson was from 1847 to his death pastor of the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian Church and a man of rare ministerial gifts—eloquent, soul-stirring, and extremely popular. The ministry of few persons has been characterized by so many and such powerful revivals. He was born at New Providence, N. J., Oct. 10, 1819, and died at Academia, Pa., Jan. 28, 1864*. His wife, a lady of amiable Christian character, was born at New Berlin, Pa., and died at Brookville, Pa., Feb. 14, 1886.

Of their two children, Charles Stilwell Thompson and Anna Florence Thompson, Anna was the younger. She was born at New Berlin, May 25, 1851. Her sympathies have always been with her husband in every good word and work, and her influence has been deeply felt. She is a fine musician. In stature and weight she is below mediocrity, and her complexion is neither very dark nor very light.

To the Rev. J. H. Stewart and his wife have been born three children:—

1. ***George Thompson Stewart.*** He was born at New Castle, Pa., July 31, 1878, and died at Greencastle, Pa., Oct. 2,

* A sketch of him is given in *Wilson's Presbyterian Almanac* of that or the following year.

1878, and was buried at Academia, Pa. The cause of his death was inability to digest his food.

2. Robert Harris Stewart. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1881, and died at Atlantic City, N.J., Oct. 12, 1881. His trouble was the same as that of his brother.

3. Mary Douglas Stewart. She was born at Brookville, Pa., May 17, 1885; educated at the Public School in Redlands and the High School of Los Angeles where she graduated in June, 1903; entered the Freshman Class of Occidental College, Los Angeles, Sep. 23, 1903, and is there still pursuing her college course. Her father writes about her :—" She has made a full surrender to Christ and has set her heart on going out as a Foreign missionary. She is a member of the Student Volunteer Band." Since volunteering she has engaged to marry the Rev. Mr. McFarland and go out with him as a missionary to Korea in the fall of 1905.

6. George Rippey Stewart, C. E.

G. R. Stewart[1], fifth son and sixth child of Dr. James H., and Jane A. (Fuller) Stewart, was born at Utica, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1847, and was named after the favorite son of his father's aunt Sutia (Mrs. Murry). Until his mother's death in Allegheny, Pa., Aug. 17, 1852, George shared the fortunes of the family, already narrated. The following fall, along with his elder brother Harry, he obtained a home in Juniata Co., Pa., with his father's sister, Annie, and her husband, Dr. Joseph Kelly, whose family he entered in the fall of 1852. Here he played, and did chores, and attended the Spruce Hill School, and helped farm on vacant days, until he had made some progress in the elements of learning, when he started to the Academy and commenced a higher course of study. About this time also he joined the Presbyterian Church at Academia under the Rev. Dr. G. W. Thompson. Of the two brothers named George

was considered by their cousin, Maggie Kelly, the livelier and Harry the more affectionate.

In the winter of 1866-67 he taught the Centre public school, and the following winter Spruce Hill school.

In the spring of 1868 he went to East Liberty (now East End) Pittsburg, and for a year afterwards clerked in a shoe store for his brother Fuller. From that time (spring of 1869) until the spring of 1870, he taught under Prof. James Oliver in the Academy at Fergusonville, New York; and, returning to Pennsylvania, the next summer he taught in the Airy View Academy, at Port Royal, and the subsequent winter (1870-71), at Academia.

In the fall of 1871 he went to Lafayette College and entered its Sophomore Class where he remained until the close of the College year in 1872.

Not being able to continue his studies, however, on account of weak lungs, he went to Pittsburg in the fall of 1872 and engaged in surveying and civil engineering. In the pursuit of this avocation he did much work among the coal mines of Westmoreland Co., Pa., and made the first map of the Connellsville coke field. When natural gas was about to be introduced into the city he also turned his attention to that phase of engineering, and made a survey for the first line of gas pipes laid from Murrysville to Pittsburg.

After this he entered the gas business and became associated with E. M. Hukill in the organization and the completion of the Carpenter Natural Gas Co., and the Penn Run Gas Co. He also became interested in the Saltsburg Gas Co., of which he was made President, continuing in that position from 1888 to 1892. He also secured stock in the Indiana Gas Co., and became one of its directors, but sold out his shares and resigned his directorship in December, 1900. He is interested in coal land and stocks of various kinds, and has acquired a competence. During the summer of1889 he made a trip to Europe.

Until 1880 his residence was with his sister in the East End, Pittsburg; from that date until 1890, he lived elsewhere in Pitts-

burg; from his marriage until 1893, at Edgeworth on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway; and from that time on till the present date (1905), in Indiana, Pennsylvania; but he has an office in Pittsburg and spends much of his time there.

Since going to Indiana he has been made a member of the Town Council, and, as such, has taken an active part in the sewerage of the place and in other public improvements.

His church membership has always been with Presbyterians—first in the Lower Tuscarora Congregation at Academia; then (from 1872 to 1880) in the first church of East Liberty, now called the East End; then (from 1880) in the North Church, Allegheny; and finally (from 1897) in the Indiana Church. While in Allegheny he acted for a time as Superintendent of the Sabbath School. Since going to Indiana he has been ordained an elder, and is now chairman of the Committee having in charge the erection of a fine new church building.

His political affiliations have been with the Republican party; he is a member of the Ingleside Literary Club; and his character has always been held in high esteem. He has a large measure of dignity, good temper and generosity.

In person Mr. Stewart is 5 ft. 11½ inches tall; weighs 148 pounds; has dark hair, blue eyes, and a complexion of medium color; while his health has been generally good.

George R. Stewart was married at Indiana, Pa., to Miss Ella May Wilson, daughter of Andrew W. Wilson, Esq., of that place, Oct. 8, 1890.

Her father was for years a prominent merchant, Democrat, Presbyterian elder, and citizen of the town. He was born near Mechanicsburg, Indiana Co., Pa., July 12, 1826, and died at Indiana, June 12, 1897, of pneumonia and heart failure. His father's name was Samuel; his mother's, Elizabeth Wilkins. One brother, David C. Wilson, D. D., is a prominent western minister of the U. P. Church. Mrs. Stewart's mother's maiden name was Anna Graham Dick. Her parents were James Dick and Anna

Graham (daughter of Robert Graham and Ellen McCreary). Mrs. Wilson was a grandniece of the celebrated philosophical writer, Thomas Dick, LL.D. She was born near Armagh, Pa., May 8, 1833. She still lives at Indiana, much respected and beloved.*

Mrs. Stewart was born at Indiana, Pa., Nov. 28, 1865; received instruction at the Indiana State Normal School; was graduated at Vassar College in 1887, and before marriage taught Greek in the Kiskiminetas Springs School. Since her marriage she has taken an active part in the literary and religious society of the places where she has resided and is now President of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Kittanning Presbytery, and of the New Century Club of Indiana, Pa.

Her height, complexion and weight are medium.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart :—

1. **Andrew Wilson Stewart;** named for his grandfather Wilson; born July 19, 1892; now at the public school.

2. **George Rippey Stewart**[2]**;** named for his father; born at Edgeworth, Pa., May 31, 1895; now a school boy.

3. **John Harris Stewart**[3]**;** named after his great-great-grandfather, the founder of Mifflintown, Pa.; born at Indiana, Pa., Feb. 14, 1899.

7. Sutiah Jane Stewart

Sutiah Jane Stewart, the second daughter and the youngest child of Dr. James H. and Jane A. (Fuller) Stewart, who was

* The children of Andrew W. Wilson and his wife are the following :—Harry W. Wilson, merchant of Indiana, Pa.; Rev. Robert Dick Wilson, D. D., Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary; Rev. S. G. Wilson, missionary in Persia; Andrew W. Wilson, one of the Principals of the Kiskiminetas Springs school for boys at Saltsburg, Pa.; John L. Wilson, of Indiana, Pa.; Ella M. (Mrs. Stewart), Annia E. (wife of the Rev. Alfred Hamilton Barr, of Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Michigan); James Dick Wilson; Miss Jennie Pierson Wilson; and May Agnes (Mrs. Smith).

named after her father's aunt, Mrs. Murry, and her own mother, was born at Calcutta, Ohio, March 11, 1850, and died in one of Frazier's row of houses on the north side of Long Lane, Manchester (now Pennsylvania Avenue, Allegheny), Dec. 8, 1851, at 8 P.M., and was buried in Mt. Union Cemetery (now Uniondale)—a great sorrow to us all. She died of whooping cough terminating in convulsions. She was of fair complexion.

8. Reuben Elmer Stewart, A. M.

R. E. Stewart is the only child of Dr. James H. Stewart by his second wife, Mary Ellen.

He was born at Lycippus, Wetsmoreland Co., Pa., June 13, 1861, and lived there, or at Pt. Pleasant, Illinois, helping his parents and attending school, until he was 10 years of age.

In 1872 he went to Pittsburg and took up his home with his sister Mary M. Stewart and the brothers in the East End. Pursuing his education, he graduated from the classical department of the Pittsburg Central High School in 1880.

Afterwards he taught a country school at Hillsdale, Pa.; then in 1881-2 assisted his brother Fuller in a shoe store at Liverpool, Ohio; entered Westminster College, Pa., in the fall of 1882; took the first prize (a gold medal) at the Junior oratorical contest of his class in 1884; was graduated with high standing in June, 1885; acted as principal of the Noblestown public school for one year after graduation; then (in 1886) moved to Des Moines, Iowa, and until July, 1890, aided his brother Fuller there in the carpet business; then accepted a position under Supt. J. A. Gillespie a teacher in the Nebraska School for the Deaf at Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained until a change of political administration in the State rendered his resignation necessary—that is, for a period of seven years—when he returned to mercantile business, this time

in Omaha itself; but subsequently (Oct. 1, 1899) he accepted the post of assistant in the Iowa School for the Deaf located across the river at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he did good work until the end of January, 1901, when, by appointment of the Republican Governor, Charles H. Dietrich, of Nebraska, he was made Superintendent of the Nebraska School for the Deaf, where he has been ever since, having received a second appointment two years afterwards and a third in March, 1905.

Mr. Stewart's work in the department to which Providence has specially called him is spoken of in the highest terms. His Superintendent at Council Bluffs, when taking leave of him as he entered on a higher post, says in the *Deaf Hawkeye* of Jan. 18, 1901, "He is a man well read, practical in his teachings, and of great breadth in his conceptions of what a school for the deaf should be. Quiet in his demeanor, but of strong mental force and positive executive ability, he combines with the same a kindly disposition and an honest interest in the welfare of the deaf. With him there will be no bugle blasts from the hill tops and selfishness and confusion in the valley." He is said to be "master of the sign language, yet familiar with all methods of instruction." His financial management of the Nebraska institution is also spoken of in high terms. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him some years ago.

In politics Reuben has always been a Republican, and in some campaigns has been quite active as an advocate of his party.

In April, 1882, he joined the United Presbyterian Church at East Liverpool, Ohio, from which place his membership was transferred to the 2nd Church, New Wilmington, Pa., then to the 1st Church, Des Moines, Iowa, then to the 2nd Church Des Moines; then to the Central Church, Omaha, Nebraska, where it remains. These are all U. P. congregations. Physically Reuben stands only 5 ft. 6 in. high, but weighs 180 lbs. and enjoys a vigorous constitution, with almost perfect health. His hair, eyes, and complexion are comparatively dark, taking somewhat after his mother.

Augt. 17, 1893, he was married, at New Wilmington, Pa., to Miss Huldah Easton Campbell, daughter of the Rev. W. A. Campbell and his first wife, Mary A. Turner, who died in October, 1902.

Mr. Campbell was of old Seceder extraction from the neighborhood of Octorara, Pa., and is well known throughout his church as an energetic preacher, pastor, college financial agent, and prohibition worker.*

Huldah, wife of R. E. Stewart, was born at Cliffton, O., July 19, 1862, entered Westminster College, Pa., in 1878 and was graduated with high standing in the class of 1884. Subsequently she taught with her sister Mary and her brother Ross in the Pawnee Academy, which was brought up to a high degree of efficiency under their administration. One year she served as acting professor in her own college (Westminster) from which she received the degree of A.M. She was also an earnest Christian and a member of the U. P. Church.

Removing to Omaha after her marriage she commenced housekeeping and became interested in affairs around her, but a stroke of paralysis, received February, 1897, left results from which she never recovered. Lingering on as an invalid for three years, she finally died at Pawnee City, Nebraska, June 24, 1900, and was buried at New Wilmington, Pa., four days afterwards. Her end was calm and full of faith.

To R. E. and H. E. Stewart was born one child :—

Eleanor Campbell Stewart, who was named after her mother's sister, wife of professor R. O. Graham, of the college at Bloomington, Illinois. She was born at Omaha, Nebraska, Jan. 16, 1897, and for a time after her mother's death lived with her father at that place, but is now with her aunt, Mrs. Graham, at Bloomington. She is a bright, attractive child and starts out well in her school studies.

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* For Mr. Campbell's second marriage, and other personal items, see p. 174.

8. Ann Bryson Stewart Kelly.

Ann Bryson Stewart, granddaughter of Col. George Steuart and youngest child of Capt. John Steuart[2], was born Oct. 3, 1805, at 6 A. M., just one week before her father's death. She was named after her mother's sister Ann, wife of Judge Samuel Bryson, who lived in Mifflintown.

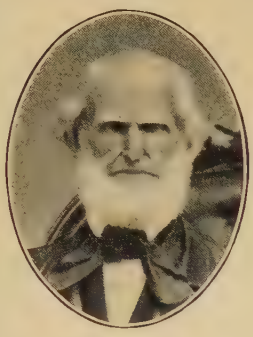
Her childhood and youth were spent in her birthplace, the Steuart (Stinson) mansion at Harris' Mills (afterward Doyle's), in Tuscarora valley. Though probably baptized by the Rev. John Coulter in the Presbyterian Church at Academia, all her religious and ecclesiastical training before marriage was in the A. R. Church of McCoysville, which was under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Thomas Smith[2], whose daughters were among her most intimate friends.

Besides the secular education which she received at home and in neighboring schools, she had the opportunity of studying elsewhere, particularly in Harrisburg, where she was a scholar at the time of her mother's death, Feb. 4, 1824—her step-father, Mr. Stinson, being there at the same time as a member of the Legislature.

In settling with Mr. Stinson, the family thought that he was less disposed to do justice to Ann's claims than to those of any other child, probably because she was a mere babe when he became the head of the household, and therefore the object of more expense. A lawsuit, started by her guardian, John Patterson, against Mr. Stinson, in her behalf, was still in progress, Oct. 20, 1829.

Subsequent to her mother's death she continued to be a member of the home circle for several years, though we may well suppose that, like her sisters, she paid occasional visits to Mifflintown, Alexandria, and Western Pennsylvania.

Though the youngest of the family, she was the first of the children to marry, being joined in holy matrimony, May 5, 1829, by the Rev. Thomas Smith[2], to Dr. Joseph Kelly, with whom for



Dr. Joseph Kelly.
1865

Ann B. Stewart Kelly.
1865

Margaret Harris Kelly.
1870

Rebecca Jane Kelly Graham.
1854

John Harris Kelly.
1860

Rev. Joseph Clark Kelly.
1904

Mary G Weber Kelly.
1900

many years she had been a favorite. But this did not immediately change her residence. Dr. Kelly came to the Stewart mansion to live, and there the united couple remained till 1831 or 1832, when they moved to a place of their own which the Doctor had purchased, March 19, 1831. This was a farm, now named "Edgebrook," at Spruce Hill, near the foot of the Tuscarora mountain, several miles east of Doyle's Mills.

Dr. Kelly was such a prominent factor in his home, and in the community, that it seems best now to give his history at some length, and merge his wife's very largely in that of her husband.

John Kelly, the grandfather of the doctor, came to this country from Ireland at a very early date, and was accompanied, apparently, by two brothers—Matthew and George—and one sister. They settled in Bucks County, Pa., probably about 1730. About 1741 he married Miss Margaret Armour, also of Ireland; but whether the marriage took place in Ireland or America is not known. They had five sons and four daughters:—William, Moses, Daniel, John, Joseph, Ann, Mary, and Margaret. John, the fourth son, and the father of Dr. Joseph Kelly, was born about 1750 in Bucks County. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he entered the army as a common soldier and served one or two terms. At the battle of Trenton he was detailed among others to guard the Hessians. About 1773 he was married to Miss Jane Stewart, who died soon after her only child John was born. This John was taken and brought up by his mother's relatives. He lived to be an old man, residing at Greenwick, N. J., near to Easton, Pa., but for many years his whereabouts was unknown to his father's people. John the father, after his first wife's death, moved, with his widowed mother, to Cumberland County and settled near Big Spring. Feb. 4, 1790,* he married his second wife, Miss Rebecca Clark, daughter of William Clark and Grizell Fraser of Martic Township, Lancaster County. Not long afterwards he moved to Tuscarora valley and settled on a farm, about

* See Register of St. James Church, Lancaster, Pa.

three miles from Mifflintown. He became justice of the peace, and an elder of the church and died about April 1, 1813, leaving nine children:—John, William Clark, Moses, Joseph, Jane, James, Eliza, Rebecca, and Margaret.

Joseph was born Nov. 18, 1795, and was baptized by the Rev. Hugh Magill. For twenty years he remained on the farm. Then he attended the Rev. John Hutchison's classical school at Mifflintown for several years, after which he studied medicine at the same place in the office of Dr. John Harris[9], a full cousin of his future wife, and concluded his medical course by spending a winter at the University of Pennsylvania, which he left Feb. 20, 1822.

The next fall he commenced practice at Pleasant View, Tuscarora valley, and soon had all that he cared to do. In September, 1826, he booked $260. From the spring of 1823 until his marriage his sisters kept house for him.

In the spring and summer of 1830, after a visit from his brother-in-law, Dr. James H. Stewart, Dr. Kelly returned with him to Indiana State, and thus made the trip west which he had been long contemplating, and at the same time visited his sister Rebecca (Mrs. Samuel Elliott) who was living near Lafayette, Indiana.*

The next year after settling near Spruce Hill he built on his farm a large stone house (still standing) which until January, 1871, formed the family home and is now the property of his son Joseph.

Dr. Kelly's active professional labors continued for thirty-seven years, and included among other things the tuition of seven young men who subsequently became physicians. He then began to lay aside the work of his calling on account of bodily infirmity. Of the character of his professional career, *The History of the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys* says (vol. 1, p. 694), "Juniata County has not had another physician with a career so long and so illustrious."

But the Doctor was not a physician merely. He was active in other matters also.

* For further particulars of his trip see sketch of Dr. Stewart, p. 154.

As a farmer he was a prudent manager and a careful calculator. For many years he filled the position of postmaster in the district were he lived.

He was also active in establishing the Tuscarora Academy, and for a long time served on its Board of Trustees.

He took a deep interest in politics, and was devoted to the Whig and (its successor) the Republican parties, advocated the abolition of human slavery, and encouraged the war for the American Union.

He took part in the first organized movement in Tuscarora valley to destroy intemperance and was chosen one of its secretaries. This movement began in 1831. He was also president of a similar organization established at Spruce Hill in 1859.

In October, 1822, he united with the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian Church as a member, and, from the year 1840, when a great revival swept over the country, he was specially active in Christian work—serving from that time for about 30 years as Superintendent of the Spruce Hill Sabbath School, and from March 10th, 1844, as a member of the Session. Nor was he a mere lay figure, but an intelligent, spiritually-minded, warm-hearted influential helper of the different pastors who were settled in his congregation.* He was also frequently sent as a delegate to Presbytery meetings and in 1856 to the General Assembly which met in New York. In foreign missions, too, he was much interested, and, as years progressed, he adopted the principle and the practice of giving one-tenth of his income to religious and charitable objects. Nor was family religion neglected. Prayers morning and evening were an established institution.

In January, 1871, he moved, with his daughter Margaretta, to Port Royal, where his daughter Rebecca, wife of Dr. G. M. Graham, lived, and where his nephew, the Rev. J. H. Stewart[2], was subsequently (the same year) installed pastor. Here "he quietly

* These pastors were, besides Mr. Coulter, the Revs. M. Williamson, G. W. Thompson, D.D., and S. J. Milliken.

and patiently waited the remainder of his appointed days on earth until his change came. He died May 26, 1877, and was buried in the graveyard at Academia."

Physically Dr. Kelly was of medium height but very slender, and of light weight. In his youth he was weaker than most other farm boys, and about the middle of August, 1822, passed through an attack of sickness which made people think he was at the point of death; while all his life, on account of various troubles, particularly asthma, he was more or less an invalid. When he was married people said his wife would soon be a widow; but he paid special attention to his health, and, having wonderful tenacity of life outlived his partner seven years, and died almost seventeen years older.*

Mrs. Kelly sympathized with her husband in all his public and private labors and as far as possible rendered him assistance, while in her own particular sphere she was a devoted wife and loving mother.

Besides caring for farm hands, she was "given to hospitality" and her home was an attractive centre for a large circle of friends. She reared seven children, four of them to maturity, and acted as a foster mother to two of her brother James' sons, whom, after the death of their mother, she and her husband kindly received into their home at the ages of five and seven years respectively; and, later, another nephew found a welcome home under her roof. She had also her share of sorrow. During the summer of 1849, through an epidemic of dysentery, she lost her three youngest children by death, and buried two of them in one grave; and Aug. 4, 1861, her oldest son, a promising young man 26 years of age, almost in a moment's time, was snatched away from earth by what was probably rheumatism of the heart. These blows fell heavily upon the father but heaviest of all, we very naturally suppose, upon the mother.

* Most of the facts given in the above sketch of Dr. Kelly have been taken from a biographical article of four columns which appeared in the *Port Royal Times*, June 14, 1877. It was prepared by his nephew, the Rev. James H. Stewart[3], For other facts and comments see that article.

Mrs. Kelly's death occurred May 16, 1870. The cause was obscure. At first her disease was thought to be inflammatory rheumatism, but other complications set in afterwards baffling the physicians. For two months and-a-half previous to her departure she suffered much pain. She was laid to rest in the burying-ground at Academia.

Mrs. Kelly's height was five feet and five and three-eighths inches, and her weight for many years before her death was about 210 pounds. This means that she was quite corpulent. But in her youth and at the time of her marriage her figure was slight. Her hair was of a light auburn hue, and her complexion somewhat florid.

The children of Dr. Joseph Kelly and his wife, Ann Bryson Stewart, were as follows:—

1. *Margaretta Harris Kelly;* b. Feb. 26, 1830; d. Jan. 15, 1890.

2. *Rebecca Jane Kelly;* b. Dec. 31, 1832; m. Dr. Geo. M. Graham, June 1, 1854; d. Feb. 12, 1889.

3. *John Harris Kelly;* b. June 21, 1835; d. Aug. 4, 1861.

4. *Joseph Clarke Kelly;* b. March 31, 1838; m. Miss Mary Gertrude Weber, April 18, 1866.

5. *James Stewart Kelly;* b. Oct. 11, 1843; d. of dysentery, Aug. 27, 1849.

6. *Anna Mary Kelly;* b. May 20, 1846; d. of dysentery, Aug. 27, 1849.

William Clark Kelly; b. May 14, 1848; d. of dysentery, Sep. 1, 1849.

1. Margaretta Harris Kelly.

The eldest child of Dr. Joseph Kelly and his wife, Ann Bryson Stewart, called Margaretta Harris after her grandmother

Stewart, was born on the Stewart place at Doyle's Mills, Tuscarora valley, Feb. 26, 1830, but was early taken to Spruce Hill in the same valley, where in the family homestead, she spent most of her life.

Little of special interest marked her early years. As time progressed she obtained a fairly good education at a select school for young ladies at Alexander Patterson's, known as "Rose Hill Seminary," taught first by Miss Tisdale, who became the wife of Dr. Ezra Wilson and later by Miss Kennedy, who became the wife of Dr. John P. Sterrett; united with the Presbyterian Church of Lower Tuscarora at Academia; took a modest but active interest in the affairs of the church and the neighborhood, and was a blessing to her home. Subsequently (at least in 1858 and 1863) she made visits to friends in Allegheny and elsewhere, while her religious efforts found a wider sphere of usefulness in the Women's Presbyterial Missionary Society. After her mother's death (in 1870) she moved with her father to Port Royal, and after his death (May 26, 1877) she made her home with her sister Rebecca (Mrs. Graham) of the same town, and after the death of the latter she continued to live with her brother-in-law until her own decease, which occurred at Port Royal, Jan. 15, 1890. She died of acute bronchitis.

Margaretta was of slight build and medium stature like her father, and a blonde of extreme type with light hair shading to darker, large clear blue eyes and transparent light complexion. In company she was unaffected, easy and natural. Blessed with a kindly disposition, a ready mental perception and a remarkably retentive memory, her conversation was interesting and her companionship agreeable. Withal she was sincere, and when any principle was involved, fearless and firm.

Her religious character is described in the following *In Memoriam*, which was published shortly after her death:—

"By the death of Miss Kelly the church has lost a faithful member; one who worshipped with the people of God when her strength

would permit; and who studied, advised, and practised those things which tend to promote the peace and prosperity of Zion. She was highly esteemed by all Christians who knew her, and by her consistent life she held the respect and confidence of all classes. While she loved and heartily supported the Church to which she belonged, she also encouraged the missionary work and gave of her substance to extend the Lord's cause.

"After the death of her sister, Mrs. Graham, which occurred about a year ago, Miss Kelly remained with the afflicted family and by her example and wise counsels gave much comfort to the children who had lost a faithful mother. In her last illness she enjoyed that peace and hope which the Saviour can give to his disciples, and while dying with a triumphant faith she sought the divine blessing for those who are left to mourn her loss."

She lies buried in the cemetery of the Lower Tuscarora Church at Academia.

2. Rebecca Jane Kelly Graham

The second child of Dr. Joseph Kelly and his wife, Ann Bryson Stewart, who was born at Spruce Hill, Dec. 31, 1832, was named Rebecca Jane, after her grandmother Kelly and her aunt Jane Kelly, wife of James Patterson.

Her early life differed little from that of Margaretta, in its environments. Her education was received at the Spruce Hill School and the Rose Hill Seminary for young ladies. But until her marriage she remained mostly at home and helped in the affairs of the household. She united with the church of her parents (Lower Tuscarora), sang in the choir, and took part as a scholar, or a teacher, in the local Sabbath School.

June 1, 1854, she was married at home by Rev. George W. Thompson, D. D., to George McCulloch Graham, M. D., who was located as a medical practitioner at Port Royal (then Perrysville), Pa., on the Juniata River. And here, or in the neighborhood, she spent the remainder of her life.

Mrs. Graham was five feet four inches in height and of spare habit, but otherwise a contrast to her elder sister—having dark hair and a much darker complexion. She had naturally a lively, cheerful, witty disposition, and, being good looking also, was quite a favorite in society, though time and trouble eventually chastened to some extent these characteristics.

After marriage her religious life was continued in connection with the Presbyterian Church at Port Royal, of which she became a member, and everywhere, especially in her own home, she showed that she was a sincere Christian, and that she was deeply concerned in the spiritual welfare of all around her.

She died of pneumonia at Port Royal, February 12, 1889, at 11 P.M., and was buried at Academia in the Lower Tuscarora Church Cemetery.

Of her husband the *History of Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys* gives the following account :—

"Dr. George M. Graham was born in Turbett (now Spruce Hill) township in Juniata County, on the 21st of March, 1829. He was reared on his father's farm until the spring of 1840, when, with his father and family, he moved to Carlisle, Cumberland County. At the age of eighteen he entered Tuscarora Academy, then under the care and direction of Dr. David Wilson, was for a time a student of Dickinson College, taught school for several terms, studied medicine with Dr. John Armstrong in Carlisle, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia (1853), located at Port Royal, and then associated himself for the practice of medicine and surgery with Dr. George I. Cuddy, and remained in partnership with him until October 5, 1855."

Dr. D. M. Crawford, Sr., of Mifflintown, says :—

"He was located first in Patterson, Pa., but remained there only a few months, when he removed to Port Royal. After the death of Dr. Cuddy in 1855 he practiced alone until 1874. During the years 1874 and 1875 Dr. Shelly was associated with him. Then he again resumed practice alone and so continued until the day of his death."

Of his professional skill and usefulness the whole valley could testify, for his practice was very extensive; and, at a meeting of

his medical brethren at the time of his funeral, the following resolution, among others, was passed:—

"Resolved that we do hereby express our deep regret at the death of Dr. Graham. He has had a long, useful and successful career in our county and midst. To those who knew him intimately, either professionally or socially, it is needless for us to speak of his medical acquirements and services. He deservedly stood high in the estimation of the entire community, with those to whom he rendered medical and surgical aid and to his medical brethren."*

To his work as a physician Dr. Graham sometimes added that of a farmer and also that of a lumber dealer.

Socially Dr. Graham was kind, sympathetic, fond of company, a fine story-teller, in short what is called "a good fellow."

Ecclesiastically he was a professing member of the Presbyterian Church at Port Royal and for some time one of its acting elders.

Dr. Graham's ancestry were of high respectability. His father, John Graham[2] (b. Dec. 19, 1780) was a farmer near Spruce Hill till 1840, when he moved to Carlisle, where he died June 9, 1866. He was doubtless the eldest son of William Graham[1], Esquire, who first appears on the tax-lists of Milford township in 1769, and who died in 1813, leaving sons John[2], Samuel, William[2], and George, and a daughter Nancy. William Graham[1] was a justice of the peace, and an elder in the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian Church, and until his death one of the most prominent citizens of the Valley. His wife's name was Frances, probably a daughter of John Lyon[1], Senior, whose wife was a sister of Col. John Armstrong[1], of Colonial memory, and an aunt of General John Armstrong[2] of the Revolution. William Graham[1] was probably a son of John Graham[1], who was appointed an Indian Trader in 1772 and also in 1773, and who seems to have been a citizen of the East Susquehanna region. He may have also been a relative of the Rev. William Graham[3] (wife Mary Kerr, of Carlisle), who

* For a fuller account see *The Times* of Port Royal of July 26, 1894.

was founder of Washington and Lee University and who was born in Paxtang, Dec. 19, 1745, his father also being William Graham[4]. Indeed William Graham[4] was probably the ancestor of all the Grahams we have mentioned.*

Dr. Graham's mother (*née* Mary, or Polly, Turbett, b. Jan. 15, 1788 ; m. Dec. 10, 1807; d. Sep. 3, 1861), was the daughter of Col. Thomas Turbett who has often been mentioned in these pages.†

Dr. G. M. Graham died of softening of the brain at Port Royal, Pa., July 12, 1894, and was buried at Academia, July 14, 1894, the pall bearers being his brother physicians.

The children of Dr. G. M. and Rebecca J. Kelly Graham were as follows :—

1. ***Joseph Kelly Graham***, named for his mother's father. He was born at Port Royal, Sept. 21, 1858.

His uncle, the Rev. J. C. Kelly, says :

"Joseph's boyhood days were spent at Port Royal, where he received his education at the Airy View Academy. He superintended his father's farm for a number of years and later engaged in the lumber business. On the 28th day of March, 1899, he joined a colony of Juniata County people and started to North Dakota, where he selected a claim for a homestead in Pierce Co., 12 miles south of Rugby, which proved to be very fine land and valuable. After his arrival in North Dakota he applied himself closely to his chosen line of work, and his industry was about to be rewarded with a bountiful crop when he was summoned to answer his Master's call. After spending the greater part of the summer on his own claim, he went to the home of G. L. Weimer near Church's Ferry, July 12th, with a view of assisting the latter through harvesting. Less than a week after his arrival at the home of Mr. Weimer he complained of not feeling well and on July 23rd he was taken to a train at Church's Ferry and from there found his own way to a Roman Catholic Hospital at Devil's Lake, where he almost immediately lost consciousness ; and here he passed away at 4 A. M., Monday, July 29th, 1901. The Church's Ferry physician pronounced

* For other notices of the Grahams see pp. 68, 102, 127 ; and for other notices of the Lyons see pp. 101—104, &c., and Appendix No. XXIII.

† See Index of Persons, and for the Turbett Genealogy, Appendix No. XXVII.

his disease to be kidney trouble; the hospital physician said that the immediate cause of death was typhoid fever.

"The body was taken back to Church's Ferry where the funeral services were held from the M. E. church—the Rev. B. A. Burns conducting. A large congregation of friends, many of them his acquaintances and friends of the family in Pennsylvania, paid their respects to the departed and followed the remains to the village cemetery. The casket was covered with a profusion of flowers, the offering of loving friends.

"He died unmarried. His homestead claim which is 12 miles south of Rugby is looked after by his executor and is said to be very productive. Joseph Graham was kind hearted and generous, and had many friends. His height was fairly good, his weight 176 pounds, and his complexion fair."

2. ***John Jones Graham***, named from a medical student and particular friend of his father's, was born at Port Royal, May 31, 1860, and died there Sept. 22, 1863, of diphtheria. He lies buried in the family lot at Academia.

In complexion he, more than any of the other children, resembled his mother.

3. ***William Turbett Graham, M. D.***, was born at Port Royal, Nov. 27, 1862, and was named after one of his father's uncles, then still living on the old Turbett place.

Receiving his education at Airy View Academy, and Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he was graduated June 24, 1886, and at Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated, M. D., in the spring of 1889. After graduating he assisted his father in his practice at Port Royal for one year, and June 1, 1890, accepted an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the Hospital at Ashland, Pa., where he remained until June 1, 1892. Feb. 1, 1893, he commenced practicing medicine at Sunbury on the Susquehanna River, where he was appointed Surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railway; and he soon acquired a good professional reputation and an extensive practice; and here he is still.

In physical and mental traits he very much resembles his father. His height is 5 feet 7 inches, and his weight 145 pounds.

Sept. 22, 1903, he was married to Miss Jennie Sarah Albright, of Newbery, Lycoming Co., Pa., the daughter of George S. M. Albright and his wife, Sallie M. Butz.

Following is their only child:—

A daughter; b. Aug. 21, 1904.

4. George McCulloch Graham, Junior, was born March 1, 1865. When a little child he became hard of hearing as a result of scarlet fever, and this defect has very much handicapped his efforts in securing a livelihood. Finally he learned the dairy business and has carried it on in various places as opportunity offered—at Thompsontown, Port Royal, Philadelphia, &c. He is now at Atlantic city, N. J., and is still unmarried.

Physically he is 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighs 170 pounds, and possesses a sanguine temperament. He is liked by those who know him well.

5. Annie Stewart Graham was born June 16, 1867, at Port Royal and named after her mother's mother. Sep. 23, 1872, she died of diphtheria at Port Royal and was buried at Academia. She was a fair child and very much beloved.

6. Mary Lyon Graham was born at Port Royal, May 10, 1873, and got her name from her father's mother.* Until her aunt Margaretta's death in Jan., 1890, she remained with the rest of her family at Port Royal. Then she went to live with her uncle, the Rev. J. C. Kelly, (and his wife), then pastor of Spruce Creek Church, but who the same year was called to Williamsburg, Pa.; and she was ever afterwards cared for by them as their daughter. Leaving the public school at 15 years of age, she attended the Airy View Academia at Port Royal for several sessions, and September, 1890, she went to the Female Seminary at Hollidaysburg, Pa., from which she was graduated in June, 1893.

September 10, 1896, she was married by her uncle at Williamsburg, Pa., to Dean Clark, of the Williamsburg bank—a son of John Clark[2] and his wife Mary Jane (Sisler) Clark, daughter of Peter

*So says her uncle, Rev. J. C. Kelly.

Sisler. John Clark[2] was an elder in the Williamsburg church as was also his father, John Clark[1], Sr. In 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Dean Clark moved to Western Pennsylvania and have since resided at Wilkinsburg, Wilmerding, and other places. They are now at Pittsburg, where Mr. Clark is Cashier of the Bank of Brushton.

Mrs. Clark possesses the sanguine temperament which characterizes so many of the connection and which seems to have originated with the Harrises.

To Dean Clark and his wife Mary Lyon (Graham) Clark have been born the following children:—

1. **Joseph Kelly Clark**; born Sep. 22, 1897, at Williamsburg; died of a cerebral affection, March 22, 1898, at Williamsburg.

2. **John Dean Clark**; born Jan. 31, 1900, at Wilkinsburg, Pa.

3. **Harris Graham Clark**; born Feb. 15, 1903, at Williamsburg, Pa.

3. John Harris Kelly

The third child and eldest son of Dr. Joseph Kelly and his wife Ann B. (Stewart) Kelly was born at Spruce Hill, June 21, 1835, and received a name borne by his mother's elder living brother, and her grandfather, the founder of Mifflintown.

Trained as a farmer and educated at Academia, Harris early took a high stand in the community and promised to be a leading man in agricultural, civil and ecclesiastical affairs. He had good common sense, ready wit, and sincere piety, and was popular with all classes.

But Aug. 4, 1861, he was suddenly snatched away by death, through an attack of rheumatism which went to his heart. Retiring to rest, "seemingly as well as usual, he rose before midnight, went downstairs, opened the kitchen door, stepped out on the

porch and fell," uttering a cry that was immediately answered, but breathing only once after he was reached by his cousin John Stewart.

His death was a great shock to his friends and many acquaintances. His funeral, conducted by Dr. G. W. Thompson, was the largest that, up to that time, had ever been known in Tuscarora Valley.

He had dark-sandy hair and complexion, was 6 feet tall, and weighed 145 pounds.

4. Rev. Joseph Clark Kelly

The fourth child and second son of Dr. Joseph Kelly and his wife Ann B. (Stewart) Kelly, was born at Spruce Hill, March 31, 1838, and received his father's name, together with that of the family of his great-grandfather, William Clark.

As a boy he did his appointed tasks on the farm, but, being full of life, was always ready for a good time with chosen companions.

His education was received at Spruce Hill public school, Tuscarora Academy (1852-56), and Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa. (1856-59), where he was graduated Aug. 31, 1859. Of him the class historian says :—

"Who can ever forget Joe, a general favorite with the class. Although firm and determined enough when occasion required, yet class rivalries and jealousies, society wrangles and disputes, and fraternity animosities and bickerings, never ruffled Joe's temper. He was on good terms with all and often acted the part of peacemaker."

After graduation he began studying law with E. S. Doty, Esquire, of Mifflintown, Pa. But an accident to his right knee in October, 1859, interrupted his studies and resulted in osseous aneurism which kept him bedridden for three months, and was

pronounced incurable. The highest medical authorities at home and in Philadelphia advised amputation; but, relying on some encouragement held out by Dr. Joseph Pancoast and on a hope which appears to have been given him for the occasion, he refused this extreme course and submitted to the treatment suggested by Dr. Pancoast, which proved to be successful, although he was compelled to walk on crutches for two years and for a long time afterwards had a limp in his gait.

This recovery was so remarkable that a record of it has been handed down in medical books.

This affliction was also a turning point in Joseph's life. Although he had united with the Lower Tuscarora Church under Dr. Thompson previous to going to college, his religious experience had never been very deep. Now he realized more fully the importance of eternity, and felt a call to enter the Christian ministry. Hence he gave up the study of law in 1861 and spent three years studying theology—one at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, and two at Princeton, N. J., being graduated at the latter institution in the spring of 1864.

June 17, 1863, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Huntingdon, and, going west after graduation, he was ordained pastor of Cambria church, Wisconsin, Feb. 14, 1865, where he stayed about two years. From 1867 to 1870 he was pastor of the First Church at Neenah, Wisconsin; and subsequently, returning to Pennsylvania, he took charge of the Spruce Creek congregation where he remained from February, 1870, to December, 1890. Since the latter date he has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Williamsburg, Pa.

Physically Mr. Kelly stands about five feet eight-and three-fourth inches high, weighs 165 pounds, has a florid complexion (with blue eyes) and hair as white as snow, though originally it more resembled his mother's, from whom his build generally comes.

Socially he has fine gifts, being sympathetic, witty, intelligent, and full of anecdotes.

As a speaker, though not rapid, his utterance is distinct, his words clean-cut, and his style plain rather than ornate. He easily commands attention and people listen well to what he has to say.

As a minister he is evangelical, orthodox and spiritually-minded; and as a pastor he has always been deeply concerned in the welfare of his flocks.

As a presbyter he stands high among his brethren, and is often called upon to serve them in important duties. None is more respected. Having made a special study of the ecclesiastical history of Central Pennsylvania, he has also given many addresses on various branches of this subject which have been printed in newspapers and memorial publications. At the Centennial Anniversary of the Presbytery, held in Huntingdon, April 9th, 1895, he delivered a historical address entitled "Fragments that Remain," which is published in the Memorial volume of the Presbytery. His Memorial Address, Oct. 8th, 1902, at the site of the East Penn's Valley church, where the Presbytery was organised in 1795, and where the Presbytery had erected a marker for the Rev. James Martin, who was the first pastor of the church, was published and made a part of the printed permanent records of the Presbytery. He occupies positions in the Presbytery as a member of the committee on Ministerial Relief, Chairman of the Committee on Home Missions, and President of the Board of Trustees.

April 18, 1866, he married Miss Mary Gertrude Weber, of Kilbourne City, Wisconsin, daughter of Jacob M. Weber, whose ancestors came from Holland, and Louisa Spanlam, who was of Scotch descent. They went west from New York State. One brother of Mrs. Kelly's is a jeweller in Chicago and an older sister, Lottie L., was married to the Rev. John Orr, Sep. 7, 1870, but did not live long afterwards.

Mary G. Kelly was born at Ellicottville, N. Y., April 9, 1845. She is very much liked by her associates and is a helpmeet indeed to her husband in his important work.

Rev. and Mrs. Kelly have no children.

As the rest of Dr. Joseph Kelly's children died in infancy, nothing more need be said about them, besides what is found in the list given at the end of his and his wife's biographies, except that their names were:—

5. James Stewart Kelly
6. Anna Mary Kelly
7. William Clark Kelly

SUMMARY of the JOHN STEUART BRANCH to May, 1905

Males, 34; females, 18; total	52
Dying in infancy, 11; in childhood, 2; total	13
Dying after maturity:—males, 6; females, 5; total	11
Reaching maturity:—males, 20; females, 9; total	29
Married men. 12; married women, 5; total married	17
Unmarried men, 8; unmarried women, 4; total unmarried	12

Average number of children to a family, 3·4.

Largest families—two of eight children each.

Married couples without any children—two.

Still young:—of 4th generation, 7; of 5th, 3; total	10
Adults still living:—males, 13; females, 5; total	18
Adults living:—of 3rd generation, 8; of 4th, 9; of 5th, 1; total ...	18

Average age of deceased adults:—

First generation 46 yrs. 6 mos. 8 days; second, 62 yrs. 7 mos. 1 day,
Third „ 43 „ 3 „ 9 „ fourth, 42 „ 11 „ 8 days.
All four „ 52 „ 3 „ 16 „

Average age of eight living of 3rd generation, 61 years 1 month.

Liberally educated, 20; graduates (A.B.), 7; D. D., 1; business men 10; farmers (in part), 8; surveyors or civil engineers, 3; ministers, 3; editors, 3; physicians, 2; college instructors, 2; printers, 2; art teacher, 1; theological professor, 1; author, 1; superintendent of a State School, 1; missionary, 1; dairyman, 1; military officer, 1; missionary elect, 1. Almost all have been religious and members of some Presbyterian Church. None have been millionaires and none perhaps have ever reached a one hundred thousand dollar limit in wealth; but the average living attained has been good, and the average standing and influence in communities have been still higher. We do not feel ashamed of our Branch.

Thomas Stewart

The second son of Col. George Steuart, named Thomas after his mother's father, was born at the Lower Cross Roads (Churchville), Maryland, Jan. 19, 1762, and must have died before the second Thomas was born Feb. 5, 1767. He was doubtless buried in Maryland.

Mary Stewart

Mary Stewart[2] the third child and eldest daughter of Col. George Steuart[2] and his wife Margaret Harris[5], who was named Mary after her mother's mother, was born at what is now Churchville, Maryland, Feb. 19, 1763, and must have died not only before the second Mary[3] was born in 1775, but also before June 7, 1773, as she is not named with the other children in her grandfather's will of that date. She was doubtless buried in Maryland.

Colonel George Steuart and his wife Margaret Harris, their Ancestors and Descendants.

PART V

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE STEUART AND MARGARET HARRIS

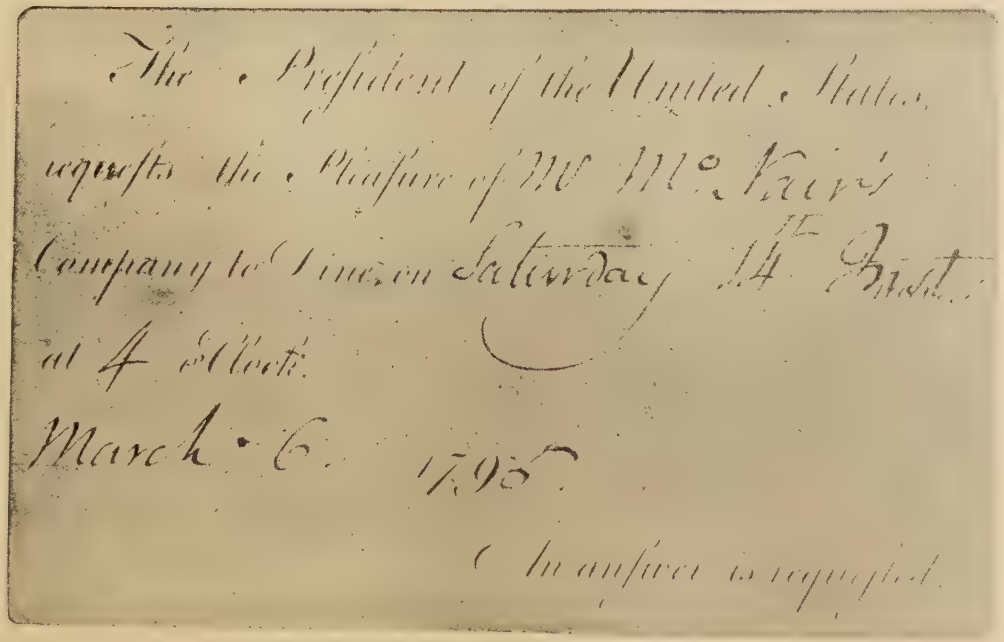
SECTION II

THE ANN STEUART McNAIR BRANCH

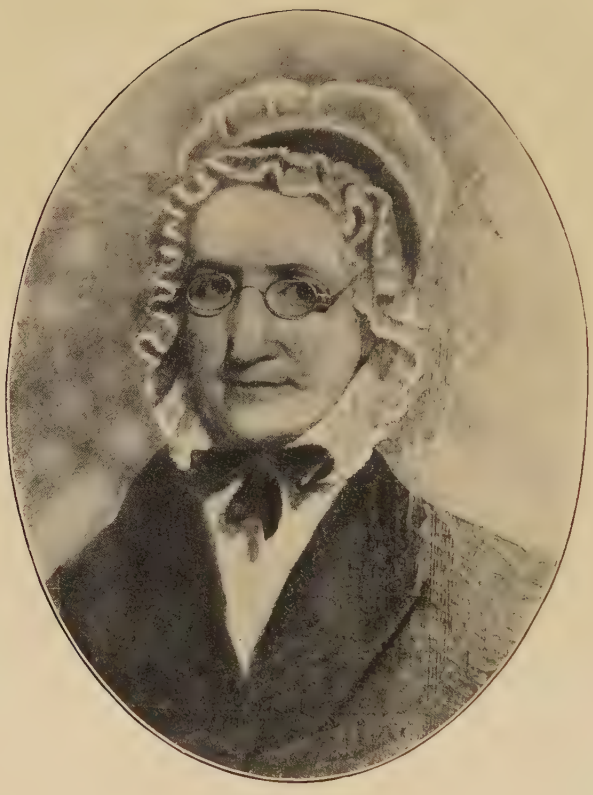
Chart of the Ann Steuart McNair Branch

ANN STEUART, *b.* Nov. 6, 1764; *d.* Dec. 24, 1837; *m.* April 6, 1786: DUNNING McNAIR, *b.* July 23, 1762; *d.* 1825.

- David McNair[5], *b.* and *d.* in 1787.
- David Stewart McNair, *b.* 1789; *d.* 1803.
- Geo. Harris McNair, *b.* Jan. 5, 1795,
- Dunning R. McNair, *b.* April 2, 1797, *d.* March, 1875, *m.* Cath. Steele, Jan. 2, 1826.
  - Wm. Steele McNair, buried May 6, 1856.
  - Annie Stewart McNair, *m.* Andrew Coyle, *d.* July 2, 1902.
    - Andrew McNair Coyle, *m.* Virginia K——
      - Andrew Coyle.
      - Mollie Coyle.
  - Ten other children who died young.
  - Dunning M. Anderson, *b.* July 30, 1836, *d.* March 18, 1889, *m.* S. E. Hamilton, Oct. 19, 1858.
    - Wm. Hamilton Anderson.
    - Annie McNair Anderson.
    - Margaret Steele Anderson.
    - Elizb. Brown Anderson.
  - W. Geo. Anderson, A.M., *b.* June 27, 1838, *m.* C. B. Anderson, Feb. 19, 1868.
    - Edmonia A. Anderson.
    - Wallace Anderson.
    - Annie Stuart Anderson.
    - Elizb. Gilless Anderson.
    - Louisa Anderson.
    - James A. Anderson.
    - John McNair Anderson.
    - Car. Brown Anderson.
  - L. Lawr. Anderson, *b.* June 27, 1840, *d.* Jan. 31, 1898, *m.* Minnie C. Lewis, May 21, 1862, who *d.* June 1886, *m.* 2dly, Mrs. Graves, Nov. 1887, (no children).
    - Minnie M. Anderson.
    - Lawr. L. Anderson[1], *b.* May 21, 1866, *m.* Annie Wilson, Dec. 16, 1891.
      - Joseph W. Anderson, *b.* Oct. 5, 1892.
      - Lawrence L. Anderson[2], *b.* July 30, 1896.
      - Mildred W. Anderson, *b.* Sep. 21, 1898.
      - Virgil N. Anderson, *b.* Dec. 16, 1900.
      - Warnick M. Anderson, *b.* Sep. 22, 1902.
    - Guy Nicholas Anderson.
    - Warwick M. Anderson.
    - Mildred W. Anderson.
  - Anna Maria McNair, *b.* May 3, 1804, *d.* June 15, 1847, *m.* J. W. Anderson, June 22, 1835.
  - Ed. Jn. Anderson, A. B., *b.* August 19, 1842, *m.* H. Jabine in 1869, who *d.* about 1881.
    - Minnie Jabine Anderson, *m.* Frank Barron, June, 1892.
      - Marie Jabine Barron, *b.* May 28, 1894, *d.* in Texas, March 1899.
      - Franklin Carter Barron, *b.* Feb. 12, 1896.
    - Marie R. Anderson, *m.* James D. Collett.
  - Anna Maria Anderson, *b.* Oct. 25, 1844, *m.* W. S. Parker, Sep. 7, 1864.
    - Alice I. Parker[1]
    - Edith W. Parker, *m.* S. Grant Slaughter, Oct. 25, 1886.
    - John McNair Parker, *m.* Susan Shanks, Sep. 10, 1890.
      - Alice Irving Parker, *b.* Dec. 25, 1891.
    - Wm. Shelton Parker, *m.* Mary Crutcher.
      - Edith T. Parker, *b.* March 3, 1899.
    - Amos P. Parker[3], *m.* T. B. Daugherty, Dec. 20, 1904.
    - Geo. L. Parker, (Rev.) *m.* Issler W. Wills, Jan. 2, 1902.
    - Annie A. Parker,
    - James A. Parker, *d.* August 3, 1904.
    - Mary L. Parker.
    - Melville S. Parker.
    - Henry T. Parker.
    - Almira S. Parker.
- Marg. J. H. McNair, *b.* Sep. 4, 1806, *d.* May 21, 1892, *m.* Robert Steele[3], Nov. 27, 1830.
  - Wm. Henry Steele[1], *b.* 1831; *d.* 1860, *m.* E. C. Small, 1857.
    - Geo. Small Steele.
    - Wm. Henry Steele.[2]
  - Dunning McN. Steele
  - Margaret Steel,
  - Robert Steele[3], *m.* Mary Gray Fetter.
    - Geo Fetter Steele, *m.* Laura Kerr.
    - Robert McNair Steele.
    - Kath. Gray Steele.
    - Mary Steele.
  - James W. Steele *b.* and *d.* in 1841.
  - Anna Maria Steele, *m.* S. R. Wilson, D.D.
    - Dunning S. Wilson, M.D., *m.* M. M. Bonn.
    - Cath. McNair Wilson.
- John W. W. McNair, *b.* Feb. 22, 1809, *d.* unmarried, 1836.


The President of the United States
requests the Pleasure of Mr Mrs Fairs
Company to Dinner on Saturday 14th Inst.
at 4 o'Clock.
March 6. 1795.
An answer is requested.

Invitation from President Washington.



Ann Stewart McNair.

See p. 209.

Ann Steuart McNair.

Ann Steuart[2],* the second daughter and the fourth child of Col. George Steuart and Margaret Harris, was born at Deer Creek (now Churchville), Harford Co., Maryland, † Nov. 6, 1764, and was named after her grandmother Ann (Anderson) Steuart, who was then Mrs. Allison. Her childhood days were spent in the place of her birth. During this period her name appears, with the names of her brothers and sisters, on Dr. John Archer's ledger, as needing medical services. In the summer or fall of 1775 she moved with her parents to Tuscarora Valley, Pa., and shared with the rest of the family the experiences and vicissitudes which have been described elsewhere in this book.‡ She also received a moderately good education.

April 6, 1786, she was married to Dunning McNair, being the first of her family to enter the matrimonial state, and the only one to do so before the death of her father. Dunning McNair, who in subsequent years acquired the title of Colonel, on account of his once holding that position in the Pennsylvania State Militia, was the son of the widow Ann McNair, whose farm adjoined that of the Steuarts in Milford Township, Cumberland, (now Juniata) County, Pa., near what is now called Doyle's Mills.§

Her father was David McNair[2], on whose estate letters of administration were given to John Holmes and Ann McNair, Aug.

* So written in the original Steuart family record; but in childhood, she was called "Anny," and this form seems to have clung to her afterwards. On her tombstone is "Anna" and in her own Bible her name is written both "Anny" and "Anna."

† A tradition among her Louisville descendants says she was born in Mifflin Co., Pa. But the history of the family as based on original documents renders this theory untenable.

‡ In sketches of her father and mother, of Thomas Harris, and her elder brother John.

§ See page 103.

7, 1777, and who must have died shortly before that date. Tradition affirms that he was killed in the Revolutionary War, and that he was on Washington's staff; but his name is not found in the records at Washington, D. C.* It is probable that David McNair's father was the man called David McNair, Sr. in the County records, on whose estate letters of administration were given in Cumberland Co., Feb. 5, 1787, to Col. Charles Stuart and David Williamson, both of whom may have been closely related to him either by blood or marriage. Col. Charles Stuart, as well as David McNair (or McNear), had farms in Lack Township, which lies next to Milford on the south, as early as 1768. "David McNair, Sr.," is probably the one who settled in Derry Township, Lancaster Co., as early as 1732 and whom I have designated as David McNair[1]. He is said to have come from Donaghmore, County Donegal, Ireland. His name is found on the first George Steuart's will as a witness Dec. 26, 1732, (see p. 52). He took out a warrant for 200 acres of land Sep. 6, 1737, and one for 100 acres, Aug. 23, 1742.

David McNair$_1$ was a Covenanter, that is a Reformed Presbyterian, and probably remained so all his life. Rev. John Cuthbertson, the first preacher of this church in America, mentions him in his diary. Of Derry R. P. Church, the Rev. W. M. Glasgow in his *History of the Reformed Church in America* (pp. 255, &c.) says, "This Covenanter Society was located about nine miles east of Paxtang and was first visited by the Rev. John Cuthbertson in September, 1751, when he preached and lodged at the house of David McNair. In October 1751, he returned and preached, and called at the house of Alexander Swan on the mountain near by,"

* Dr. Egle in his "Pennsylvania Genealogies" (both editions) says his name was Alexander, but this is undoubtedly a mistake, and as a consequence this mistake vitiates his whole account. That "David" was Dunning's father's name is indisputably shown: (1) From the tradition of some branches of the family. (2) From the record of his marriage at St. James Church, Lancaster. (3) From the deed of his land and letters of administration on his estate, as recorded at Carlisle. (4) From the wills of his brothers John and Alexander, also recorded at Carlisle. (5) From the tax lists of Milford Township found at Carlisle. (6) From the fact that Dunning's first two children were named David and none of his childrenwas named Alexander.

&c. The principal families were those of John Thomson, Alexander Swan, Thomas Montgomery and David McNair[1]. They mostly worshipped with the people of Paxtang, which was four miles east of the present city of Harrisburg."

Mr. McNair, the grandfather of Dunning McNair[1], whom we have above identified with David McNair[1] of Derry, the pioneer, had at least three sons, John[1], Alexander[1], and David[2], perhaps also William M., and Ezekiel[1]. The father and two sons, John and David, had land in West Pennsboro, Cumberland Co., from about 1762 to 1767. John, who married Mrs. Ann Davidson, April 11, 1758, and died in 1790, is found in Toboine Township in 1767 and 1773. Alexander, his brother, who had at least six children, lived in Toboine also, from the year 1767, and died about 1792.

David McNair[2], Jr., the father of Dunning McNair[1], appears on the tax lists of Milford Township as early as 1769. He, or his father, bought land in this township, Aug. 14, 1771, from Charles Stewart, which he sold again, Oct. 15, 1773. He had land adjoining what Thomas Harris[1] bought Nov. 12, 1774, and was still living at that time.

June 15, 1756, David McNair[2], Jr., was married to Ann Dunning[1] at St. James' Church, Lancaster Co., Pa.*

Ann Dunning[1] was the daughter of Robert[2] and Mary Dunning[2] and the granddaughter of Mary Dunning[1], whose husband's name also was probably Robert[1].† The family were probably from Ireland, though some say from England.

The grandmother, Mary Dunning[1], was a settler on the Big Chickies Creek, Donegal Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., before 1728,‡ but died a few years afterwards. Her will is dated Nov. 30, 1735, and was probated June 16, 1737. She left three and perhaps four children : Janet, who, previous to the date of the will, had married a Buchanan, Robert[2], Ezekiel[1], and probably John[1]. At

* See the Church register.
† *Notes and Queries*, Vol. III (reprint), Third Series, 1896, pp. 207, 208.
‡ So says Samuel Evans, Esq.

the time of her death she was in all likelihood a widow, but some say not.* In a short time after this Mary Dunning's death the family moved to what is now Cumberland County.

Ezekiel[1] is said to have been born in the north of Ireland in 1708.† He early moved west of the Susquehanna, and had property in West Pennsboro (in 1750), Carlisle (in 1762-1766), and Lack (in 1769 and 1773). He acted as sheriff of Cumberland County in 1750 and 1762-4, and perhaps in 1751. April 27, 1758, he was a lieutenant in Captain Byers' military company; and during Pontiac's war in 1763, while sheriff, he headed a posse of 30 men in defence of the harassed settlers. He died in 1796.‡

John Dunning[1], supposed to be a brother of Ezekiel[1], had 300 acres of land in Pennsboro as early as 1762.

Robert[2], the eldest brother, is said to have been born in Ireland about 1700, and to have died in Cumberland County in 1750. Several facts about "Robert Dunning" have been ascertained, but it is hard to determine which of them pertain to the father, and which to the son, unless we adopt the probable theory that Mary Dunning[1], Sr., died a widow in 1737. These facts are the following: First "Robert Dunning" was licensed to keep a public house in 1732, and to sell rum in 1734, also to trade with the Indians in the manor of Paxton.§ Next he got 1,000 acres of land in West Pennsboro, and the first road through Cumberland ran past his spring. Then, among the officers of the Regiment "over the river" in 1747-8 we find a Lt.-Col. Robert Dunning and a Captain Robert Dunning.‖ Finally, when Cumberland County was organized, Robert Dunning was appointed one of the first justices, Mar. 10, 1749-50. One thing at any rate is certain about the second Robert[2], and that is his will, for in it he names his wife, Mary[2], and his brother Ezekiel[1] as executors,

* *Notes and Queries*, Vol. III (reprint), "Third Series," 1896, p. 207.
† So says Samuel Evans, Esq.
‡ See *Notes and Queries*, as above referred to.
§ See Records at Lancaster.
‖ These titles may represent the same man at different stages of his promotion.

and gives bequests to the following children: Mary[3], John[2], Ann, Margaret, and James.*

Of these John[2] seems to have owned 200, and James 300, acres of land in W. Pennsboro, in 1762, while the latter married Elizabeth Nugent, daughter of William Nugent and Esther Chambers.†

Ann Dunning, the third child, who married David McNair,[2] in 1756, and moved with her husband and family to Tuscarora Valley, acted as administratrix and manager of her husband's estate until at least Feb. 21, 1787, when she filed her account. Some time afterwards she moved to the western part of the state and died near Pittsburg at the home of her only daughter, Mrs. Horner. As to religion, she is said to have been a Covenanter.

The children of David McNair[2], Jr., and his wife, Ann Dunning, as given in their uncle John's will (1790), were as follows: Robert[1], John[3], Dunnen, David[4], Ezekiel[2], Alexander[2], and Mary. As given by a granddaughter, Mrs. Steele, they were as follows: Mary, Ezekiel, Achan, Dunning, David, Robert, John, and Alexander. Which gives the order of birth, I cannot say; probably neither.

Of these Mary married James Horner[1], Esq., of (the present) Wilkinsburg, Pa., became the mother of six children, and died Sep. 16, 1818, aged 48 years.

Ezekiel[2] and Achan are said to have been killed by the Indians in the war of 1812.‡

David[4] lived in the neighborhood of Pittsburg for some time, but, shortly after the opening of the nineteenth century, moved to Erie and settled there. From him has descended a considerable posterity.

John[3] became a pioneer of Lexington, Kentucky. He had at least two children, one of whom, Robert[2], went to New Orleans in

* See Records at Carlisle.
† *Notes and Queries*, Vol. III (reprint), Third Series, 1896, pp. 207, 208.
‡ Miss Kelly says that Ezekiel was killed near Wilkinsburg, Pa.

1800. His numerous descendants are scattered through the great South-West.

Robert[1] left children. One of his grandsons is thought to be in Missouri.

Alexander[2] left Pittsburg for the Missouri Territory at an early date and obtained high distinction there, becoming Colonel of Militia, Adjutant and Inspector-General, and finally the first Governor of Missouri (from 1820 to 1824). His wife was Sussana Marguerite de Reilhe, a Roman Catholic. He died at St. Louis, March 18, 1826, aged 52 years.*

Dunning McNair, with whom we are chiefly concerned, was born probably in West Pennsboro Township, Cumberland County, Pa., July 23, 1762. When his parents moved he went with them to Milford township, in the same county, but in a part which subsequently was included in Mifflin County at its organisation, Sep. 19, 1789, and more subsequently (March 2, 1831) was striken off from Mifflin, and became a portion of Juniata County. Here, doubtless, he assisted in the work of the farm. After his father's death, he aided his mother in settling the affairs of the estate, for which he was paid nearly 16 pounds sterling.

Soon after his marriage in the spring of 1786 Mr. McNair and his wife must have gone to the neighborhood of what is now called Wilkinsburg to live; for there their eldest child was born the next January.

The land at that point had been given by patent to William Thompson[7], April 23, 1788, but was purchased by Colonel McNair, May 1, 1789. The tract is said to have contained 1,500 acres.

* *Pennsylvania Genealogies*—Article "McNair of Derry." A queer story is told about the two brothers (Alexander and Dunning) settling the heirship of their parents' homestead by a physical combat, in which Dunning came off victorious—to which result Alexander said he owed the honor of being Governor of Missouri. It is hard to see how this story can be true, but it may have a basis in some personal difficulty, which led to a separation between the brothers. Possibly when their mother died, or even before that, some such conflict may have decided the destination of her property. Dunning possibly made some of his improvements at Wilkinsburg from his mother's money, which was the cause of alienation between him and his brother Alexander. See next page.] For more about the McNairs see Appendix No. XXXVI.

On this he built a house which was called "Crows' Nest." This was located, says Mrs. J. G. Swishelm, on what is now Penn Avenue near the run. Subsequently he laid out a village and named it McNairstown; and in 1790 a family mansion was erected on the south which received the title "Dumplin Hall." Probably part of the money used in buying this land, and making these improvements, was furnished by his mother.* The Dunnings seem to have been richer than the McNairs.

In those days and regions the mansion spoken of seemed like a palace. It was built of stone, two stories in height and presented an imposing appearance.† Within were oaken floors, white pine doors and windows, curiously carved old mantel-pieces, higher than a man's head, and fireplaces, with deep grates and iron back walls, ornamented with fancy designs. Fronting the house were large grass grounds, and a high-posted gateway, with deep, wide iron gates, through which carriages had their ingress and egress. Some years afterwards, too, a large frame addition was made to the back of the building which added to its spaciousness and its grandeur. At a suitable distance to the rear, also, a row of huts was erected as quarters for 30 or 40 slaves.

Dumplin Hall became the centre of hospitality and refined social intercourse, not only for the neighborhood, but also for a wide range of country. Here Col. McNair and his wife were accustomed to gather large companies of friends and serve up most excellent dinners. "It was the resort," says one writer, "of the most aristocratic families of the State,"‡ which may, however, be a somewhat exaggerated statement.

"It was by these guests," says a journalist, "that it received the name Dumplin Hall—rather in a curious way, too. One day a company was assembled there, just a little while after

* This may have been at the base of the quarrel referred to in a previous note.

† This description, compiled from others, is not justified by a photograph of the building taken some years ago.

‡ See the Wilkinsburg *Independent* of April, 1893.

the house was built, and the Colonel had taken out some of the gentlemen to shew them what a finely built house was his. The stones used in building it were spherical boulders. As the gentlemen walked around it and admired the perfectness of the work, one of them remarked, 'Colonel, these stones look like big apple dumplings.' 'So they do,' said the others, and laughingly they called the place Dumplin Hall, and the name stuck to it ever afterward, and the Colonel was proud of it."

This house was one of historical interest. According to Judge Agnew, it was the ultimate headquarters of the U. S. army which went west to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. He says that Gen. Washington, with his soldiers, "arrived finally on Sunday, Nov. 15th, at Col. McNair's, within seven miles of Pittsburg;" * and from this point a proclamation was issued Nov. 17th for the return of the troops.

Col. McNair was an active business man and a public-spirited citizen. More than fifty land transactions are on record in Pittsburg in which he appears as one of the parties concerned. In what is now Butler County also he bought and sold property in the way of speculation. In 1800 or 1801 he was a member of the State Legislature, and in the year 1815, at least, he was a manager of the Pittsburg and Greensburg Turnpike.

"Col. McNair," says a writer for the Western Pennsylvania public prints, "was a large landowner, a member of the Legislature, and a leader of public opinion—very prominent and popular, exerting a wide influence throughout this section of the State, in short a gentleman of the old school." It is also said that, notwithstanding his aristocracy, and love of display, he was very kind to his slaves, and that, when the law abolishing slavery came into operation, they did not wish to leave him.

Nor was his wife Col. Steuart's daughter, though more religious, behind him in elegance, refinement, and the spirit of

* *Pennsylvania Magazine* for 1897, p. 228. The Judge may have been mistaken in these statements. I have not been able to confirm them by original proofs.

hospitality. As remembered by her friends she presented a fine appearance. Her daughter, Mrs. Steele, writes that, "She was tall, dark hair, gray eyes, fair complexion, and had an expressive face—as can be seen from a portrait we have." Her niece, Mrs. Smith, says, "She was tall, slender, fine-looking, and as straight as an arrow." A great-granddaughter seeing her portrait, says, "She was a fine intellectual looking old lady." Her niece, Miss Margaret H. Stewart[3], of Alexandria, writes, "She was pretty, amiable, and lived in finer style than any of her brothers or sisters—entertained generally. She seems to have been a favorite." Her own kin, moreover, shared her kindness—a kindness which was heartily, though less grandly, reciprocated when she made her horseback journeys to their residences in Alexandria, Tuscarora and elsewhere. Here, too, a home was made for her mother in her declining days, and in her dying hour.

But in the course of time this grandeur largely, if not entirely, faded away. James Horner[2], his grandnephew, says, "Col. McNair endorsed heavily* for his supposed friends, lost his wealth and became poor. The name of the town even was changed—first, to Rippeyville, from a prominent "tavern which stood on the old pike where the Penn Avenue Hotel now stands, which was kept by Samuel A. Rippey, Esq., and his wife, a sister of Mrs. McNair, and again to its present title, Wilkinsburg, from John Wilkins[3] † (a brother of the Hon. William Wilkins[2]), who became subsequently a prominent citizen, and a large landholder in the place. And, in the year 1825, Col. McNair himself died and was buried in the Beulah churchyard. His tombstone and that of his mother are said to have nearly fallen to decay."

The fame of his doings, however, still lingers in the memory of the town, and helps to embellish its annals. Like a dream it has vanished, and like a dream also its enchantment remains.

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* Other causes also probably aided in his downfall.

† So said by James Horner[2] in a speech at the Horner banquet, Dec. 23, 1896. Judge Wilkin's father's name was also John.

Dumplin Hall, too, which passed, Apr. 1, 1826, into the hands of Mark W. Collett, and Aug. 28, 1833, into the hands of James Kelly,* who married Sarah Ann Horner, a niece of Col. McNair, continued until recently (about 1888) to be a landmark of the region, and a relic of olden time.†

Mrs. McNair, after her financial misfortunes‡ and the loss of her husband, moved to Louisville, Ky. and there made her home with her married children; and there (at her daughter Mrs. Steele's) she died, Dec. 24, 1837. She was buried in the Western Cemetery, and a monument was erected to her memory. This monument was a stone sarcophagus, which by 1897 had gone to rum; but the inscription was just decipherable as follows: "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Anna McNair, widow of Col. Dunning McNair, of Allegheny County, Pa., who died Dec. 24, 183—in the 74th year of her age."

On the city's taking possession of the Western Cemetery her remains were removed (with the consent of all her heirs) in September, 1903, to Cave Hill Cemetery and reinterred in the lot belonging to her son-in-law, John W. Anderson.

She is said to have belonged to the Seceder (that is, the Associate Presbyterian) Church; but probably it was the same as that to which her mother belonged. See page 116.

An oil picture of her is now (1905) in the hands of a great-grandson, Andrew McNair Coyle, at Washington, D. C.

The children of Col. Dunning McNair and his wife Ann Steuart were as follows:—

1. *David McNair*[4]; b. Jan. 11, 1787; d. Jan. 20, 1787.
2. *David Stewart McNair*; b. Aug. 15, 1789; d. Feb. 1, 1803.

* Kelly, though quite respectable, was a singular character. He wore a queue. Dumplin Hall continued to be his home until he died Sep. 29, 1882, and for years afterwards was the home of his daughters.

† An account of Dumplin Hall and the McNairs was published in the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* in 1884 and republished in the *Wilkinsburg Call* of June 9, 1887.

‡ All her property could not have been lost, for she sold a tract of land in Deer Creek Township, Allegheny County, Pa., May 3, 1836, for 850 dollars. This, however, may have represented her share of her father's farm which was sold Feb. 7, 1791, for 105 pounds.

3. *George Harris McNair*; b. Jan. 5, 1795; d. after reaching manhood; unmarried.
4. *Dunning Robert McNair*; b. April 2, 1797; m. Catherine Steele, Jan. 2, 1826; d. March, 1875.
5. *Anna Maria McNair*; b. May 3, 1804; m. John Williams Anderson, June 22, 1835; d. June 15, 1847.
6. *Margaret Jane Harris McNair*; b. Sep. 4, 1806; m. Captain Robert Steele[3], Nov. 1830; d. May 21, 1892.
7. *John Wilkins Washington McNair*; b. Feb. 22, 1809; d. Aug. 21, 1836; unmarried.

Following is a particular account of these children and their descendants:—

1. David McNair

David McNair[4], the eldest child of Col. Dunning McNair and Ann Steuart, his wife, was born at McNairstown (now Wilkinsburg), Pa., Jan. 11, 1787, and was evidently named after his father's deceased father. But he lived only a few days, dying Jan. 20, 1787.

2. David Stewart McNair

David Stewart McNair, the second child of Col. Dunning and Ann McNair, was also born at McNairstown, Aug. 15, 1789, and received, in addition to his grandfather's name, the family name of his mother; but he was sometimes also called Darico. He did not, however, reach manhood. His death took place Feb. 1, 1803, and he was buried at the Beulah Presbyterian Church near his home, where a stone slab, lying flat on the ground, to the right of his uncle Samuel A. Rippey's, reveals his resting place, and gives his age as well as the date of his death.

3. George Harris McNair, C. E.

G. H. McNair, the third child of the family, was born at McNairstown, Jan. 5, 1795, and was evidently named after his grandfather Steuart and also his grandmother Steuart's family, which was Harris. He is said to have been educated as a civil engineer and to have gone to Missouri, probably following the lead of his uncle Alexander McNair[2], who became Governor of that state (see page 214); and there he died, unmarried, while still a young man; but the exact date and place of his death are not given.

4. Dunning Robert McNair, Colonel

D. R. McNair, the fourth child of Col. Dunning McNair, and his wife Ann, was born at McNairstown, Pa., April 2, 1797. He was called "Dunning" from his father, of course, and "Robert" probably from his two uncles—Robert McNair[1] and Robert Stewart[1].

Little is reported of his early life but, judging from his subsequent history, he must have received a good education, and spent some time in or near Pittsburg. But his tastes were rather cosmopolitan and political in their character, and after his marriage we find him living for many years at Louisville, Ky., engaged (so said) as a mail contractor, and afterwards at Washington, D. C., where from March 17, 1853, to July 6, 1861, he filled the office of Sergeant of Arms of the Senate of the United States. And here he lived until his death in March, 1875. He was generally called Colonel, probably because of his connection at some time with the militia. The writer remembers seeing Col. McNair very well when he was passing through Allegheny, and calling on his cousin, John H. Stewart.[1] It was some time during the fifties. The Colonel had a very portly, commanding figure, and impressed one as a person of influence. His daughter is said to have "adored him."

Jan. 2, 1826, Col. McNair married Miss Catherine Steele, who was born at Pittsburg, Pa., June 2, 1803. She was the daughter of William Steele,[1] Esq., and Margaret (Pride) Steele.

William Steele[1] came from the north of Ireland before the close of the eighteenth century and settled at Pittsburg. He was a lawyer, a justice of the peace, and county treasurer. His office, as given in the Pittsburg Directory for 1815, was on Front St., between Market and Ferry; his dwelling on Water, between Market and Ferry. It is also said that at one time he kept a hotel at Wilkinsburg. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died Dec. 25, 1830, in his 57th year and was buried in the graveyard of the 1st Pres. Church, Pittsburg, where lie also his wife (who died March 13, 1825, in her 49th year), his brother the Rev. Robert Steele[1] (who died March 22, 1810, in his 43rd year), Henry H. Steele (who died aged 32 years, perhaps in 1825), Robert Steele[2] (who died June 3, 1825, aged 29 years), James Steele, and Eliza Steele (who died June 20, 1806). Rev. Robert Steele[1] fled from Ireland for political reasons in 1799, and from October, 1802, to his death was pastor of the 1st Pres. Church, Pittsburg. Some account of his life and character are given in the *1st Church Centennial* volume prepared by the Rev. Richard Lea, D. D.

Catherine (Steele) McNair, wife of Col. D. R. McNair, made a public profession of faith in Christ in the Beulah Presbyterian Church, Wilkinsburg, Pa., after her marriage; but through changes of residence her name was subsequently transferred to Pittsburg, to Louisville, and to the New York Avenue Church, Washington, D. C., in connection with which (last-named) congregation she died May 6, 1869, although her funeral sermon was delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, Va., by the Rev. J. T. Leftinch. She is said to have been a woman of lovely Christian character.

To Col. D. R. and Catherine McNair were born twelve children, but ten of them died in infancy. The two who reached maturity were the following :—

1. William Steele McNair

W. S. McNair died in May, 1856, on the eve of his graduation as minister from the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Danville, Kentucky. Rev. Leftinch, at his mother's funeral, said of him,

"He was a youth of much promise, on whom were centred the love and the hope and the pride of his mother's oft bereaved heart. Nature and grace seemed to unite their best gifts to qualify him for eminence in the calling of his choice—the ministry of the Word. But who shall interpret the mysteries of Providence? In the bloom of his manhood, among the foremost of his class, on the threshold of life's unfulfiled promises, he was cut down and laid in the grave."

He died unmarried.

2. Anna Stewart McNair

A. S. McNair, daughter of Col. D. R. and C. S. McNair, was named after her grandmother McNair. She was the only child of her parents who married and had children. Her husband was Mr. Andrew Coyle of Washington, D. C. The Coyles are said to have occupied a high social position in that city. At one time Mrs. Coyle lived at No. 1406 L. St., but much of her time was spent at the seashore or elsewhere. After a lingering illness of several years she died of paralysis at the home of her son in Yonkers, N. Y., July 2, 1902; but her body was taken back to Washington for burial.

Andrew Coyle and his wife had one child:—

Andrew McNair Coyle, who married Virginia K——, of Washington, whose father died of paralysis Nov. 27, 1904, and whose mother was lying ill at No. 1224, 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., in January, 1905. For some years, A. McNair

Coyle and his family lived at Yonkers, N. Y., but recently they moved to New York City. His children are the following:—

1. **Andrew**; at school.
2. **Mollie**; at school

5. Anna Maria McNair Anderson

A. M. McNair, the fifth child of Col. Dunning and Ann Steuart McNair, was born at "Dumplin Hall," Wilkinsburg, Pa., May 3, 1804.

June 22, 1835, she was married to John Williams Anderson, then a widower of Louisville having one small son, William Anderson[2].

Of Mr. Anderson, his granddaughter, Miss A. S. Anderson, says:—

"J. W. Anderson was Scotch-Irish, the third son of James[6] and Sarah Bell Anderson, and was born Feb. 3, 1800, at the old homestead, Cool-Collet Hill, in Monaghan County, Ireland. His father was engaged in Curran's rebellion, and a price was set on his head. Under these circumstances he removed with his family in 1801 to the United States, where he settled on a farm near Braddock's Field. John W. Anderson came west when grown, to Newark, Ohio, where he engaged in business and married Elizabeth B. Runyon, but in October, 1830, he followed his elder brother James[7] to Louisville. James[7] had gone down to that city with a large supply of dry goods, and in 1822 had entered into a successful partnership with Mr. Benjamin Lawrence of Jefferson county (the county in which Louisville is situated). On the arrival of John W. Anderson at Louisville he was made a member of the wholesale dry goods house of 'Lawrence and Anderson', and remained with his brother in this business, but under various firm names (such as Anderson, Bell and Co., Anderson, McLean and Co., etc.) for more than thirty years."

Mr. Anderson's marriage to Miss McNair occurred several years after the death of his first wife. The second marriage lasted nearly 22 years. Mrs. McNair died June 15, 1847, and was buried

in the Western Cemetery, but in September, 1903, her remains were removed to the newer lot of her husband in Cave Hill Cemetery. She is said to have been a woman of "elegant manners."

Two years after his second wife's death, Mr. J. W. Anderson married as his third wife Elizabeth Gilliss, who became a good stepmother to his children and was much liked by them. But she had no children of her own.

Mr. J. W. Anderson was a ruling elder and a pillar of the old 1st Presbyterian Church of Louisville. His death occurred March 9, 1874.

To J. W. Anderson and his second wife, A. M. McNair, were born five children :—

Dunning McNair, Wilkins George, Leven Lawrence, Edmund John, and Anna Maria. Of these the following brief account is forwarded to the author :—

1. Dunning McNair Anderson

D. M. Anderson, the eldest son of J. W. and A. M. Anderson, was born July 30, 1836. He was at different times connected with the tobacco and pork packing businesses of the city. Oct. 19, 1858, he married Susan Elizabeth Hamilton, and had four children. His death occurred March 18, 1889. He was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, with Presbyterian services.

His children are as follows :—

1. ***William Hamilton Anderson ;*** business, paints and oils ; residence, Louisville, Kentucky ; unmarried.

2. ***Annie McNair Anderson ;*** Louisville ; unmarried.

3. ***Magaret Steele Anderson ;*** Louisville ; unmarried ; has written poems and articles of high rank ; such as "Childless," and, "A Lover Sends Christmas Roses," published in *The Cosmopolitan ;* "From June to June" in the *New England Magazine ;*

"October" in the *Outing*; "Thallia or Melpone" in the *Mid-Continent*; "The Violinist" in *the Independent*; and many others.

4. Elizabeth Bowen Anderson; Louisville; unmarried.

2. Wilkins George Anderson, Esquire

W. G. Anderson, second son and child of J. W. and A. M. Anderson, was born at Louisville, June 27, 1838. Part of his name (Wilkins) was received from his mother's youngest brother, a brilliant lawyer of Pittsburg, who died young (see p. 233), and the other part (George), no doubt, from his mother's third brother, a civil engineer, who also died young (see p. 220). He was graduated from Centre College (now Central University), Danville, Ky., and afterwards given the degree of A. M. by his Alma Mater. He studied law and has since been a practising attorney in Louisville, where he has always lived. His office is 32, Louisville Trust Building. His home for a long time was 606, W. Chestnut Street. It is now 603, West Saint Catherine Street.

Feb. 19, 1868, he married his full cousin, Caroline Brown Anderson[1] (daughter of James Anderson[7], Jr., of Louisville), who was born Nov. 9, 1840. Their home is a centre of hospitality.

Their children are seven living and one dead, as follows :—

1. Edmonia A. Anderson; Louisville; unmarried.

2. Wallace Anderson; in 1897 was commercial traveller for paints and oils and located at San Francisco; in 1901 was store manager on a sugar plantation in Hawaii, Sandwich Islands; in 1904 was superintendent of the Patent Brick Co. at San Rafael, California; unmarried.

3. Annie Stuart Anderson; the only living member of the McNair Branch known to bear the Stewart name; has taught a school of high grade in Louisville; is active in the social and club life of the city; has travelled in Europe; wields a good pen; has

helped the writer much in securing facts about her branch of Col. George Steuart's descendants; is hunting up the McNair history in general; unmarried.

4. Elizabeth Gilliss Anderson; named after her father's stepmother; unmarried.

5. Louisa Anderson; was graduated at the High School, Louisville, in June, 1897; unmarried.

6, James A. Anderson; Junior in the High School, Louisville, in 1897; since 1901 has been in the printing and publishing office of John P. Morton, Louisville, Kentucky; unmarried.

7. John McNair Anderson; freshman in the High School at Louisville in 1897; just home from College in the summer of 1901; in 1904 was in the Chief Engineer's Office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; unmarried.

8. Caroline Brown Anderson; died Dec. 7, 1886.

Leven Lawrence Anderson

L. L. Anderson, son of J. W. and A. M. Anderson, was born June 27, 1840, and was named after his father's friend, a relative of Mrs. James Anderson (J. W. Anderson's sister-in-law). L. L. Anderson died in January, 1898. He was a very successful insurance man. He married first (May 21, 1862) Miss Mildred Clarke Lewis (called Minnie), who died June 25, 1886, and secondly (Nov. 3, 1887) Mrs. Mary Keane Graves, a widow, whose maiden name was Keane. All his children were by his first wife. They are as follows:—

1. Minnie McNair Anderson; born May 6, 1863; died Nov. 12, 1863.

2. Lawrence Lewis Anderson; born May 21, 1866; like his father a very successful insurance man; Dec. 16, 1891, he married Miss Annie Wilson[2]; their children are as follows:—

1. **Joseph Wilson Anderson**; born Oct. 5, 1892.
2. **Lawrence Lewis Anderson**; born July 30, 1896.
3. **Mildred Walker Anderson**; born Sep. 21, 1898.
4. **Virgil Nourse Anderson**; born Dec. 16, 1900.
5. **Warwick McNair Anderson**; born Sep. 22, 1902.

3. ***Guy Nicholas Anderson***; born June 14, 1867; died Aug. 27, 1870.

4. ***Warwick Miller Anderson, C. E.***; born Nov. 3, 1872; was graduated at the Rose Polytechnic College, of Terre Haute, Indiana; became a civil engineer; was a tutor at John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland; is now of the faculty of a boys' school in Louisville, Ky.; married his cousin, Miss Katherine Littlejohn Lewis, June 14, 1898; no children.

5. ***Mildred Walker Anderson***; born Dec. 4, 1874; resides in Louisville; unmarried.

4. Edmund John Anderson, A. B.

The fourth child of J. W. and A. M. Anderson, Edmund (or Edward *) John Anderson, was born Aug. 19, 1842, and like his elder brother, Wilkins George, was graduated at Centre College, Danville, Ky. For many years he has been a resident of Fort Worth, Texas, and now travels for a law-book publishing house of St. Louis. In 1869 he married Miss Harriet (Hattie) Jabine, of Louisville, who died in 1887. Their children are:—

1. ***Minnie Jabine Anderson***, who married Mr. Frank Barron in June, 1892, but became a widow July 3, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Barron had two children:—
   1. **Marie Jabine Barron**; born May 28, 1894; died March 14, 1899, in Texas.
   2. **Franklin Carter Barron**; born Feb. 12, 1896.

* Two accounts have been sent me.

2. Marie Reel Anderson, second daughter of Ed. J. Anderson and H. J. Anderson, was married to Mr. James D. Collett, of Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 8, 1901. He is in the insurance business. Mr. and Mrs. Collet have no children.

5. Anna Maria Anderson

The fifth child and only daughter of John W. and Anna M. (McNair) Anderson, was born Oct. 25, 1844, and named after her mother. Sep. 7, 1864, she was married to William Shelton Parker[1], who was born Nov. 19, 1842. He was the son of Amos P. Parker[1], who died Nov. 2, 1880, and Almira (Shelton) Parker, who died July 7, 1878. W. S. Parker was once a bank cashier, but is now an expert accountant. He and his family live in Louisville. Their twelve children are as follows:—

1. **Alice Irving Parker**[1]; unmarried.

2 **Edith Warren Parker**; married to Mr. S. Grant Slaughter, an insurance agent, Oct. 25, 1886; no children.

3. **John McNair Parker**; married Miss Susan Shanks, Sep. 10, 1890; they have one child:—

Alice Irving Parker[2]; born Dec. 25, 1891.

4. **William Shelton Parker**[2], **Jr.**; a bank teller; married Miss Mary T. Crutcher; one child:—

Edith Trevylian Parker; born March 3, 1899.

5. **Amos Pillsbury Parker**[2]; married Miss Temperance Bell Dougherty, Dec. 20, 1904; employed in Butler's Mercantile House in St. Louis, Missouri.

6. **George Lawrence Parker, V. D. M.**; worked his way through Yale University, finishing in 1897; now a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Palo Alto, California; Jan. 2, 1902, married Miss Issler W. Wills, who died July 18, 1903; no children.

7 Annie Anderson Parker; residence Louisville; unmarried.

8. James Anderson Parker; died Aug. 30, 1904.

9. Mary Leech Parker; Louisville; unmarried.

10 Melville Shelton Parker, C. E.; a young civil engineer with the Louisville and Nashville R. R.

11. Henry Tilford Parker; Louisville; unmarried.

12. Almira Shelton Parker; Louisville; unmarried.

6. Margaret Jane Harris McNair Steele

M. J. H. McNair, the second daughter and sixth child of Col. Dunning McNair and his wife Ann (Steuart) McNair, was born at "Dumplin Hall," Wilkinsburg, Pa., Sep. 4, 1806, and called after her grandmother Steuart, with the addition of "Jane," which she herself never used. Nov. 27, 1830, she was married by the Rev. James Graham, at the Beulah Presbyterian Church near Wilkinsburg, to Captain Robert Steele,[3] son of William[1] and Margaret (Pride) Steele, and brother of the wife of her brother Col. D. R. McNair. For an account of Captain Steele's parents and relatives see the history of Catherine and William Steele on page 221 of this book. Robert Steele,[3] who was born in Pittsburg, May 9, 1799, was a steamboat captain and ran vessels on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans. One steamboat, of which he is said to have been both proprietor and captain, was named Homer. Not long after his marriage he moved to Louisville, Ky., which was a central position for his river work, and where some of his Pennsylvania friends had already settled. Subsequently he owned a steamboat supply house and later was Secretary of the Franklin Insurance Co., of Louisville. His death occurred in Louisville, July 10, 1850.

Mrs. Steele continued to reside in Louisville until her death, which occurred there May 21, 1892. The writer with pleasure remembers seeing her in the fall of 1860, when he went to Kentucky to teach. A grandniece says, "I remember my aunt Steele, as we called her, as a very intelligent, interested, and interesting woman of about 85 years of age. She was a great reader and an enthusiastic talker."

The children of Captain Robert and Margaret J. H. Steele were four sons and two daughters, as follows :—

1. William Henry Steele

W. H. Steele[1] was born at the old McNair homestead in Wilkinsburg, Sep. 28, 1831 ; moved to Louisville, Kentucky, with his parents; married in Louisville, Dec. 7, 1857; died in Louisville, July 21, 1860; and was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery. His wife's maiden name was Ellen Catherine Small. She died March 30, 1865, and was buried beside her husband. They had two children :—

1. George Small Steele; born Oct. 6, 1858; died July 20, 1860.

2 William Henry Steele[2]; born Aug. 1, 1860.

2. Dunning McNair Steele

Dunning McNair Steele, the second son and child of Captain Robert and M. J. H. Steele, was born Aug. 7, 1835 ; died at Louisville, Ky., June 24, 1860 ; buried at Louisville ; unmarried. He is said to have been a most admirable young man, and was in the employ of the Andersons, dry goods merchants.

3. Margaret Steele

Twin sister of Dunning McNair Steele, just noticed, born Aug. 7, 1835; died Dec. 22, 1836.

4. Robert Steele

Robert Steele[4], the fourth child and third son of Capt. Robert and Margaret J. H. Steele, was born March 9, 1839, and has for many years been an official connected with the U. S. Government Canal Work in Louisville. Nov. 30, 1865, he married Miss Mary Gray Fetter, of Louisville. Their children are the following:—

1. ***George Fetter Steele;*** born Oct. 6, 1866; for some time in the employ of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. at Louisville; latterly in business in Cincinnati, Ohio; Sep. 2, 1902, he married Miss Laura Karr, of Cincinnati. They have no children.

2. ***Robert McNair Steele;*** was born in February, 1874; is now a clerk in the American National Bank, Louisville, Ky.; unmarried.

3. ***Katherine Gray Steele;*** died in infancy.

4. ***Mary Steele;*** died in infancy.

5. James Wilkins Steele

Born and died in 1841.

6. Anna Maria Steele

A. M. Steele, youngest child of Captain Robert and Margaret H. Steele, was born in Louisville Sep. 21 (or 22), 1842, and was married to the Rev. Samuel Ramsey Wilson, D. D., Jan. 13, 1876.

Dr. Wilson was the son of the Rev. Joshua Lacy Wilson, D. D., who in the early days of the 18th century was a teacher and a Presbyterian pastor at Bardstown, Ky., but afterwards for many years pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, Ohio. His wife's name was Sarah Macky Wilson. Dr. S. R. Wilson was born in Cincinnati, June 4, 1818, became a communicant in the tenth year of his age, was graduated at Hanover College, Indiana, in 1836, and in Princeton Theological Seminary in 1840; became associate minister with his father in 1841, and was ordained and installed pastor, April 26, 1842. In this church (1st Cin.) he remained 20 years—four as a colleague, sixteen as sole pastor. Afterwards (1862-3) he had charge of Grand Street Church, New York City; then (1863-4) of Mulberry Church, Ky.; then (from 1864 to 1880) of the 1st Presbyterian Church in Louisville, Ky.; then for two years of the 2nd Church of Madison, Indiana, and for two years more he labored in St. Louis, Mo., or elsewhere, after which he retired to Louisville, where he died March 3, 1886.

"The Herald and Presbyter," in noticing his death, said,

"Dr. Wilson was naturally endowed with talents of the highest order. He was a natural logician, and his aquirements within the bounds of his profession were exact and thorough. As a speaker, he was fluent and free from faults in modulation, emphasis and gesture. In exegesis and doctrinal theology, he was acute and profound. As an ecclesiastic, whether as a debater or as a moderator, he had few equals. He bore a conspicuous and efficient part in the settlement of most of the great questions that came before the church and the world, even from the beginning of his ministry. In all the questions concerning slavery, in so far as they came before the church, he took the Southern side, from 1843 until the North and South divided. He was the author of the 'Declaration and Testimony,' which divided our Church in Kentucky in 1867. In a few years, however, he turned to the Church North and was a member of the Presbytery of Cincinnati when he died.

"He was thrice married, first to Mary C., a daughter of James Johnston, an honored elder of the First Church of Cincinnati; then to Mary, a daughter of Henderson Bell of Central Kentucky, and then to Miss Anna Steele, of Louisville, Ky. He leaves a widow and five children. His remains were buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati."

It is said that one of Dr. Wilson's sons, Samuel Wilson, a lawyer, of Lexington, Ky., expects to prepare and publish his life, as well as that of the grandfather, Dr. J. L. Wilson.

Dr. Wilson's third wife still lives in Louisville, Ky., at No. 222, E. St. Catherine St. Her children are as follows:—

1. Dunning Steele Wilson, M. D., who was born Nov. 24, 1876; graduated from the School of Pharmacy in February, 1894; afterwards took a regular course in medicine, working his way through; and for several years has been a practising physician in Louisville. He was married, Sep. 8, 1903, to Miss May Margaret Bonn. No children reported.

2. Catherine McNair Wilson; born March 4, 1884; died May 21, 1885; buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

7. John Wilkins Washington McNair, Esq.

J. W. W. McNair, the youngest child of Col. Dunning and Ann (Steuart) McNair, was born Feb. 22, 1809, died unmarried, Aug. 21, 1836, and was buried in the Beulah churchyard beside his father. He had just begun practising law in Pittsburg and is described as both "brilliant and beloved." He was named John Wilkins, for his father's friend who was either the father or the elder brother of William Wilkins[2], afterwards distinguished as a Judge and a high U. S. official. John Wilkins, the father, says, Judge Agnew moved to the region of Pittsburg in 1786. He came from Carlisle, Pa., and belonged to the Marietta family (see p. 47).

SUMMARY OF THE ANN STEWART McNAIR BRANCH TO JANUARY 1905.

Males, 39 ; females, 33 ; undesignated 10 : total 82.
Of 1st generation, 1 ; of 2nd, 7 ; of 3rd, 23 ; of 4th, 40 ; of 5th, 11.
Dying in infancy or youth, 23.
Still young in 1905, 10.
Adults :—dead 13 ; living 36 : total 49.
Married men 15 ; married women 9 : total 24.
Unmarried men 13 ; unmarried women 12 : total 25.
Average number of children in a family 4.5.
Married couples without children, 6.
In this Branch one case of twins is reported.
Average age of seven deceased adults fully reported—about 55 years.

Of this Branch two families are remarkable for their size, each having twelve children—and one of these is remarkable for the great number of deaths in infancy—namely ten. In this Branch we find the following:—

Ministers 2 ; lawyers 2; doctor 1 ; civil engineers 3 ; government officials 2 ; bankers 2 ; insurance men 2 ; in other business 6 ; some teachers ; nearly all well educated ; many graduates of high schools or college, some having the degree of A. B. or A. M. ; some independent financially though not "Croesuses" ; all making a comfortable living ; religious profession, mostly Presbyterian. Speaking of her Branch generally in September, 1904, Miss A. S. Anderson says : "We are proud of our family ; we have always held a high position in social and intellectual circles ; but we have never done anything remarkable in the political and religious field." Mrs. Wilson wrote in 1894, "I do not know of any great deeds, but am thankful if the present generations have resisted the many temptations of this life, generally serving their Heavenly Father and remembering their duty to those around them."

PART V

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE STEUART AND MARGARET HARRIS

SECTION III

THE THOMAS HARRIS STEWART BRANCH

Chart of the Thomas Harris Stewart Branch (First Section)

THOMAS HARRIS STEWART; *b.* Feb. 5, 1767; *d.* Feb. 25, 1832; *m.* Novr. 5, 1795, ANNE GEMMILL; *b.* Dec. 27, 1775; *d.* July 27, 1856

- Geo. Harris Stewart[1] — *b.* 1797; *d.* 1798.
- John Stewart[3] — *b.* and *d.* in 1798.
- Eliza Gemmill Stewart[1] — *b.* Nov. 2, 1799, *d.* Jan. 10, 1877, *m.* Rev. James Thompson, May 1, 1821.
- Marg. Harris Stewart[3] — *b.* Nov. 2, 1799, *d.* Nov. 29, 1888.

  - Ann Thompson — *b.* 1822, *d.* March 17, 1901, *m.* J. J. Bucher[1] about 1844 or 1845, *m.* Dr. J. M. Gemmill about 1857 or 1858.
    - John J. Bucher[2], Jr. — *b.* Aug. 22, 1846, *d.* March 22, 1850.
  - William Thompson[3] — *b.* Nov. 14, 1824.
  - Jane Thompson — *b.* Feb. 18, 1831, *d.* Nov. 25, 1880.
    - Anna Eliz. Stewart — *b.* Nov. 30, 1868.
    - Jessie Stewart — *b.* Oct. 10, 1872, *m.* J. C. Brackin.
      - Craig Brackin
      - *A daughter.*
    - Mary Stewart[7] — *b.* Aug. 16, 1880, *m.* Harvey Hearl.
      - *A son. b.* Nov. 1904.
  - Rev. Thos. C. Stewart — *b.* July 28, 1839, *d.* Dec. 16, 1902, *m.* S. D. Ward Nov. 20, 1867.
  - Jacob S. Stewart[1] — *b.* and *d.* 1841.
  - John G. Stewart[2] — *b.* July 24, 1842, *m.* A. Merriman, July 4, 1876.
    - Lillie M. Stewart — *b.* Nov. 28, 1877, *m.* E. A. Hathaway July 4, 1896.
    - *A son*; *d.* an infant.
  - E. Graffins Stewart — *b.* July 11, 1844, *d.* June 14, 1851.
  - Satira A. Stewart — *b.* Oct. 30, 1846, *d.* July 6, 1900, *m.* E. P. Porter Oct. 8, 1868.
    - Fred. C. Walker — *b.* Aug. 15, 1870, *m.* Nellie Showers Aug. 23, 1891.
      - M. C. Walker — *b.* Sep. 26, 1892.
    - J. G. S. Walker[1] — *b.* 1875 and *d.* 1876.
    - Henry C. Walker — *b.* 1875; *d.* 1876.
    - Eliz. Stewart Walker — *b.* Feb. 4, 1878, *d.* Nov. 15, 1902.
    - Susan Y. Walker — *b.* Aug. 8, 1879.
    - Mary S. Walker — *b.* Dec. 21, 1881.
    - J. G. S. Walker[2] — *b.* July 21, 1884.

- John G. Stewart[1] — *b.* Nov. 25, 1801, *d.* July 30, 1884, *m.* E. Steinman, April 5, 1838.

  - Jacob S. Stewart[2], Esq. — *b.* March 3, 1849, *m.* Mary Lander Oct 25, 1871.
    - Mary L. Stewart — *b.* Nov. 16, 1872, *m.* G. N. Griffith[2] in 1891.
      - J. S. Griffith — *b.* in 1893.
    - Grace Stewart — *b.* April 12, 1875.
    - Elizh. Stewart — *b.* 1877, *d.* 1884.
    - Beula S. Stewart — *b.* May 11, 1880.
    - Bertha Stewart — *b.* 1885; *d.* 1893.
    - John L. Stewart — *b.* Sep. 25, 1889 (?)
  - Robert A. Stewart, M.D. — *b.* Sep. 23, 1851, *m.* A. J. Swayze Sep. 15, 1880.
    - Blanche Stewart — *b.* Nov. 24, 1881.
  - Sarah F. Stewart — *b.* July 7, 1853.
  - Wm. T. Stewart[1] — *b.* May 14, 1855, *m.* M. T. Davis Nov. 2, 1881.
    - Edith Stewart[2] — *b.* Aug. 5, 1883.
    - Wm. T. Stewart[2] — *b.* Dec. 28, 1886
  - Geo. L. Stewart — *b.* Sep. 7, 1858, *d.* March 23, 1892, *m.* A. L. White March 8, 1888.
    - John G. Stewart[3] — *b.* March 27, 1890.
  - Joseph Stewart — *b.* 1860; *d.* 1861.

Chart of the Thomas Harris Stewart Branch (Second Section)

THOMAS HARRIS STEWART *m.* ANNE GEMMILL.

- **Thos. Harris Stewart**[3] — *b.* Jan. 8, 1804, *d.* July 3, 1839, *m.* Eliz. Osborne.
  - Thos. H. Stewart[4] — *b.* July 28, 1834.
  - Marg. H. Stewart[5] — *b.* Sep. 28, 1833, *d.* Feb. 16, 1903, *m.* May 13, 1856 F. L. Stewart.
  - **Dr. Zach. G. Stewart** — *b.* Dec. 12, 1805, *d.* Aug. 30, 1863, *m.* Jane Laird, 1830.
    - Francis L. Stewart[1] — *b.* June 12, 1831, *m.* M. H. Stewart[5] May 13, 1856.
      - Charles Stewart — *b.* Feb. 16, 1857, *d.* Dec. 15, 1876.
      - John F. Stewart — *b.* April 11, 1859.
      - Wm. L. Stewart — *b.* April 21, 1862, *m.* M. Coulter Sep. 21, 1899.
        - Edith Stewart[2] — *b.* Nov. 2, 1900, *d.* Feb. 22, 1903.
        - F. L. Stewart[2] — *b.* Nov. 27, 1903.
      - Nettie E. Stewart.
      - Harry Stewart — *d.* March 23, 1887.
      - Alice Stewart.
    - Thos. H. Stewart[6], M.D. — *b.* Oct. 5, 1838, *m.* S. G. Snowden, Jan. 6, 1870.
      - Maude Stewart — *b.* Nov. 23, 1870, *m.* L. H. Brush Sep. 18, 1895.
        - Thos. S. Brush — *b.* July 12, 1896.
    - Robt. L. Stewart, D.D. — *b.* Aug. 11, 1840, *m.* Sadie Ewing April 28, 1890.
    - Anna M. Stewart — *b.* Jan., 1845, *m.* Wm. McJunkin Oct. 16, 1879.
      - Alice S. McJunkin — *b.* July 21, 1880.
      - Orrin P. McJunkin — *b.* Nov. 19, 1882.
      - Jane K. McJunkin — *b.* Oct. 7, 1884.
    - Jane E. Stewart — *b.* Oct. 25, 1848, *d.* April 1, 1893, *m.* John Mateer Dec. 23, 1879.
    - Thos. F. Stewart — *b.* Oct. 28, 1834, *m.* E. S. Whitney April 15, 1858.
      - Leonard W. Stewart — *m.*
      - Mary Stewart — *m.* *d.* in 1888, no children.
      - William Stewart — *d.* an infant.
      - Francis Stewart
      - Gertrude Stewart
    - Sarah A. Stewart — *b.* Jan. 11, 1836, *d.* Jan. 22, 1836.
    - Mary S. Stewart — *b.* Aug. 12, 1837, *d.* Feb. 20, 1885, *m.* W. H. Brewster.
      - Robt. H. Brewster — *b.* Sep. 24, 1860.
      - Frank Brewster — *b.* Nov. 1862.
      - Wm. R. Brewster — *b.* 1865; *d.* 1866.
      - C. C. Brewster, Esq. — *b.* Nov. 18, 1867, *m.* Mary Brewster Oct. 30, 1900.
      - Laura Brewster — *b.* 1869; *d.* 1870.
      - John Brewster — *b.* 1871; *d.* 1872.
    - **Robert Stewart**[3] — *b.* Oct. 9, 1807, *d.* Nov. 6, 1848 ?, *m.* Dec. 4, 1832 Lucy Lowen, *m.* secondly Lucy Fishbrook.
      - Eliza G. Stewart[2] — *b.* June 29, 1840, *d.* Oct. 18, 1840.
      - Wm. B. Stewart[2] — *b.* Dec. 20, 1841, *m.* Annie Wilson Oct. 25, 1870.
        - Eliz. L. Stewart — *b.* Aug. 21, 1871, *m.* H. N. Barber June 8, 1898.
          - Wm. S. Barber — *b.* Jan. 23, 1903, *d.* an infant.
        - Edith M. Stewart — *b.* July 2, 1874.
        - Annie W. Stewart — *b.* July 2, 1874, *d.* Dec. 8, 1880.
        - Alex. W. Stewart — *b.* April 20, 1877
        - Wm. B. Stewart[3] — *b.* April 15, 1880.
        - Virginia M. Stewart — *b.* July 27, 1882.
        - Helen M. Stewart — *b.* March 20, 1889.
        - Marie Stewart — *b.* July 31, 1891.
      - Lucy M. Stewart — *b.* Jan. 1, 1845, *d.* Dec. 2, 1902.
      - Anna B. Stewart — *b.* 1846; *d.* 1857.

Chart of the Thomas Harris Stewart Branch (Third Section)

THOMAS HARRIS STEWART *m.* ANNE GEMMILL.

Geo. H. Stewart[2], Esq.
b. Oct. 10, 1809,
d. Feb. 2, 1883,
m. E. Chappell
April 19, 1837.

- Charlotte A. Stewart
  b. Jan. 20, 1838.
- Eliza T. Stewart
  b. Jan. 14, 1840,
  m. E. S. Culver
  Oct. 18, 1876.
  - Stewart Culver
    b. and *d.* Jan. 9, 1878.
  - Florence J. Culver
    b. and *d.* 1885.
- Mary E. Stewart
  b. Aug. 23, 1842,
  d. May 8, 1891,
  m. A. B. Fuller, M.D.
  Dec. 31, 1868.
  - Mary M. Fuller
    b. Jan. 27, 1870,
    m. F. L. Niederheiser
    Dec. 27, 1894.
    - Mary G. Niederheiser
      b. Oct. 28, 1895,
      d. Jan. 9, 1897.
  - Grace J. Fuller
    b. Aug. 2, 1874.
  - Gaillard B. Fuller
    b. March 25, 1877.
  - Stewart E. Fuller
    b. 1879; *d.* 1881.
- Jas. T. Stewart
  b. 1844; *d.* 1845.
- Sutiah M. Stewart
  b. Dec. 10, 1846,
  d. March 4, 1851.
- Geo. Harris Stewart[3]
  b. May 17, 1849,
  m. Kate Cassel
  June 7, 1877.
  - Louise C. Stewart
    b. Sep. 19, 1878.
  - Helen C. Stewart
    b. Sep. 29, 1880.
  - Jean M. Stewart
    b. Aug. 14, 1883,
    m. W. Van Hamm
    Black, June 7, 1905.
  - Wm. C. Stewart
    b. May 7, 1887.
  - Mary E. Stewart[3]
    b. Sep. 8, 1894.
- Xen. C. Stewart
  b. Jan. 18, 1852
  d. July 4, 1904,
  m. Clara Rishtine
  March 9, 1882.
  - *A son; d.* an infant.
  - Xen. O. Buckwalter
    b. 1875; *d.* 1884.
  - Ware J. Buckwalter
    b. Dec. 15, 1876,
    m. L. A. Eyster
    Sep. 3, 1902.
  - Satira Buckwalter
    b. 1881; *d.* 1882.
  - Ray S. Buckwalter
    b. 1885; *d.* 1887.
  - Wm. T. Buckwalter
    b. and *d.* 1887.
  - Ralph G. Buckwalter
    b. Jan. 18, 1891.
- Marg. H. Stewart
  b. Aug. 6, 1854,
  m. Dr. Buckwalter.
  - Norman Stewart
    b. July 17, 1871,
    m. L. G. Grove
    June 1, 1903.
  - Helen L. Stewart
    b. 1872; *d.* 1880.
  - Fred L. Stewart
    b. 1876; *d.* 1880.

Wm. B. Stewart[1]
b. Aug. 1, 1811,
d. Jan. 31, 1843,
m. M. M. Laird
Nov. 10, 1836.

- Thos. H. Stewart[5]
  b. 1837; *d.* 1838.
- Mary J. Stewart
  b. Jan. 26, 1839.
- Annie E. Stewart
  b. March 27, 1841,
  d. June 11, 1902.
- Wm. F. Stewart, Esq.
  b. Dec. 10, 1842,
  d. Nov. 9, 1903,
  m. A. E. Craig
  July 14, 1870.
  - Ethel Woolverton
    b. June 19, 1885.
  - Wm. H. Woolverton[2]
    b. Feb. 24, 1891.

Anna M. Stewart
b. Aug. 1, 1814,
d. Dec. 10, 1889,
m. J. H. Woolverton
May 9, 1837.
m. Wm. Kinsloe
Aug. 1850.

- Anna M. Woolverton
  b. Jan. 15, 1839.
- John S. Woolverton
  d. an infant.
- Wm. H. Woolverton[1]
  b. Jan. 3, 1842,
  m. Edith Beaver
  Oct. 18, 1883.

Mary L. Stewart
b. March 8, 1817,
d. Nov. 8, 1901,
m. Rev. G. W. Shaiffer, May 1, 1849.

Harriet N. Stewart
b Sep. 2, 1818,
d. July 21, 1820.

- Satira Shaiffer
  b. Feb. 3, 1850.
- Anna E. Shaiffer
  b. Dec. 1, 1851,
  d. Jan. 13, 1884.
- Emma M. Shaiffer,
  b. Jan. 12, 1854.
- Laura A. Shaiffer
  b. Jan. 9, 1856,
  d. June 25, 1882,
  m. Rev. J. M. Stitt
  June 28, 1881.

View of Alexandria, Pa. and the Blue Juniata.

Stewart Mansion, Alexandria, Pa.

Thomas Harris Stewart, Esquire

Thomas Harris Stewart[1], the third son and fifth child of Col. George and Margaret (Harris) Steuart, was born Feb. 5, 1767, in Harford (then Baltimore) County, Maryland, in or near Cross Roads (now Churchville). He was named for his maternal grandfather.

The first extant notices of him after birth are as "Tommy" in his uncle Dr. John Archer's ledger of charges for professional services to his father's family. These run along between the years 1772 and 1775. Probably earlier notices might have been found in a previous ledger which is lost.

In 1775 his father moved to Tuscarora Valley, Pa., taking Tommy along. He was then about eight years old. Here he experienced the vicissitudes of the family until his father's death, Aug. 13, 1787, and, we may suppose, received such education as could be had in the neighborhood.

About that time, probably, he left home and his work on the farm, or at the mills of his grandfather, to learn the tanning trade with a Mr. Turbett—probably Col. Thomas Turbett, who lived a few miles away on the eastern side of the valley. Col. Turbett was a revolutionary hero and an honored citizen.

Having finished his trade, T. H. Stewart started the business of tanning, on his own account, near his father's homestead, and Nov. 5, 1795, married Anne Gemmil, daughter of John Gemmill[3], deceased, and Elizabeth (Porter) Gemmill, whose home was on the Kilmarnock farm, a few miles above Lewistown on the south side of the Juniata river, and just below what is now Granville station, P. R. R.

John Gemmill[3] was a Scotch clock-and-watch-maker, born in or near Kilmarnock, Scotland, and is said to have been the sixth in lineal succession bearing the name John. A Rev. John Gemmill[1] was

brought before the Council to answer for his aversion to prelacy about the year 1668.* Another John Gemmill[2], whose brother Peter had just suffered martyrdom, was apprehended in 1683 near Kilmarnock, taken as a prisoner to Edinburgh, and afterwards banished to the Barbadoes, and sold for a slave, for refusing to take the test oath; but, purchasing his freedom, he returned home at the time of the Revolution which seated William and Mary on the English throne. This John Gemmill[2] was great-granduncle to Robert Pollock, author of the *Course of Time*.† Whether Thomas H. Stewart's father-in-law was a descendant of one or both of these John Gemmills is uncertain; but tradition says one of his ancestors of that name, a minister, suffered martyrdom from Claverhouse.‡

When John Gemmill[3], the clock-maker, reached America is unknown; but Sep. 13, 1762, he obtained a warrant for 150 acres of land where Peru Mills, Juniata Co., now stands, and during the year 1765 and 1766 was on the tax lists of Carlisle, where, doubtless, he then resided. When he made his will (June 2, 1770) he was living on one of his farms above Lewistown, and there, we have reason to think, he remained until his death, which occurred, probably, in June, 1785.

Mr. Gemmill evidently combined farming with his business as a silversmith (or clock-maker) and appears to have accumulated considerable property. From his will, made June 18, 1770, and a codicil, added Sep. 2, 1784, we learn that he had a lot and stable in Carlisle, 280 acres called Red Clover Lick in the township of Barree, adjoining this (in partnership with Wm. Ball Goldsmith) at Hartslog 420 acres, in Fermanagh§ township 450 acres, in Lack § township 150 acres, and the farms where he lived "Kilmarnock" (305 acres) and "Mt. Equity" (157 acres)—in all 1,762 acres, though the title to some of the land in Fermanagh rested under a cloud. It

* Kirkton's *History of the Church of Scotland*, p. 285.
† *Scots Worthies*, p. 570.
‡ Mrs. Graff, in *The Claypoole Family*.
§ Fermanagh and Lack are now in Juniata County.

Anne Gemmill Stewart

may be also stated that he was taxed for one negro while in Carlisle and that he willed a mahogany clock of his own manufacture to his eldest son, John[4], among whose descendants it still is.

Mr. Gemmill was a hearty Christian of the Presbyterian type, and donated to Hartslog congregation the ground on which the first church stood, though a legal title was not given until Aug. 21, 1801, when his widow, by a deed, made secure her deceased husband's gift. His deep spirituality may be inferred from a letter of affectionate counsel to his family, written June 2, 1770, and transmitted to his descendants.*

Elizabeth Porter, whom John Gemmill[3] is said to have married in 1758, is reported to have come from Carlisle, Pa., but the names of her parents have not been discovered. She had relatives, however, in what is now Franklin Co., and the family from which Gov. D. R. Porter sprang was closely connected with hers.

For some years after her husband's death in 1785 she remained on the old farm, "Kilmarnock"; but eventually she moved to Alexandria which she had laid out on part of her share of the Hartslog property in August, 1793; and her closing days were spent with her daughter in this town. She died Mar. 31, 1823, in the 88th year of her age, and is buried at Hartslog.

Tradition represents her as a fit companion of her godly husband, and it was through her generosity that the Presbyterian Church in Alexandria obtained a site for their church, Nov. 17, 1813. Mrs. Shaiffer, her granddaughter, says the stone meeting house, standing on that lot, was commenced in 1813, but owing to the badness of the stone used was never completed.

John Gemmill[3] and his wife Elizabeth had seven children—John[4], William, Elizabeth, Mary Ann (or Marian), Thomas, Zachariah, and Anne. Some account of the first six will be found in Appendix No. XXVIII.

Anne, the youngest child, was born Dec. 27, 1775, doubtless on the farm called "Kilmarnock," one mile below Fort Granville, on

* See Appendices Nos. XXVIII and XXIX.

the Juniata river. While young she got some of her education at Carlisle, and there probably, or on her way back and forth to and from school, her future husband met her.

After their marriage, Thomas H. Stewart[1] and his wife Anne took up their residence at Harris' (afterwards Doyle's) Mills in Milford township, Mifflin (now Juniata) Co., where the former continued his tanning business; and here they remained about six years, during which time four (or probably five) children were born, two of whom were twins.

By the will of his grandfather, Thomas Harris[1], who died Dec. 4, 1801, T. H. Stewart[1] became heir to the mill property, on condition that he pay his mother £800, and was made joint-executor with her in carrying out the provisions of the will and settling the estate. But Dr. John Archer, of Maryland, had a claim on some of the land, and this claim had to be satisfied, which was done March 24, 1810, by the execution of a deed. The property was afterwards sold to Richard Doyle and then it passed to the Okesons. The mill now belongs to a man named Telfer.

The family then moved to Alexandria, Pa., a growing village of which Mrs. Stewart's mother was the "proprietress." Here Mr. Stewart started a tannery, built the first brick house of the place, gained considerable wealth and became a prominent citizen. Through her father's will and an amicable division of his property by the Gemmill heirs, made June 3, 1798, and through subsequent changes and exchanges, Mrs. Stewart also added considerably to the material possessions of the household. Among these possessions we find at least one slave, called Black Mattie, who was either the daughter or the wife of Wm. Hill. After her marriage, Black Mattie moved to Beaver, Pa.

As early at least as 1808, Thos. H. Stewart was appointed a justice of the peace, and with scarcely any interruption he continued in this office until the day of his death. He was a strong Jeffersonian Democrat and advocated the rights of individuals and of States, as opposed to the claims of an overwhelming central control

in the hands of the general Government; and to this party most, if not all, of his sons subsequently adhered. It is said that at one time Squire Stewart allowed his partizanship to run so high as to temporarily lose his official position, through a violation of the law. This was "while attending to business in an adjoining district, where he owned property, on election day, when a Governor was to be elected, and he could not get home. He voted in the district where he was, thus running the risk of losing his office. He was quickly informed on, and his commission taken from him, but as soon as he had voted he wrote to the Governor who had been elected, explained the matter fully, and his commission was restored to him," or rather renewed, "he having been just one-half a day without it." So reports his daughter Margaret.

Squire Stewart was also an active member and elder of the Presbyterian church—his connection being first with the Hartslog congregation and afterwards with that of Alexandria, which began to worship separately about 1814, and was fully organized in 1819. The pastor of the Hartslog congregation in those days was the Rev. John Johnston, who was also pastor of the Huntingdon church. He was a man of marked ability, but a difference of political sentiments between him and the Alexandria people led to the withdrawal of the latter from his ministry and their formation into a separate organization. Rev. James Thompson, who became Squire Stewart's son-in-law, was pastor of the Alexandria Church from April 19, 1819, to Oct. 8, 1830, when he died. Then Hartslog and Alexandria reunited at Alexandria and called the Rev. Sam'l Wilson, who served as pastor from 1832 to 1837, and was succeeded by the Rev. John McKinney (1838 to 1848) and the Rev. George Elliot (1849 to 1858).

"During the greater part of his life as an elder," says his daughter Peggy, Squire Stewart "was sent annually by the Presbytery of Huntingdon as a delegate to the General Assembly which at that time always met in Philadelphia. Generosity on his part, however, was as much exhibited in this course as respect for him on the part of Presbytery, for much time and

money had to be expended in those days by a representative, and his journey had to be performed on horseback, and few men could be found able and willing to make the sacrifice."

After his elder brother John's death in 1805 he was naturally considered the head of the whole Stewart clan. Hence he was associated with John's widow and her brother William Harris[8], of Mifflintown, in the administration of his brother's estate. Old letters, too, show that his friends and relatives often visited him and made his house a convenient resting place on their way between Pittsburg and Tuscarora, or points farther east.

He also appears from tradition and documentary evidence to have changed permanently for the whole tribe the spelling of the family name. His father, and grandfather, and brother John[2], spelled it "Steuart" but Thomas H. Stewart[1] always used "w" instead of "u"*; and when John[2] died, or some time afterwards, both John's children and Robert's family adopted the new spelling, which remains. This was the second change of the spelling of the name which had occurred since the coming of the pioneer George[1], who wrote his name "Stuart".

The latter part of Squire Stewart's life was characterized by financial disaster. Unfortunately he became security for friends (among whom, and apparently the chief, was his wife's relative, David R. Porter), and thus lost all his property. His farms, tannery, new brick house, and everything else at Alexandria, were sold to make good the security. Even much of his wife's property was surrendered for the same purpose. This calamity seems to have begun as early as 1821 or 1822 but not to have reached its height until later. The home was sold by the sheriff in 1826.

Providentially Mrs. Stewart inherited some property from her mother which helped to lighten the disaster. But the blow was a heavy one for the whole family, though the father had

* And yet a letter to Tuscarora, dated July, 29, 1842, from T. H. Stewart's widow, Anne Gemmill Stewart, gives a list of the births of their children in which the name is invariably spelled Steuart. The list is in an unknown, but a most excellent, hand.

hopes even on his death-bed (in 1832) that they would eventually be recompensed for their loss.

Thomas H. Stewart[1], says his daughter, Mrs. Shaiffer, was of medium height, had dark hair (which was partially gray, as she remembers him) and blue eyes, and was of a spare habit. One of his eldest daughters, Margaret Harris[3], says "he was of good height, and good face, dark hair, no prominent constitutional disease, a mild calm temperament, a kind heart, and generous to a fault. He had also a good common education." Mrs. Kinsloe says, "Papa was a real Harris, looked like W. W. of Fulton, Pa., very handsome."

All accounts show that though his education was not remarkable he stood above the average of his associates in intelligence, energy and influence, maintained a good character, both as a man and as a Christian, and, having served his generation well, fell asleep in Jesus, "happily" taking his departure "in the hope of a joyful resurrection." His daughter Peggy says, "His death was a peculiarly triumphant one."

He died of pleurisy, at Alexandria, Feb. 25, 1832, and was buried in the Alexandria cemetery, where a tombsone was erected to his memory, though the date on it (1834) is erroneous. On this tombstone is inscribed the text, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Anne (Gemmill) Stewart was a worthy companion of her husband. Though the mother of fourteen children, ten of whom were then living, and some of them quite small, she taught school after her husband's financial failure, to help support the family—first in a log school-house which they built on a lot given to her by her mother, and afterwards in the brick church. Even as late as 1841 she continued this work. Before the public school system was established any one could collect three cents a day from the county for every poor child taught by him in a private school. To instruction in secular studies, among which was singing, Mrs. Stewart joined the Shorter Catechism and the Bible, which was used as a text book.

She also started a Sabbath-school at an early date, probably about 1824, and continued in control of it for five years. This was apparently the first Sabbath-school found within the bounds of Huntingdon Presbytery. In 1829 it was transferred to the superintendence of an elder, Mr. John Porter, who held his position as a superintendent fifty-two years.

Mrs. Stewart was much interested in the colored race, favoring the colonization scheme. Through her influence, Charles Deputie, a colored laborer in her employ, was induced to go to Liberia with his family. He went out in 1854 with the hope and purpose of helping to establish a free Christian nation on the dark continent. His children and descendants have been faithful laborers there. Two became ministers, of whom one, John Molson Deputie, died July 29, 1877, after nine years of ministerial service.

Mrs. Stewart "was a member of the Presbyterian church, and ministers of the gospel always found a warm welcome in her home. Her letters to her children, many of which have been preserved, show a brave spirit, a true warm heart and an earnest desire for the salvation of each one." So says her granddaughter, Miss Emma M. Shaiffer. All who knew her remember her as cheery, talkative, motherly and kind.

She died on Sabbath, July 27, 1856, and was buried in the cemetery at Alexandria beside her husband. On her tombstone is the inscription, "The dead in Christ shall rise first and so shall we ever be with the Lord."

Fourteen children were born to Thomas Harris Stewart[1] and his wife Anne (Gemmill) Stewart. They are as follows:—

1. *George Harris Stewart*[1]; b. Feb. 16, 1797; d. Feb. 28, 1798; born and buried in Tuscarora Valley; named for his grandfather Stewart.

2. *John Stewart*[2]; b. Sep. 30, 1798; d. Oct. 7, 1798; born and buried in Tuscarora Valley; named probably for his grandfather Gemmill.

3. *Eliza Gemmill Stewart*[1]; b. Nov. 2, 1799; m. Rev. James Thompson, May 1, 1821; d. Jan. 10, 1877.

4. *Margaret Harris Stewart*[3]; b. Nov. 2, 1799; d. Nov 29, 1888.

5. *John Gemmill Stewart*[1]; b. Nov. 25, 1801; m. Elizabeth Steinman, April 5, 1838; d. July 30, 1884.

6. *Thomas Harris Stewart*[2]; b. Jan. 8, 1804; m. Elizabeth Osborne; d. July 3, 1839.

7. *Zachariah Gemmill Stewart*; b. Dec. 12, 1805; m. Jane Laird, 1830; d. Aug. 30, 1863.

8. *Robert Stewart*[3]; b. Oct. 9, 1807; m. Lucy Lowen, Dec. 4, 1832; m. *secondly* Lucy Fishbrook; d. Nov. 6, 1848.

9. *George Harris Stewart*[2] (Harris, added by himself); b. Oct. 10, 1809; m. Emmeline Chappell, April 19, 1837; d. Feb. 2, 1883.

10. *William Brown Stewart*[1]; b. Aug. 1, 1811; m. Mary M. Laird, Nov. 10, 1836; d. Jan. 31, 1843.

11. A *son*, still-born, Aug. 1, 1813.

12. *Anna Maria Stewart*; b. August 1, 1814; m. John H. Woolverton, May 9, 1837; m. William Kinsloe, August 1850; d. Dec. 10, 1889.

13. *Mary Linn Stewart*; b. March 8, 1817; m. Rev. G. W. Shaiffer, May 1, 1849; d. Nov. 8, 1901.

14. *Harriet Newell Stewart*; b. Sep. 2, 1819; d. July 21, 1820; named for a missionary.

The first two children of Thomas Harris Stewart and his wife Anne (Gemmill) Stewart died in infancy and require no further notice than the repetition of their names as follows:—

1. George Harris Stewart
2. John Stewart
3. Eliza Gemmill Stewart

The next, Eliza Gemmill Stewart[1],* was one of girl-twins born to them in Tuscarora Valley, Nov. 2, 1799. About 1802 she was

* She was probably baptised "Elizabeth Gemmill" after her grandmother, but usage subsequently established her name as "Eliza."

taken by her parents to Alexandria, Pa., where she spent the greater part of her life. Part of her education was received at a boarding school in Chambersburg, Pa., and while young she joined the Presbyterian church in her home village.

May 1, 1821, she was married to the Rev. James Thompson. Mr. Thompson was the son of William Thompson[1] and his wife Jane Cochran. William's brother was the Indian fighter of John Blair Linn's *Annals of Buffalo Valley*. James was born probably in Buffalo Valley and got part of his education under the Rev. Mr. Hood of that region, Judge Grier being a fellow student.

April 19, 1819, he was installed the first pastor of Alexandria Presbyterian Church and continued in this relation until his death, which occurred Oct. 8, 1830. He is said to have been a faithful and efficient pastor, and a good preacher, much esteemed by the people of his charge. His love of souls, moreover, was not confined to the neighborhood where he lived. He had a missionary spirit. Dec. 25, 1823, he preached a home mission sermon which so stirred up the hearts of the good women of the church that four of them met that same afternoon to consider the formation of a missionary society and soon organized one—the first society of the kind established within the bounds of the Presbytery.* During his pastorate a new church was built by the congregation. He lies buried in the cemetery at Alexandria and a beautiful marble slab marks his resting place. This was erected as a token of their appreciation and esteem by the people of his congregation.

Mr. Thompson's sister, Ruth, died about the year 1890 at Lewisburg, Pa., at the advanced age of 96.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Thompson continued to reside in Alexandria many years, caring for her children, and, by her godly conversation and example, adorning her Christian profession.

In the fall of 1875 she moved to Philadelphia, and there remained until her death, living with her son and younger daughter

* See *Centennial Anniversary of Huntingdon Presbytery*, pp. 106, 355.

Eliza G. Thompson.
p. 247

William Thompson.
p. 250

Jane E. Thompson.
p. 251

Anna T. Bucher-Gemmill.
p. 249

at No. 3816, Locust St. For some time before her departure her eyesight was impaired to such an extent as to interfere with her reading and her usual pursuits and enjoyments. She died Jan. 10, 1877, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. Her remains were taken to Alexandria and buried beside her husband. A commendatory memoir of her was published in the papers at the time of her death.

The children of Rev. James Thompson and his wife Eliza G. (Stewart) were three in number, as follows:—

1. Anne Thompson

She was born at Alexandria, Pa., in 1822 and was named after her grandmother Stewart. Her special education was received at Alexandria. In her young days she was considered very handsome and attractive.

She was married first to John Jacob Bucher, M.D., of Alexandria, about 1844 or 1845. Dr. Bucher was the eldest child of Conrad Bucher and Hannah Mytinger. Conrad Bucher was the son of the Rev. John Conrad Bucher, a chaplain in the Revolution. Conrad Bucher had six other children:—George Conrad, who married Susan Scott; Maria, who married John Porter; Ann, who married Charles Porter; Susan, who married Dr. Daniel Houtz; Eliza; and Caroline, who married John Hatfield.

After Dr. Bucher's death, Mrs. Bucher was married secondly (about 1857 or 1858) to Jacob Mytinger Gemmill, M.D. Dr. Gemmill was a grandson of John Gemmill[1], the pioneer, and hence a full cousin of Mrs. Bucher's mother. His father was Zachariah Gemmill and his mother Mary ("Polly") Mytinger. One of his sisters, Eliza, married Thomas Harris Stewart[3], of Allegheny, whose history will be given further on.

Dr. Gemmill practised medicine at Alexandria and afterwards at Altoona. Finally (1876?) he and his wife moved to Philadelphia and there he died March 21, 1896, at the age of 85½ years. He was buried at Alexandria. Dr. Gemmill was an active

Presbyterian elder in Altoona and Philadelphia, and, as a singer and choir leader, was remarkable for his deep bass voice. He was also a man of more than ordinary force.

Mrs. Gemmill herself, after a day's illness from heart trouble, died also in Philadelphia, at No. 233, S. 39th Street, March 17, 1901, and was buried at Alexandria.

By her first husband, Dr. Bucher, Anne had one child:—

John J. Bucher, who was born Aug. 22, 1846, and died Mar. 22, 1851, at Alexandria, Pa.

2. William Thompson

The second child of Rev. James and E. G. Thompson, was born at Alexandria, Nov. 14, 1824, and named after his grandfather Thompson. His childhood, youth and early manhood were spent mostly in the place of his birth. When the oil excitement sprang up in Western Pennsylvania in 1859, William took part in the fray and continued in it many years, carrying on his operations mostly at or near Oil City. His ventures were quite successful. He acquired a fortune. Although often away looking after his business, he always considered his mother's residence and (after her death) his sister Jane's residence his home. Since Jane's death also he has continued making Philadelphia his headquarters. His address has been No. 3816, Locust St., and since April 1901, No. 230, S. 39th Street, which is the N. W. corner of Irvine and 39th Streets. Wm. Thompson[2] has also fixed up the old place in Alexandria and often spends his summers there. Being of a generous disposition he has made a home for many of his relatives, and it is a pleasure to him to entertain his friends. Of recent years he has done much for his native town and its inhabitants, among other things, sharing with his cousin, William H. Woolverton[1], the establishment of a free library there which cost $50,000*. Mr. Thompson is a member of the "Union League," Philadelphia.

* For a special account of this library see the sketch of Wm. H. Woolverton further on.

Margaret Harris Stewart of Alexandria, Pa.

3. Jane Thompson

The third child was born at Alexandria, Feb. 18, 1831, where also the greater part of her uneventful life was spent. Her disposition was not so aggressive, nor her social ways so showy as those of her elder sister, but she was a good woman, and, in her home, among her friends, and in the church, she was liked and made herself useful. Her last five years were spent in Philadelphia. She died of pneumonia at No. 3316, Locust Street, Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1880, and was buried at Alexandria.

4. Margaret Harris Stewart

M. H. Stewart,[3] twin sister of E. G. Stewart[1], was born at Harris' Mills (afterwards Doyle's Mills), Tuscarora Valley, Pa., Nov. 2, 1799, and was removed to Alexandria, Pa., when her parents went there to live two or three years afterwards.

Besides receiving an ordinary school education, such as was usual in villages of that day, she attended for a time, with her sister Eliza, a boarding-school in Chambersburg, where she also learned to do "fancy work," such as making artificial flowers.

Being of a lively turn, she enjoyed youthful society, and had much pleasant intercourse with her cousins and other companions in early years.

Having early accepted Christ as her Saviour and united with the Presbyterian church she also took a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of her neighborhood and her denomination, an interest which was continued throughout her long life. She was one of four ladies who organized a missionary society in Alexandria in 1823—the first of the kind in Huntingdon Presbytery and one of the first in the whole church.

Moreover, never marrying, her lot was cast in the homes of her friends, where she was always welcome as a cheerful companion and a sympathizing helper. First she assisted in caring for her

younger brothers and sisters; then for her widowed mother; then for orphaned children who many different times were set down at the old homestead; then for aunts, sisters, nephews, and nieces, wherever she was needed. And finally she reached Philadelphia, where she spent her declining years at the home of her sister, Mrs. Kinsloe, No. 48, N. 39th St.

Here she died Nov. 29, 1888, aged 89 years and 27 days, but her burial took place at Alexandria, where she spent the most of her life. A tombstone has been erected to her memory.*

5. John Gemmill Stewart

John Gemmill Stewart[1], fifth child of Thos. Harris and Anne (Gemmill) Stewart, was born Nov. 25, 1801, either in Tuscarora Valley or in Alexandria.† He was the eldest of the sons who reached an adult age.

Little is known of his education and youthful life; but probably he helped his father in his work of tanning and agriculture.

In 1826 he opened Fountain Inn in Alexandria which he kept until his marriage, but his closing of the bar at his tavern from conscientious scruples is said to have "broken him up."

April 5, 1838, he married Elizabeth Steinman. She was the daughter of Jacob Steinman, and his wife Sarah Fridley, and was born at Shippensburg, Pa., Dec. 31, 1819. Jacob Steinman's grandfather, Conrad Steinman[1], came to America from Germany, about the year 1758. Oct. 4, 1765, he was naturalized, being then a citizen of Lebanon in the County of Lancaster, Pa. He died Jan. 31, 1781. His wife, Anna, was born Dec. 13, 1738, in Switzerland, and died Sep. 25, 1810, in Harrisburg, Pa. Before coming to

* A pleasant notice of Miss Stewart's life and character was published in "Our Church News" of Dec. 1, 1888—a monthly issued by the Alexandria Presbyterian Church.

† It is difficult now to settle the question just where he was born. His eldest son, Calvin, wrote me, Nov. 1, 1894, as follows:— "My father frequently told me that he was born in the old Lock House, the brick building still standing in Alexandria." But "Aunt Peggy" was quite sure the family were in Tuscarora when Thomas Harris[1] died, Dec. 4, 1801.

Harrisburg she had lived in Hanover, Dauphin Co., Pa. She was buried in the old Lutheran graveyard in Harrisburg, but her body was afterwards removed to Mt. Kalma Cemetery, near the city. The Steinmans were Hanoverians, but were scattered by the tyranny of Napoleon in 1806, some going to Jutland, some to Holstein.

Henry Steinman[1], son of the above-mentioned Conrad and Anna Steinman, was born in Hanover, Dauphin Co., about 1760, but for many years he kept a hotel in Harrisburg near the corner of Chestnut and Third Streets. He and his wife, Barbara, had seven children: Sallie, Jacob, Betsey, John, Susan, Conrad[2], and Henry[2]. Sallie married Lieut. Rea. Betsey married Israel Graffius, of Alexandria, Pa., and had some children. John married Mary Creswell, of Alexandria, and had five children. Susan married Ebenezer Miltimore, and had eight children.

Jacob Steinman, son of Henry[1] and Barbara Steinman, and father of Mrs. J. G. Stewart, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 3, 1789, but after his marriage in the spring of 1815, he moved to Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a good accountant and penman, taught in the village school, served as County Clerk, and was a member of the German Reformed Church. He died July 12, 1859, and was buried at Shippensburg. His wife, Sarah Fridley, was born October 21, 1791, and died June 21, 1860. They had eight children, all born in Shippensburg—Augustus, Adaline, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Rebecca, Jacob Fridley, John Alexander, and Alinda Janetta. Augustus married Eliza Early and had eight children. Adaline married Joseph Sayford and had nine children. And Elizabeth, as we have seen, married John G. Stewart[1].*

John G. Stewart[1] was a Democrat in politics (until the civil war broke out) and a Presbyterian in religious faith. But his life was a quiet and uneventful one. He never held an office, either in church or state; nor did he travel much away from home. But he

* The above information about the Steinmans was obtained from the late Rev. Thomas Calvin Stewart, eldest son of John G. Stewart[1], who seemed to have investigated the subject thoroughly.

lived to a good old age, dying at Alexandria, July 30, 1884. He was of medium weight and stature, had a well-knit frame, a ruddy complexion, blue eyes, and sandy hair. One of his characteristics was a fondness for hunting wild game.

His wife, Elizabeth, died at her eldest son's, in S. Easton, Pa., Feb. 28, 1891.

Children of John G. and Elizabeth Steinman Stewart :—

1. *Thomas Calvin Stewart*; b. July 28, 1839 ; m. Miss Sarah Darby Ward Nov. 20, 1867 ; d. Dec. 16, 1902.

2. *Jacob Steinman Stewart*[1] ; b. Feb. 8, 1841 ; d. Oct. 3, 841.

3. *John Gemmill Stewart*[2]; b. July 24, 1842 ; m. Miss Louisa A. Merriman, July 4, 1876.

4. *Elizabeth Graffius Stewart* ; b. July 11, 1844 ; d. June 14, 1851.

5. *Satira Ann Stewart* ; b. October 30, 1846 ; m. Evander Porter Walker, Oct. 8, 1868 ; d. July 6, 1900.

6. *Jacob Steinman Stewart*[2] ; b. March 3, 1849; m. Miss Mary Lander, Oct. 25, 1871.

7. *Robert Augustus Stewart* ; b. Sept. 23, 1851 ; m. Miss Anna Justina Swayze, Sept. 15, 1880.

8. *Sarah Fridley Stewart* ; b. July 7, 1853.

9. *William Thompson Stewart* ; b. May 14, 1855 ; m. Miss Margaret Tate Davis, Nov. 2, 1881.

10. *George Lowrie Stewart* ; b. September 7, 1858 ; m. Miss Abbie L. White, March 8, 1888; d. of pneumonia, Mar. 23, 1892.

11. *Joseph Stewart* ; b. Oct. 25, 1860 ; died Feb. 19, 1861.

Below is a special notice of each.

1. Rev. Thomas Calvin Stewart

This the eldest child of John G. Stewart[1] and his wife, Elizabeth Steinman, was born at Alexandria, Pa., July 28, 1839, and there

he spent his early life. In 1857 he entered Tuscarora Academy, and while there united with the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian Church under the Rev. G. W. Thompson, D.D. In 1859 he entered Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa., and was graduated A. B. in the class of 1863. The same year he entered the Middle Class of the Western Theological Seminary, and, after finishing the course in 1865, he spent a year longer at Princeton Theological Seminary as a post graduate.

He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Huntingdon, Jan. 9, 1866, and ordained pastor of Niles and Liberty (Ohio) Congregations, June 19, 1867. He was released from the latter in 1872, and from the former in 1876. 1876-7 he was stated supply of the churches at Concord and Jackson, Ohio; and, from Feb. 1878 to 1880, pastor of Solon in the Presbytery of Cleveland. March 19, 1881, he became pastor at Brazil, Indiana, and was released from this charge in April, 1889. In 1889 he supplied the Olivet Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and in June 1890, he was settled as pastor of the church at South Easton, Pennsylvania, where he remained ten years.

Removing to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1900 he preached whenever opportunity was given him and labored for the Master otherwise with pen and voice.

His end came Dec. 16, 1902, in the Presbyterian Hospital at Philadelphia—death being caused by typhoid, pneumonia and Bright's disease, after only ten days' special illness. He was buried at Alexandria, Pa.

Mr. Stewart's standing as a minister may be inferred not only from the character of his pastorates but also from the fact that he was elected moderator of the Synod of Indiana in 1888, and also from the fact that he was appointed, Oct. 23, 1899, by the Synod of Pennsylvania permanent chairman of her Committee on Systematic Beneficence—a subject in which he had taken a deep interest and which he had presented very successfully before the Synod itself.

Nevin's *Presbyterian Encyclopedia,* which was published some years before his death, says (p. 863) :—

"Mr. Stewart has ever been esteemed a very popular preacher—eloquent in his address, systematic in his work, a devoted pastor and a successful minister. Many of his published sermons rank high."

The *Presbyterian* in its obituary notice says :—

"Mr. Stewart was retiring in disposition, but full of earnestness and zeal. He never shirked duty and responsibility, but readily did his part wherever Providence called him to act. He was kind and exemplary as a man, sound in the faith, and successful in his work. He was a good preacher and a successful pastor."

The Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D., in whose congregation Mr. Stewart and his family worshipped after they came to Philadelphia, says :—

"Our people have learned to love him. He has proved himself to be a man of earnest Christian spirit, loving Christ and loving his fellowmen, and ready for any service to which God might call him. His end was peaceful."

Calvin's height was five feet ten inches and his weight 167 pounds. When he was young, his hair was rather light and his complexion fair.

T. C. Stewart was married to Miss Sarah Darby Ward at Niles, Ohio, by the Rev. A. S. McMasters of Poland, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1867. Mrs. Stewart was born in Niles, June 16, 1846, and died of cancer in Brazil, Indiana, July 18, 1882, and was buried in the family lot in Niles Union Cemetery. She was the youngest child of William and Ann (McIntosh) Ward. Mr. Ward was born in Paisley, Scotland, Jan. 11, 1806, and Mrs. Ward in Inverness, Scotland, Aug. 23, 1805. The latter was twelve years old when she came to America and took up her residence in a Scotch Settlement near Wellsville, Ohio. They were married, Oct. 8, 1825, in Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Ward and his brother James manufactured the first iron ever made in the U. S. west of Pittsburg. This was done at a furnace built by

them at New Lisbon, Ohio. William Ward and his wife Ann had ten children—three sons and seven daughters.*

To the Rev. T. C. Stewart and his wife were born the following children :—

1. Anna Elizabeth Stewart; who was born in Niles, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1868. She is now secretary with a firm in Philadelphia, andis unmarried.

2. Jessie Stewart; who was born in Niles, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1872, and married to Mr. James Craig Brackin. She and her family reside at Greenville, Pa. They have two children :—

1. **Craig Brackin.**
2. **A daughter.**

3. Mary Stewart [7] ***;*** born at Solon, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1880; married Harvey Hearl, who has a clerkship in a manufacturing establishment in Frankford, Pa. They have one child :—

A son; born in November, 1904.

2. Jacob Steinman Stewart[1]

Jacob Steinman Stewart[1] was born Feb. 8, 1841, and died Oct. 3, 1841.

3. John Gemmill Stewart

J. G. Stewart[2], Jr., was born at Alexandria, Pa., July 24, 1842, and spent his early life in the place of his birth. After his graduation under Prof. Henry McKibben on "Science Hill" he went to Greensburg, Pa., and practically learned the printing business on John M. Laird's "Pennsylvania Argus," working one year. He then (August 1862) enlisted in Company C. of the 125th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers and subsequently took part in the battle of Antietam and in other engagements. After being honorably

* The above information about Mrs. Stewart and her family was furnished by her husband.

mustered out, he returned to the "Pennsylvania Argus" and finished his trade. He then spent several years on the daily papers of Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York. Subsequently he took part with an engineer corps in building the West Penn R. R. from Allegheny City to Blairsville Intersection.

Then (in the year 1868), being of a wandering nature, he made his way to Boston, Mass, and there for a time dealt in fruit and ornamental trees and all kinds of nursery stock as an agent of the Geneva and Rochester (N. Y.) nurseries. About that time he joined the great Gilmore chorus of 20,000 voices and 1,000 musicians, and participated in both the Grand Peace Jubilees.

Then he went into the publishing of books and directories in Boston and Utica, N. Y., and shortly after married.

But the disposition to wander returned upon him and in 1889 he went into partnership with Professor D. M. Bristue in a show, called Bristue's Equiscuriculum, or School of Educated Horses, for the purpose of exhibiting trained animals, particularly horses. John's part was training and exhibiting them on the stage in opera houses throughout the country. In carrying on this business he visited all parts of the United States and Canada. More than this, he crossed the ocean and traversed the old world, exhibiting in India, Ceylon, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, the Philippine Islands, Japan and China, and many other countries. When the Boxer war broke out in China in 1899, he was compelled to flee, and of course lost all his animals and show apparatus.

Returning to Boston he soon went back into his previous business. But his taste for travel could not be quenched. Writing July 29, 1903, he says, "I have two fine, high-class, moving-picture shows on the road and am away most of the time. My address is Box 2635, Boston, Mass."

John is five feet five inches in height, weighs 215 pounds, and has a very wiry constitution. When young his hair was a dark brown, and his complexion light.

His marriage with Louisa A. Merriman took place in Stoughton, Massachusetts, July 4, 1876—at the beginning of our country's second century. Her father is a Baptist minister and her mother an estimable Christian lady. John G. Stewart[2] and his wife have two children:—

1. **Lillie Merriman Stewart;** born at Boston, Mass, Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 28, 1877; graduated at Suffield, Conn.; married, July 4, 1896, Ernest A. Hathaway, a graduate of the same school as his wife. They make their summer home at the Hathaway farm, Suffield, Connecticut, in the valley of the Connecticut river, and their winter home in the city of Boston. They have one son:—

Stewart Safford Hathaway, born Dec. 1, 1897, and named after his two grandfathers; a bright little boy.

2. **A son,** who died in infancy.

4. Elizabeth Graffius Stewart

Elizabeth Graffius Stewart was born July 11, 1844, died June 14, 1851, and was buried at Alexandria, Pennsylvania.

5. Satira Ann Stewart

S. A. Stewart, the fifth child of John G.[1] and Elizabeth (Steinman) Stewart was born at Alexandria, Pa., Oct. 30, 1846, and was married to Evander Porter Walker, a merchant of the same place, October 8, 1868; and in Alexandria she made her life home. But she died of anæmia in Philadelphia, July 6, 1900. Her remains were taken back to Alexandria for burial.

Mrs. Walker's sphere was not large, but as wife, mother, church member, and neighbor, she filled it well.

She had hair, complexion, and build very much like her father's.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker had the following children:—

1. **Frederick Clare Walker;** born Aug. 15, 1870; engaged in business by the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and

resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Aug. 23, 1891, he married Miss Nellie Showers, of Lewistown, Pa. They have the following child:—

Mildred Clare Walker; born in Mifflin County, Pa., Sep. 26, 1892.

2. ***John Gemmill Stewart Walker***[1]**;** born Nov. 3, 1875; died June 27, 1876.

3. ***Henry Cameron Walker*****;** twin of the above; born Nov. 3, 1875; died June 25, 1876.

4. ***Elizabeth Stewart Walker*****,** born Feb. 4, 1878; educated at Alexandria, Pa.; acting librarian (for her father) of the Memorial Public Library of Alexandria; "very bright and competent;" died of spinal trouble, much lamented, Nov. 15, 1902; buried at Alexandria.

5. ***Susan Young Walker*****;** born Aug. 8, 1879.

6. ***Mary Salome Walker*****;** born Dec. 21, 1881.

7. ***John Gemmill Stewart Walker***[2]**;** the second of the name; born July 21, 1884.

G. Jacob Steinman Stewart[2], Esquire

The second of this name, among the children of John G. Stewart[1] and his wife Elizabeth, was born at Alexandria, March 3, 1849; attended school there till he was 16 years old, except for about 18 months (in 1862-3) when he clerked in the store of his cousin William H. Brewster, at Shirleysburg, Pa.; at the Academy at Pine Grove Mills, Centre Co., Pa., for one year (till Sep., 1866); from October, 1866, to March, 1867, taught school in Warrior's Mark Township, Huntingdon Co., Pa.; spent a summer term in 1867 at Pine Grove Mills Academy; taught again (October to April, 1868) at Stone Bridge, Clearfield County; entered Lafayette College (sub-Freshman), May 6, 1868; completed the Freshman in 1869; September, 1869, to June, 1870, taught languages in

the Normal Institute, Carversville, Bucks Co., Pa.; completed the Sophomore year at Lafayette College in 1871, when, on account of ill health and lack of means, he left college for the last time.

Oct. 25, 1871, he married Miss Mary Lander, of Phillipsburg, N. J., and registered as law student with M. Hale Jones, Esq., Easton, Pa. That winter he also taught a private school at Warrior's Mark, Pa. The following Spring (1872) he entered Mr. Jones' office, to stay till 1882—ten years.

His law distinctions have been as follows:—December, 1874, admitted to the bar of Northampton County, Pa.; March 1, 1877, admitted as Attorney at Law in the N. J. Supreme Court, and also as Solicitor in Chancery of New Jersey; March 13, 1877, appointed Master in Chancery of New Jersey; Feb. 26, 1880, admitted as Counselor at Law, N. J. Supreme Court; and March 6, 1883, he was appointed Examiner in Chancery of New Jersey.

For some time he continued the practice of law continuously in Pa., and N. J., and made his residence at Phillipsburg, N. J. Then, on account of illness, he ceased to be active in this line. In the spring of 1893 he associated himself with the firm of Silver, Burdett and Company, publishers, with whom he remained some years, making his headquarters at Boston, Mass.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stewart are as follows:—

1. Mary Lander Stewart; born at Phillipsburg, N. J., Nov. 16, 1872; married to George W. (not *N* as in the chart) Griffith, Jr., of Denver, Colorado, in 1891.

She and her husband have the following child:—

Jacob Stewart Griffith; born in 1893.

2. Grace Stewart; born April 12, 1875.

3. Elizabeth Stewart; born July 8, 1877; died Dec. 6, 1884.

4. Beula Sophia Stewart; born May 11, 1880.

5. Bertha Stewart; born March 7, 1885; died of diphtheria, Dec. 6, 1893.

6. John Lander Stewart; born Sep. 25, 1889 or 1893.

7. Robert Augustus Stewart[1], M. D.

He was the seventh child of John G. Stewart[1], Senior, and his wife Elizabeth (Steinman) Stewart, and was born in Alexandria, Pa., Sep. 23, 1851. He served as an apprentice at carriage making with his uncle Joseph Sayford, of Harrisburg, and then studied medicine, graduating at the New York Medical University in 1878.

Afterwards he practiced his profession, first in Hope, N. J., and then in Phillipsburg, N. J., where he has been ever since.

He married Sep. 15, 1880, Miss Anna Justina Swayze, of Hope, N. J., daughter of Lorenzo Marshall Swayze and his wife Temperance K. Swayze.

They have the following child:—

Blanche Stewart; born Nov. 24, 1881.

8. Sarah Fridley Stewart

This the third daughter of John G. Stewart[1], Senior, was born at Alexandria, July 7, 1853.

Until the death of her father and mother she lived in the old home at Alexandria. For some time past she has been living with her cousin, William Thompson[2], at No. 230, S. 39th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. She is unmarried.

9. William Thompson Stewart

W. T. Stewart[1], the sixth son of John G. and Elizabeth (Steinman) Stewart, was born at Alexandria, May 14, 1855, and here he lived till he grew up to manhood.

Afterwards he took a position as bookkeeper in the Centennial Bank, of Philadelphia, where he remained until 1889. Then resigning this place he purchased an interest in the furniture manufacturing business of A. D. Cooke and Co. at No. 617, Commerce Street, Philadelphia. Subsequently he joined the School Furnishing Company at No. 1200, Arch Street, where he

is now, selling school, church, and opera furniture. Like his father, Will is something of a Nimrod. In the fall of 1904 he shot a black bear, weighing 345 pounds.

Nov. 2 (or 24), 1881, he married Margaret Tate Davis (b. July 30, 1857) in the Princeton Presbyterian Church—Dr. A. A. Henry, the pastor, officiating. His wife's father was Capt. Milton S. Davis, who was killed during the Civil War at the battle of Mine Run. His body was never recovered by his family. Her mother was Elizabeth T. Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart's home is No. 1233, S. 58th Street, Philadelphia. They have the following children:—

1. ***Edith Stewart***[4]; born Aug. 5, 1883.

2. ***William Thompson Stewart***[4]; b. Dec. 28, 1886.

10. George Lowrie Stewart

The tenth child and seventh son of John G. Stewart[1], George Lowrie Stewart, was born at Alexandria, Sep. 7, 1858, and, until he was 17 years of age, he lived at his birthplace and attended school. He then went to New York and aided his cousin in the New York Transfer Co. business. Then he served as a travelling salesman for a Lewisburg furniture firm, after which he moved to Philadelphia, and acted as a seller of furniture until his death—his last place being in Mr. John Wanamaker's store on the corner of 13th and Chestnut Streets. He was held in high esteem for his business qualities, and had a good position with the prospect of a speedy rise.

Before leaving Alexandria he joined the Presbyterian church and, reaching Philadelphia, he united with the Presbyterian church on the corner of Arch and 18th Streets, where he became a faithful member. He was also kind, cheerful, and highly respected in all his relations.

He died of pneumonia at his residence, No. 2432, Turner St., March 23, 1892, and three days afterwards was buried at Alexandria.

His height was five feet six inches and his weight 185 pounds. He was generally considered handsome.

George was married to Miss Abbie L. White, at her home No. 1617, Brown St., Philadelphia, March 8, 1888. Miss White was the daughter of J. Atlee White and his wife Elizabeth B. (Bruner) White, both of whom were born in Bucks Co., Pa. Mr. White was of Quaker descent and for many years held a good position in the Philadelphia Mint.

To George L. and Abbie L. Stewart was born one son :—

John Gemmill Stewart[3], only namesake of his grandfather Stewart among the grandchildren ; born at No. 2432, Turner St., Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1890 ; lives with his widowed mother at No. 1625, Brown Street, Philadelphia.

11. Joseph Stewart

Youngest son and child of John G. Stewart[1] ; born at Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1860 ; died Feb. 19, 1861.

6. Thomas Harris Stewart

Thomas Harris Stewart[2], sixth child of Thomas Harris[1] and Anne (Gemmill) Stewart was born at Alexandria, Jan. 8, 1804 ; married Elizabeth Osborne, of the State of Indiana ; lived at Barree Forge, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, which is near Alexandria ; and there died July 3, 1839. After Mr. Stewart's death his widow married Patrick Davis and had six children, surnamed Davis.

Children of Thomas H. Stewart[2] and his wife Elizabeth :—

1. *Thomas Harris Stewart*[4], born July 28, 1834.
2. *Margaret Harris Stewart*[5] ; b. Sep. 25 (or 28), 1838 ; *m.* F. L. Stewart[1], May 13, 1856 ; *d.* Feb. 16, 1903.

Below is a further account of each.

Margaret Harris Stewart, Murrysville, Pa.

See p. 265.

1. Thomas Harris Stewart

Thomas H. Stewart[4], the only son of Thomas Harris Stewart[2] and Elizabeth Osborne, was born at Barree Forge, Huntingdon Co., Pa., July 28, 1834, and grew up there under the influences of an iron furnace town. When about twenty years of age he went to Allegheny, Pa., and for a time worked in the rolling mill of his father's cousin, Thomas H. Stewart[3]. Then he went to California, where he has been living ever since; but for some reason he has had very little correspondence with any of his kindred. At last accounts he was pursuing a rustic life in the mining region of Amador County, Cal. Physically he has had a constitution capable of much labor and great endurance. He is unmarried.

2. Margaret Harris Stewart

Margaret Harris Stewart[5], the only daughter of Thomas Harris Stewart[2] and Elizabeth Osborne, was born at Barree Forge, Sep. 25, or 28, 1838. Coming west to visit her friends near Pittsburg she was married in Allegheny, May 13, 1856, by the Rev. E. P. Swift, D D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, to her first cousin, Francis Laird Stewart[1], whose history will be given soon.

She died at Murrysville, Pa., Feb. 16, 1903, and was buried in the old Presbyterian churchyard there—"a spot most sacred, and hallowed by associations ever cherished and beloved by those she left behind."

Not long after her decease a long obituary of her was published in the "The Presbyterian Banner."

She is described as a lady of culture and refinement, amiable, kind, cheerful, and affectionate in her disposition, and a consistent, devoted Christian of the Presbyterian faith. "Perennial sunshine diffused her pathway and made her a helpmate, mother and friend, such as few homes are ever blessed with or communities enjoy."

7. Dr. Zachariah Gemmill Stewart

Z. G. Stewart, seventh child of T. H. and Anne (Gemmill) Stewart, was born at Alexandria, Pa., Dec. 12, 1805, and was named after one of his mother's brothers, an early resident of Alexandria.

His early education was obtained in his native village, but, choosing the profession of medicine, he received a medical training under Dr. Trimble, a celebrated physician of Huntingdon, Pa., after which he attended lectures one winter.

He then went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he practiced medicine a few months, after which, probably July 8, 1828, he settled at Murrysville, Westmoreland Co., Pa., where he followed his profession with great success for about thirty years.

In April, 1859, he moved to Canonsburg, Pa, to educate his children, and remained there until his death, which occurred four years afterwards.

While in Canonsburg he purchased a drug store and kept it up until he died.

His death was the result of typhoid fever, contracted on the battle-field of Gettysburg, where he had gone as a volunteer surgeon to help care for the wounded. He was attacked, Aug. 1, 1863, and suffered until Aug. 30, when he died. He was interred first at Canonsburg in the lower U. P. church burying ground, but his body was afterwards removed to Murrysville. Dr. Stewart was not only a good physician but also a highly intelligent, public-spirited, upright, religious man—one who had the confidence of all his acquaintance. In politics he remained a Democrat, as he was brought up, until Pierce's administration, when, on Gov. Geary's return from Kansas, he became a convert to the Republican party. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian, and for some years served as an elder in that church at Murrysville.

Dr. Stewart was of medium size, spare habit, and of neither very light nor very dark complexion; while his features were somewhat sharp and angular.

Francis L. Stewart, A.M

Thomas H. Stewart, M.D.
1887

Dr. Zachariah G. Stewart.

Rev. Robert L. Stewart, D.D.

Anna M. Stewart McJunkin.

Jane E. Stewart Mateer

His wife, *née* Jane Laird[2], to whom he was married (probably in the spring of 1830), was born at Plum Creek, Allegheny Co., Pa., in the year 1805. In the summer of 1866, her husband being dead, she moved back from Canonsburg to Murrysville and there died of pneumonia, Feb. 23, 1879. Her body lies in the burial ground of the Presbyterian church at Murrysville.

Jane Laird[2] was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Laird[2], D.D., and Mary (Moore) Laird.

Dr. Laird's "grandfather, John Laird[1]," was the only son of Albert Laird[1],* of County Donegal, Ireland, who married, in the fall of 1698, the daughter of a British lieut. in the navy, who had resigned his position, married a Scotch lady immigrant and settled in County Donegal, Ireland, and there owned in perpetuity a farm of 90 acres, which is still in the Laird name. John Laird[1] (*b.* May 26, 1700) married Martha Russell in Ireland and emigrated with her to America about 1742 or 1743† and settled in Strabane Township, York (now Adams) County, Pa., in the manor of Maske. There he reared a family of six children:—Albert[2], Robert (who was a captain in the Second Battalion of the Flying Camp), John[2], William[2], Mary, and Martha. The father, John Laird[1], died May 26, 1766, and was buried at the Lower Marsh Creek church. He was a Presbyterian elder. William[2], his youngest son, who was also an elder, inherited his father's farm in Adams Co., married Jane McClure, of Hanover Township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) County, and became the father of three children:—John[3], Francis[2], and Jane[1].‡

Francis[2], the father of Mrs. Z. G. Stewart, studied from his sixteenth year under the Rev. Alexander Dobbins, pastor of the

* Albert died in Ireland in 1765.

† So says Dr. T. C. Others say 1760.

‡ The following items are taken from Reid's *History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland*, Vol. III, pp. 308, 309. Rev. Francis Laird[1] was ordained minister of Donaughmore near Raphoe, in 1709. His son, Rev. Wm. Laird[1], was pastor of Ray in 1747, when, to his own and his congregation's regret, he was removed by an act of Synod to Rosemary St. Church, Belfast. He was much beloved and sought for. He married a daughter of Rev. David Fairly, minister of Convoy. It is probable that John Laird[1] was of this family of Lairds.

Associate Reformed Church, Gettysburg, but made a profession of his faith under the Rev. John Black. Afterwards he taught a classical school at Big Spring; entered Dickinson College in 1792; graduated in 1794—"the best classical scholar in the institution;" studied theology; licensed in 1797, by Carlisle Presbytery; *m.* Mary, daughter of Judge John Moore, of Westmoreland Co.; received a call to Poke Run and Puckety (now Plum Creek) Apr. 10, 1798; accepted June 24, 1800; was ordained Oct. 21, 1800 (salary £140, half cash, rest in produce); resigned his charge in 1831; accepted a call from Murrysville and was installed, Apr. 4, 1831; resigned Murrysville in June, 1850; preached occasionally till 1854; died Apr. 6, 1854.

He is said to have been "a man of unusual ability, a fine classical scholar, and a highly esteemed minister. His mind was cast in the mould of the most rigorous logic. He exulted in mathematics, metaphysics, and philology. Yet with all his learning he was modest, gentle, and unpretending—not an orator but a powerful speaker." His degree of D.D. was received from Washington College in 1852.*

His wife, Mary, was the daughter of Hon. John Moore, the first President Judge of Westmoreland Co. He was born in 1738, and in 1757 his widowed mother moved west. In 1775 he lived at Crab Tree, Westmoreland Co. He was a member of the Convention meeting July 15, 1776, one of the Council of Safety in the Revolution, Justice of the Peace, Judge of Common Pleas, and (in 1785) Presiding Judge. In 1792 he was elected to the State Senate. He died in 1812. One of his daughters married Major John Kirkpatrick, a merchant of Greensburg; another, John M. Snowden, a judge of Allegheny Co.; and another James McJunkin, a farmer of Westmoreland Co.†

* Sketches of him are found in the *History of Westmoreland County, Pa.*, and in *Men of Mark in Cumberland Valley*, and a long account in the "Presbyterian Banner" of May 27, 1868.

† Most of these facts about Judge Moore and his family have been taken from the *Allegheny County Centennial*.

Of the children of Dr. Laird and his wife Mary, John M. was editor of the "Greensburg Argus;" and Harrison P., the youngest son, was a lawyer and served the public in both branches of the State Legislature; while Mary M. married William Brown Stewart[1], a younger brother of the subject of this sketch. Two sons of John M. Laird succeeded their father as editors of the "Argus."

Children of Dr. Zachariah G. Stewart and Jane (Laird) Stewart:—

1. *Francis Laird Stewart*[1]; *b.* June 12, 1831; *m.* Margaret Harris Stewart[5], May 13, 1856.

2. *Thomas Harris Stewart*[6]; *b.* Oct. 5, 1838; *m.* Sarah G. Snowden, Jan. 6, 1870.

3. *Robert Laird Stewart*; *b.* Aug. 11, 1840; *m.* Sadie Ewing, Apr. 28, 1870. The chart date is incorrect.

4. *Anna Mary Stewart*; *b.* Jan. 1845; *m.* Wm. McJunkin, Oct. 16, 1879.

5. *Jane Eliza Stewart*; *b.* Oct. 25, 1848: *m.* John Mateer, Dec. 23, 1879; *d.* Apr. 1, 1893.

Below is a particular account of each.

1. Francis Laird Stewart, A. M.

F. L. Stewart[1], the eldest child of Z. G. Stewart and Jane (Laird) Stewart, was born at Murrysville, Pa., June 12, 1831; prepared for College at Western University, Pittsburg, Pa.; was graduated at Jefferson College in the class of 1852; distinguished himself as an essayist at college; taught in an Academy at Hunterstown, Pa., in 1853; at Jefferson City, Mo., 1856 and 1857; and in 1860 at the Olome Female Seminary in Canonsburg, having been compelled to leave Missouri on account of ill health. About March, 1861, he returned to his native place, and, after instructing a few classes there in 1862, founded the *Laird Institute* which has almost ever since maintained its existence as an Academy of a high order.

Mr. Stewart's chief distinction, however, has been in the line of scientific research, especially in the departments of Chemistry, Geology, and Botany, and in the practical application of his discoveries to useful ends. Between 1865 and 1868, after many experiments, he discovered a process (now known by his name) of making sugar from sorghum. In 1870 he called attention for the first time to the value of natural gas for fuel and manufacturing purposes and proposed a theory of the origin of this gas which has been largely accepted even in Europe. He also made important improvements in the method of manufacturing Salt Soda, and discovered a way by which the development of sugar in the juice of maize can be increased to a high point by artificial treatment.

Mr. Stewart has published books entitled *Sugar from Maize and Sorghum, Maize as a Sugar Producing Plant,* and papers read before scientific societies. He is a member of the Botanic Society of Western Pennsylvania and also of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In 1902 and 1903 he perfected his processes for producing sugar, pulp, and cellulose, and new food products from maize (Indian corn) based upon his discovery of a treatment of the growing plant causing it to accumulate cane sugar in the stock equal in amount to that in the sugar-cane, and in 1904 he put the factory products upon exhibition at the World's Fair, St. Louis, and was given the highest award for his discoveries and work.

He was also the original proprietor and chief promoter of the Turtle Creek Valley R. R., which has been in operation for several years.

Mr. Stewart has been an elder of the Murrysville Presbyterian Church since 1864, and is what they call an old-time Democrat in his politics, but is not in favor of free silver.*

Physically he is of about medium stature, being 5 feet 9 inches tall and weighing 140 pounds. He looks a good deal like his father.

* A sketch of F. L. Stewart is given in the *History of Westmoreland Co.* and from it many of the above facts are taken.

Enthusiastic on subjects which specially interest him, Prof. F. L. Stewart is an interesting and persuasive conversationalist.

May 13, 1856, he married his cousin, Margaret H. Stewart[5], an account of whom is given on page 265. The children born to them are as follows:—

1. Charles Stewart; born at Pittsburg, Feb. 16, 1857; died at Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1876.

2. John Fraser Stewart; born at Jefferson City, Mo., April 11, 1859.

3. William L. Stewart; *b.* at Murrysville, Pa., April 21, 1862; married to Miss Minnesota Coulter, Sep. 21, 1899.

Children of W. L. and M. C. Stewart:—

1. **Edith Stewart**[7]; *b.* at Wilmerding, Nov. 2, 1900; died of diphtheria at Murrysville, Feb. 22, 1903.
2. **Frances Laird Stewart**[7]; *b.* Nov. 27, 1903.

4. Nettie E. Stewart; *b.* at Murrysville.

5. Harry Stewart; *b* at Murrysville; died at Murrysville, March 23, 1887.

6. Alice Stewart; *b.* at Murrysville.

2. Thomas Harris Stewart, M. D.

T. H. Stewart[6], son of Dr. Z. G. and J. L. Stewart, was born at Murrysville, Pa., Oct. 5, 1838, and there passed his youthful days. From about 1853 to 1857 he worked in the *Argus* office at Greensburg with his uncle John M. Laird, Esq., learning the printing business. Returning to Murrysville, he pursued classical and mathematical studies under the Presbyterian pastor of the place, the Rev. William Edgar, adding to them also, as a recreation, Botany, Zoology and kindred branches of Natural History, and collecting a large herbarium and a cabinet of geological and zoological specimens, thus acquiring a great love of nature. He also kept a metereological record for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

In April, 1859, he moved with his father's family to Canonsburg, Pa., and, entering college there, graduated in 1863.

Afterwards, spending one year in his cousin's drugstore in Canonsburg, he commenced the study of medicine there with Dr. Barnett, varying this study with more service in the drugstore (1867) and at teaching (1868); and, spending two winters (1866-67 and 1868-69) at the University of Michigan, he was graduated M. D. at that institution in March, 1869. He also took his A. M. degree from his *Alma Mater* in 1866.

For a few months he practised medicine with Dr. H. B. Piper in Harrison City, Pa., but in February, 1870, he located at Church Hill, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he has successfully and almost continuously ever since practised his profession.

But, having been twice elected on the Republican ticket a member of the Ohio Legislature as a representative from Trumbull Co., he spent four winters (1886-1889) at Columbus, discharging the duties of his public position. In 1901 he retired from the active practice of medicine, spent the winter of 1901-02 in Southern California, the following winter in Florida, and the winter of 1903-04 in Florida and Cuba. In summer at home he does a little office business.

Dr. Stewart is a member of the Trumbull County Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society, and American Medical Association. He is also a Freemason (K. T.) and a Steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Church Hill.

Physically he is a man of medium height and weight, and also of medium complexion, with light eyes. In disposition he is quiet and retiring, but universally liked and respected.

Jan. 6, 1870, Dr. Stewart married Sarah Gustina Snowden, daughter of Isaac W. Snowden, M.D., and his wife, Margery Loudon.

John Snowden, the first known of this surname, emigrated from Great Britain to Chester, Delaware County, Pa., some time previous to 1678. In 1685 he moved to Philadelphia, and in 1704 appears

as an elder in the first Presbyterian Church there—the first elder ordained in Pennsylvania. His son, Isaac (born in Philadelphia in 1732) was a prominent man in church and state. Four sons of his were graduates of Princeton and entered the ministry. One of these was Nathaniel Randolph Snowden, who was born in Phila, in 1770, graduated at Princeton in 1787, licensed by Philadelphia Presbytery, ordained by Carlisle Presbytery, Oct. 2, 1793, pastor at Paxton and Derry (till 1796), and of Harrisburg (till June 25, 1805), also stated supply of other congregations in Carlisle Presbytery. Rev. N. R. Snowden married a daughter of Dr. Lemuel Gustine and had at least six children—five sons and one daughter. The daughter married James Thompson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. One son became James Ross Snowden, LL.D., a distinguished Philadelphian. Four sons became physicians, the eldest of whom was Issac W. Snowden. He was a surgeon in the army from 1816-23, but, resigning, practised at Hagerstown near Harrisburg and died June 4, 1850. He married Margery B. Loudon, the daughter of Archibald Loudon, Esq., and had two sons and three daughters. One son is Col. A. Loudon Snowden, late director of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia ; and one daughter, Sarah Gustine, as we have seen, is wife of Dr. T. H. Stewart[6].

Dr. Stewart and his wife have had one child:—

Maude; born at Church Hill, Nov. 23, 1870 ; married, Sep. 18, 1895, Louis Herbert Brush, then manager of the Salem (Ohio) Publishing Co. Since 1901 Mr. Brush and his family have been residing in East Liverpool, Ohio, where he is the business manager of the "Evening Review." He is also manager of the "Salem Daily News," and the principal proprietor of both papers. Each paper has a weekly as well as a daily edition and also does general jobbing business.

Mr. and Mrs. Brush have one son:—

Thomas Stewart Brush, born July 12, 1896.

3. Rev. Robert Laird Stewart, D. D.

This, the third son of Dr. Z. G. and Jane (Laird) Stewart, was born at Murrysville, Pa., Aug. 11, 1840; was prepared for college under the Rev. William Edgar of that place; moved with the family to Canonsburg in 1859 and immediately entered Jefferson College.

But war breaking out in the south he enlisted with other students in the 140th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers at Canonsburg, Pa., and remained in the service of the Union until the collapse of the Southern Confederacy, fighting in many battles and being wounded at Gettysburg. His record is as follows:—"Enlisted in Co. G. 140th Pa., Volunteers, Aug. 22, 1862; promoted to Corporal, Dec. 18, 1864; mustered out with the Company, May 31, 1865." His last year of military service was spent as chief clerk in the Adjutant General's Office of the 1st Division of the 2nd Corps. This made him a companion of the General's Staff and gave him the writing of field orders, and reports, both in camp and campaigning. Most of this time he was under Major General Nelson A. Miles.

Returning home he was graduated in the W. and J. College class of 1866, and at the Western Theological Seminary in the spring of 1869; accepted a unanimous call from the Presbyterian churches of Conneautville and Harmonsburg, Pa., and was ordained and installed their pastor, July 6, 1869; moved to Colorado on account of his wife's health and served there as pastor of Golden congregation from Sep. 1, 1873, to June 1, 1879. Having received a commission as delegate from the West Territories to the Seventh General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance held in Basle Switzerland in the summer of 1879, Mr. Stewart sailed for Europe with his wife on the 5th of June of that year. After visiting the British Isles and most of the important cities of Europe, he made an extensive tour to the East in the spring of 1880. Egypt, Palestine, Syria the cities of Constantinople and Athens were included in this

tour. Returning to Pennsylvania after an absence of thirteen months abroad, he was installed pastor of the Mahoning Church, Danville, Pa., Oct. 1, 1880, and remained there until July 1, 1890, when he accepted a position as Professor of Pastoral Theology, Evidences of Christianity, and Biblical Antiquities in the theological department of Lincoln University, Pa., where he has been ever since.

Nevin's *Presbyterian Encyclopedia,* published while he was still pastor at Danville, says:—

"Mr. Stewart is a diligent student and an earnest, conscientious, and tireless worker in the Master's cause. His sermons are carefully prepared and earnestly delivered. He takes a great interest in the children and youth of his congregation and is blessed in his labors as preacher and pastor."

In the spring of 1892 Mr. and Mrs. Stewart took a second trip to Europe—visiting the principal cities of Holland, North Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway—thence passing over to Scotland and the North of Ireland, and returning in September to the United States.

Since going to Lincoln University he has published two books, viz., *The Land of Israel, a Text Book of the Physical and Historical Geography of the Holy Land* and *Memorable Places among the Holy Hills.* Both are highly commended. His publishers are the Fleming Revell Company, N. Y.

At the special request of Dr. Jackson and his friends he is also engaged in preparing for publication *The Life and Work of Sheldon Jackson,* D. D. the celebrated Superintendent of Missions in Colorado, and afterwards in Alaska. He has also been employed to prepare some geographical articles for a Biblical Encyclopedia.

R. L. Stewart received the title of D.D. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1896.

Physically Dr. Stewart is five feet eight inches in height and weighs 143 pounds, and exhibits a strong likeness to his father and his father's family.

April 28, 1870,* he was married to Miss Sarah J. Ewing of Oakdale, Pa., daughter of John P. and Sarah Thompson Ewing. They have never had any children.

4. Anna Mary Stewart

A. M. Stewart, the elder daughter and fourth child of Dr. Z. G. and Jane (Laird) Stewart, was born at Murrysville, Pa., in January, 1845, and there she attended school until her removal to Canonsburg, with the family, in 1859. Here she was a pupil, first in the High School and afterwards in the Olome Institute—her principal study in the latter being music.

In 1866 she moved back to Murrysville with her mother and the rest of the family and took an active part in the life of her native place.

Oct. 16, 1879, she was married to William McJunkin, a farmer, and now she lives with her husband at the old McJunkin homestead, near Texas, Allegheny County, Pa., five miles from Murrysville.

To William and A. M. (Stewart) McJunkin have been born the following children:—

1. ***Alice Stewart McJunkin;*** born July 21, 1880.
2. ***Orrin Palmer McJunkin;*** born Nov. 19, 1882.
3. ***Jane King McJunkin;*** born Oct. 7, 1884.

5. Jane Eliza Stewart

J. E. Stewart, the youngest child of Dr. Z. G. and Jane (Laird) Stewart, was born at Murrysville, Oct. 25, 1848, and her history until her marriage differed little in its characteristics from that of her sister Anna. They were always together.

Dec. 23, 1879, she was married to John L. Mateer, and subsequently lived in the states of Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, and

* Of course the chart date is incorrect.

Iowa. Her death occurred at Burlington, Iowa, April 1, 1893, but she was buried at Murrysville, Pa.

She had no children.

8. Robert Stewart

Robert Stewart[3], sixth son and eighth child of Thomas Harris Stewart[1] and his wife Anne (Gemmill) Stewart, was born at Alexandria, Pa., Oct. 9, 1807. After reaching manhood, he went to what in those days was the far west, and Dec. 4, 1832, was married by the Rev. Spencer Clark to Miss Lucy Lowen at Palmyra, Missouri, who became the mother of his eldest six children. After this lady's death in 1845 he married, as his second wife, Lucy Fishbrook, by whom he had his youngest child. Oct. (or Nov.) 6, 1848, while on a journey east, he himself died near Greencastle, Indiana, and was buried there.

His six children were the following :—

1. *Thomas Francis Stewart*; b. Oct. 28, 1834; m. Ellen J. Whitney, April 15, 1858.

2. *Sarah Ann Stewart* ; b. Jan. 11, 1836 ; d. Jan. 22, 1836.

3. *Mary Susan Stewart*; b. Aug. 12, 1837; m. Wm. H. Brewster, March 17, 1859 ; d. Feb. 20, 1885.

4. *Eliza Gemmill Stewart*[2] ; born June 29, 1840 ; died Oct. 18, 1840.

5. *Wm. Brown Stewart*[2] ; b. Dec. 20, 1841 ; m. Annie Wilson[1], Oct. 25, 1870.

6. *Lucy Morton Stewart* ; b. Jan. 1, 1845 ; d. Dec. 2, 1902.

7. *Anna Brent Stewart* ; b. Oct. 17, 1846 ; d. Dec. 30, 1857.

Below is given some account of each.

1. Thomas Francis Stewart, C. E.

T. F. Stewart is the eldest child of Robert Stewart[3] and his wife, Lucy Lowen. He was born at Palmyra, Mo., Oct. 28,

1834. His father dying in the fall of 1848 while he was yet young, he went to live with his uncle, George H. Stewart[2], at Loudonville, Ohio, and assisted him in the railway business. He also learned to be a civil engineer. April 15, 1858, he married Miss Ellen S. Whitney, of Loudonville, and for some years he and his family lived at various points, among which was Pittsburg. In early years, while on a surveying party at Steubenville, Ohio, he had a sunstroke that caused mental derangement from which, though frequently treated at Dixmont, he has never recovered. He is now at the Allegheny County Home and quite a model patient, though sometimes peculiar. Of his family little is known, but he had several children as follows :—

1. ***Leonard W. Stewart ;*** married.
2. ***Mary Stewart*** [8] ***;*** married ; d. in 1888 ; no children.
3. ***William Stewart ;*** d. an infant, at Pittsburg.
4. ***Frances Stewart ;*** a most beautiful child, when young.
5. ***Gertrude Stewart.***

2. Sarah Ann Stewart

Born Jan. 11, 1836 ; died Jan. 22, 1836.

3. Mary Susan Stewart

Mary Susan, daughter of Robert[3] and Lucy (Lowen) Stewart, was born at Palmyra, Mo., Aug. 12, 1837. In the year 1856 she was living with her aunt Mary Linn Shaiffer, who (with her husband, the Rev. G. W. Shaiffer) was then residing at Shirleysburg, Pa.

Here she was married March 17, 1859, to William H. Brewster, son of Henry Brewster, Esquire, and here she lived until her death, which occurred Feb. 20, 1885.

She was a good woman, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an earnest, faithful Christian.

The Brewsters, John[1] and Henry, had been prominent citizens of Shirleysburg for many years and the family came originally from Eastern Pennsylvania. William H. was a storekeeper in the village from an early period of his life, succeeding his father; and the business is still his, though conducted by his two sons, Harry and Frank. He had two brothers, Campbell and John[2].

The children of William H. and Mary Susan Brewster are as follows:—

1. **Robert Henry Brewster;** born Sep. 24, 1860; educated at the High School of Beaver, Pa., and at the private school of Prof. J. B. Kidder at Shirleysburg; for a time in the mercantile business at Emington, Illinois; afterwards returned to Shirley, and, with his brother Frank, took up his father's business; unmarried.

2. **Frank Stewart Brewster;** born Nov. 1, 1862; educated at High School, Beaver, Pa., and in Prof. Kidder's School at Shirleysburg, Pa.; in mercantile business for a time at Emington, Illinois; since then a sharer with his brother, Robert Henry, in their father's business at Shirleysburg; a prominent prohibitionist; unmarried.

3. **William Roy Brewster;** born July 16, 1865; died April 19, 1866.

4. **Charles Campbell Brewster, Esquire;** born Nov. 18, 1867; educated at Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.; in 1891 appointed Deputy Register and Recorder of Huntingdon County, Pa., which office he held for six years; then read law with Thomas F. Bailey, Esquire; in 1899 was admitted to the bar; and is now a practising lawyer at Huntingdon. He was married Oct. 30, 1900, at Huntingdon to his cousin Mary Brewster, daughter of John Brewster[2].

5. **Laura Brewster;** born at Shirley, Nov. 18, 1869; died Nov. 2, 1870.

6. **John Brewster[3];** born Nov. 15, 1871; died Sep. 10, 1872, at Shirley.

4. Eliza Gemmill Stewart[2]

Born June 29, 1840; died Oct. 18, 1840.

5. William Brown Stewart

This is the fifth child of Robert Stewart[3] and his wife Lucy Lowen. He was born at Palmyra, Mo., Dec. 20, 1841. In the fall of 1849 he went to Murrysville, Pa., to make his home with his uncle, Dr. Zachariah Stewart, and also moved with him to Canonsburg, April 2, 1859.

His education was only partially academic, but he had a quick mind and an energetic character, and, passing an apprenticeship under his uncle in a drugstore, he took sole charge of this business after his uncle's death in 1863, and was often called "Doc." This business he continued as long as he was in Canonsburg.

From this place, however, he moved to Moberly, Randolph Co., Mo., in 1881, and there became a dealer in real estate, loans, and investments. He is also a Notary Public.

Mr. Stewart is five feet seven inches in height, weighs 125 pounds, and is of a dark complexion.

His religious connections have been Presbyterian. For many years at Canonsburg he acted as superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and ever since has been in S. S. work—now teaching a large Bible class of young men in Moberly.

Mr. Stewart enlisted during the Civil War as a volunteer in Co. G., 140th Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry (Prof. John Fraser, captain) but was soon honorably discharged on account of injuries received in camp.

Oct. 25, 1870, he married Miss Annie Wilson[1], at Moberly, Mo. Miss Wilson was the third daughter of T. M. K. Wilson, Esquire, a former resident of Canonsburg, Pa., and a great-granddaughter of the Rev. Matthew Henderson[1], senior, who was born

in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1735, came to America in 1758, and, after preaching in the East more than twenty years, in 1781 settled as pastor of the Associate Congregations of Chartiers and Buffalo in Washington County, Pa., and became one of the pioneer pastors of that denomination in Western Pa. He was killed by the falling of a tree, Oct. 2, 1795. His son, Matthew[2] (born Jan. 10, 1762), was also a distinguished A. R. minister of Western Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Annie (Wilson) Stewart was born at Canonsburg, Pa., July 7, 1848, and like her husband she is an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been born the following children:—

1. Elizabeth Lowen Stewart; born at Canonsburg, Pa., Aug. 21, 1871; married to H. N. Barber, June 8, 1898; now (Nov. 1904) living at Sedalia, Mo.; one child as follows:—

William Stewart Barber; born and died Jan. 23, 1903.

2. Edith Murdoch Stewart; born at Canonsburg, Pa., July 2, 1874; quite a fine soprano singer.

3. Annie Wilson Stewart; twin to Edith; born at Canonsburg, July 2, 1874; died at Canonsburg, Dec. 8, 1880.

4. Alexander Wilson Stewart; born at Canonsburg, Pa., April 20, 1877; named for his uncle Alexander Wilson, who, as volunteer in Co. G., 140th Penna. infantry, fell dead at Gettysburg, being lieutenant of his company; a graduate of the High School; spent four years in Alaska; a fine writer; now (Nov. 25, 1904) clerking for a large timber company near Tacoma, Washington.

5. William Brown Stewart[3]; born at Canonsburg, Pa., April 5,* 1880; from early boyhood a great student of the Bible and ancient history; graduate of High School at 16 years of age; entered Freshman class at the Missouri University, where he spent two years; first white boy of Randolph County, Missouri, to

* Date wrong in the chart.

volunteer in the war with Spain; a member of Co. I, 5th Missouri infantry, and served till the close of the war; was attacked with camp fever at Chickamauga, Tenn., and was brought home very ill; finally recovered and entered into business; now (Nov. 1904) assistant city manager of the Oliver Type Co., with head-quarters at Minneapolis, Minn.

6. Virginia Mason Stewart; born at Moberly, Mo., July 27, 1883; a fine contralto singer; sings duets with Edith.

7. Helen Murdoch Stewart; born at Moberly, Mo., March 20, 1889; now (Nov. 1904) in High School; "developing into quite an artist in drawing and painting."

8. Marie Stewart; born at Moberly, Mo., July 31, 1891; in High School; a fine student and quite a good vocalist.

6. Lucy Morton Stewart

This, the youngest daughter of Robert and Lucy (Lowen) Stewart, was born at Palmyra, Mo., Jan. 1, 1845. On the death of her parents, when she was about four years of age, she was taken and cared for by her grandmother Stewart, at Alexandria, Pa. After the marriage of her sister, Mary Susan, she made her home with her at Shirleysburg, Pa. In 1869 she went to Canonsburg, Pa., and kept house for her brother William until his marriage the next year, after which also she continued making his house her home. Not enjoying good health in early life, by the advice of her physician, she returned to her native state in 1880, and, after her brother's arrival at Moberly, Mo., in 1881, she resumed her residence with him and his family and made that her home until her death, which occurred Dec. 2, 1902.

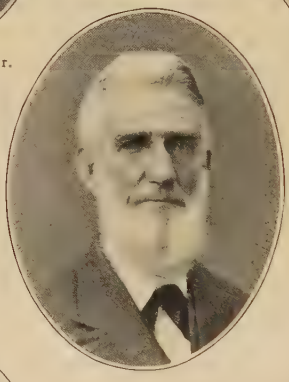
Though an invalid for many years Lucy eventually did a good work for humanity. About the year 1883, she became associated with the Children's Home Society of Missouri, and from that time on devoted herself to the work of rescuing homeless and abandoned children from vicious surroundings and placing them

Charlotte A. Stewart.

Eliza T. Stewart Culver.

Mary E. Stewart Fuller.

George H. Stewart.



Judge George H. Stewart.

Xenophon C. Stewart.

Margaret H. Stewart Buckwalter.

in Christian families to become useful members of society. "She first established a temporary home for these children in Moberly and had personal supervision of it for many years. She was then appointed District Superintendent in North Missouri for thirteen years and gave her undivided attention to the work until 1898 when physical weakness compelled her to resign. Largely through her efforts the vital importance of this beneficent movement was recognized by the charitable citizens of the State, taken up in earnest, systematized, and fully equipped."

The root of her activities was religion. At the age of nine years she united with the Presbyterian Church at Alexandria, Pa., and, until her death, she was a consistent, faithful and loving Christian. "Her last intelligent expression of a full sentence was, 'Did anyone ever have such love?'"

She lies buried in the Oakland Cemetery at Moberly.

A lengthy account of her life and work (with a portrait) was given in "The Missouri Children's Home Finder" of January, 1903.

7. Anna Brent Stewart

Anna Brent Stewart, the seventh child of Robert Stewart[3], and the only child by his second wife, Lucy Fishbrook, was born Oct. 17, 1846, and died Dec. 30, 1857, aged eleven years, two months, and twelve days.

9. Judge George Harris Stewart

George Harris Stewart[2], the seventh son and ninth child of Thomas H. and Anne (Gemmill) Stewart, was born at Alexandria, Oct. 10, 1809, and baptized "George" after his grandfather Stewart; but "Harris" was added by his own act, when a young man in Pittsburg, to prevent his letters from being delivered to another person of the name of George Stewart[7], and so he was called "George Harris" the rest of his life.

His boyhood days were spent in Alexandria, but in his teens he went to Armagh, Pa., and clerked in a store two or three years during the time of making the Pennsylvania Canal and the Portage railway over the Allegheny mountains. From there he went to the city of Pittsburg where he was book-keeper and clerk in Z. G. Brown's wholesale store, everywhere gaining the confidence and goodwill of his employers.

In 1833 he purchased a stock of goods and started west to find a location in which to sell them. Mansfield, Ohio, was his objective point; but he could get no suitable place there for a store.

Hence his attention was directed to Loudonville, then in Richland Co., where a room was secured and his business started, under the firm name of Stewart and Keller. Keller was a stepson of Allen Brown.

It was not long before they had a fine trade. Customers came not only from the neighborhood, but also from many portions of Knox and Holmes counties. The "new store" made a sensation.

From a local paper giving the subsequent history of G. H. Stewart[3] we quote as follows:—

"After closing out this stock of goods he became a partner in the firm of Haskell, Strong, and Stewart, thus continuing his mercantile business. Stewart did most of the buying for the firm in Pittsburg and made trips once or twice a year on horseback, carrying his money in a portmanteau," while the goods were brought to Loudonvile in great "Pennsylvania wagons."

"In 1845, in partnership with Arvine Wales he laid out 'Wales Addition' to the town of Loudonville. He spent the greater part of the following winter in Columbus in efforts to organize Ashland Co. Upon its organization he was appointed by the Legislature Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County. He filled this office worthily and well until the adoption of a new constitution in 1852 changed the judicial system of the State. During these years perhaps no citizen was more widely and favorably known throughout the County.

"In 1846 he quit selling dry goods and for three or four years carried on the tanning business. After this he resumed

mercantile life for a brief period. Soon he began to give his time, influence and money to secure the passage of the Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R. (afterwards called the Pittsburg. Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.) through Loudonville. For this he worked day and night and his efforts were crowned with success. To no one person is Loudonville so much indebted for the business advancement and financial prosperity arising from this great thoroughfare as to Judge Stewart. He secured the right of way through Holmes, Ashland, and part of Wayne and Richland counties. When the railroad was finished to this point he was made the first agent at Loudonville station. He performed these duties for several years when he voluntarily retired. He never gave up his efforts for the public good. however, and almost the last thing he did was to try to increase the railway facilities of the town.

"In 1851 he purchased a tract of land in Wayne county and laid out the town now called Shreve, one of the stations of the P., Ft. W., & C. R. R.

"The project of the Loudonville Academy originated in a conversation between the Judge and one or two of his associates. He did not rest till it was an established fact and was always untiring in his efforts to sustain and cherish the school. His house was always a rendezvous for the students where they were always made welcome. No firmer friend of education and progress ever lived in the place. He was generous and enthusiastic in the support of whatever would elevate and improve the young.

"He was a Royal Arch Mason and one of the charter members of the Hanover Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

"As a young man he was a Whig. Joining the Republican party in its infancy, he was a staunch Union man, and during all the dark days of the war of the Rebellion he was conscientious and firm in his support of the Government. He served as Provost Marshal of his District and discharged his duties with an unquestioned purity and uprightness of purpose. His patriotism was of the purest and most unselfish character.

"He was also first Assessor of Internal Revenue; and besides this he held at different times various township and city offices.

"When he settled in Loudonville it contained about 100 or 150 inhabitants. He witnessed the building of every church and gave liberally of his means for these enterprises, donating the ground upon which some of them are built. He was always generous to a fault. If he had money everybody about him had a share; he thought of himself last."

Feb. 2, 1883, Judge Stewart died at his home in Loudonville, of cystitis. During the last year of his life he suffered keenly and had been confined much to his home. "His last moments were calm and peaceful."

George H. Stewart was married by the Rev. William Hughes to Emeline Chappell, April 19, 1837, at Loudonville. She was born in Charlotte, Chittenden Co., Vermont, March 3, 1812. Her parents, Caleb and Charlotte Chappell emigrated to Ohio about the year 1813, and, after spending a few months in Knox Co., came to the neighborhood of what is now Loudonville. In 1815 they settled on what is now called the Whitney farm, "their cabin being the first to have the luxury of a glass window, consisting of nine panes, also the first to have a floor of sawn boards and a shingle roof."

They were enterprising people and took an interest in the cause of education and religion. Mr. Chappell died in April, 1834; Mrs. Chappell in 1837.

Emeline was educated by her mother and the teachers of the neighborhood, and later attended a select school at Wooster. She also taught school herself.

Though faithful in home duties Mrs. Stewart found time for works of kindness and charity. "She was a woman of positive character, strong intellect, and great courage. Many homes in the community had her sympathy, help, and counsel in times of bereavement." When she died she was much missed, not only by her family but by her neighbors.

A local paper says, "She endured the long weeks of suffering preceding her death with wonderful patience and Christian resignation. Her end was peace."

She died of "a malignant growth near the spleen, or possibly cancer of the stomach," Jan. 14, 1890, at Loudonville, and was buried there.

Children of George H. and Emeline (Chappell) Stewart:—

1. *Charlotte Anne Stewart*; b. Jan. 20, 1838.

2. *Eliza Thompson Stewart;* b. Jan 14, 1840; m. Enos Slosson Culver, Oct. 18, 1876.

3. *Mary Emeline Stewart;* b. Aug. 23, 1842; m. Amos Bochford Fuller, M. D., Dec. 31, 1868; d. May 8, 1891.

4. *James Thompson Stewart;* b. Oct. 18, 1844; d. of dysentery Aug. 14, 1845.

5. *Sutiah Margaret Stewart;* b. Dec. 10, 1846; d. of scarlet fever, March 4, 1851.

6. *George Harris Stewart*[8]*;* b. May 17, 1849; m. Kate Cassel, June 7, 1877.

7. *Xenophon Chappell Stewart;* b. Jan. 18, 1852; m. Clara Richtine, March 9, 1882; d. July 4, 1904.

8. *Margaret Harris Stewart*[7]*;* b. Aug. 6, 1854; m. Cyrus Levi Buckwalter, M. D., May 14, 1874.

1. Charlotte Anne Stewart

This, the eldest child of George Harris and Emeline (Chappell) Stewart, was born at Loudonville, O., Jan. 20, 1838. Her education was chiefly obtained at Loudonville Academy, Ashland, O. (in the High School), and at Olome Institute, Canonsburg, Pa., where she was graduated with the first honor, Sep. 26, 1860. Then teaching, in which she already had obtained three years' experience, became her settled profession—most of her work being done in the High Schools of Ohio, and often as Principal. Among the institutions in which she labored were Olome Institute, Pa., High School at Crestline (1862), private school at Millersburg (1863-4), Loudonville Academy (in 1864), High Schools at Newark, O. (1865-1868), Bellefontaine, O. (1868-9), Lima, O. (1869-1877), Akron, O., (1878), Marshalltown, Iowa (1879-1882), Middletown, O. (1883-1886), and lastly as a professional teacher in Augusta, Wisconsin, in 1889, though she taught a private school in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1895. Twice (in 1878 and in 1886) she resigned to take a rest; once (in 1882) to help care for her father in his final illness, and once

again (in 1890) she went home to perform a similar work for her mother. But about thirty years of her life she spent as a teacher of youth ; and during the greater part of this period she occupied the position of a High School Principal.

Her work everywhere was marked by signal success. Her graduates are numbered by the hundreds, and many of her pupils have occupied high places of usefulness, trust and honor, in religious, financial, military and social circles. Her efforts, moreover, were not confined to a course of study. She aimed to give her pupils a high ideal of life, and to make them noble men and women; and, in doing so, she was characterized by cheerfulness, patience, tact, enthusiasm and persistence.

Hence she not only got a Life Certificate from the Ohio State Board of Examiners as early as July 4, 1873, but also unsolicited testimonials from the best educators who were acquainted with her work. And, owing to her early and long connection with the Ohio Teachers' Association, she was one of the " Guests of Honor " at the celebration of its 50th anniversary in 1887. It was her good fortune also to attend frequently the meetings of the National Educational Association, there always seeking personal and professional improvement ; and among her friends and acquaintances she numbered many famous educators of state and national reputation.

Miss Stewart is also religious. She united with the Presbyterian Church at Loudonville, O., May 11, 1856; and ever since, wherever she has lived, she has been a sympathetic, active laborer in the cause of Christ, and in every affiliated movement for the elevation of society.

Since closing her school work she has made herself useful in the homes of her friends, where she is always welcomed as a companion and a helper.

In 1896 also she became one of the founders of the " Progress Club " of Loudonville—a literary and historical organization of which she was for four years the " Leader " and " Instructor"; and for nine years she has been its official " Critic."

Her complexion is light, her height five feet two inches, and her general appearance somewhat stout.

For some time her health has been poor on account of an attack of pneumonia and its consequences.

Her present address (1905) is Loudonville, Ohio.

2. Eliza Thompson Stewart

The second child of George H. and Emeline (Chappell) Stewart was born at Loudonville, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1840. She was educated at the Loudonville Academy, and at Vermillion Institute, a Presbyterial Academy at Hayesville, Ohio. In these institutions she was especially noted as a spicy writer and a good essayist.

Starting afterwards on a career of teaching, she taught with remarkable success at Big Prairie, in the city schools of Toledo, O. and in the High School of Chillicothe, O. Then, under the influence of Judge Reed, she went to the Council Bluffs (Iowa) High School and from that to Omaha, Nebraska, where she remained until her marriage to Enos Slosson Culver, Esq., a widower, which took place at Freeport, Ill., Oct. 18, 1876.

After her marriage five years (1876-1881) were spent on a land claim 30 miles from Yankton, in Dakota Territory (now the state of South Dakota), where conditions were hard and business dull. Towards the last, however, Mrs. Culver taught some in Yankton High School, and afterwards (in 1881) moved with her husband to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where they have been ever since. Here also she has been in great demand as a teacher, and has seen fit often to combine pedagogal and domestic employments. Her address now is 341 Water Street.

Mrs. Culver is a member and faithful worker in the Congregational Church—and in its missionary and other enterprises. She is also an active member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and two Women's Clubs. And, loving study, she founded a Chautauqua circle in Eau Claire and for long was its

leader—taking herself the classical course, in which she was graduated at the Monona Assembly in 1886, and to which she afterwards added several "seals."

Mr. Culver was born in Elkland, Tioga County, Pa., Dec. 1, 1834. He was the son of Leander Culver and Dolly (Bottum) Culver who were of Scotch and English descent. E. S. Culver received an academical education at Wellsboro and Deerfield, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania, in May, 1863. But his practice of law has been very limited. He is a member of Eagle Post, G. A. R., No. 52, Eau Claire, Wis.

By his first marriage, Oct. 5, 1865, Mr. Culver had two sons:—Thomas Bull Culver (born Sep. 21, 1866, at Loudonville, O.) and Howard Leander Culver (born Oct. 16, 1869, at La Mesilla, N. M.). The former has a wife, two sons, and one daughter, and is a bank cashier in Eau Claire; the latter is a boot and shoe merchant in the same city who has a wife and five children.

Two children have been born to Eliza (Stewart) Culver and her husband, but both died young. They are:—

1. Stewart Culver; born at Loudonville, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1878; died the same day.

2. Florence Jean Culver; born at Eau Claire, Wis., May 29, 1885; died May 30, 1885.

3. Mary Emeline Stewart

M. E. Stewart, the third child of George H. and Emeline (Chappell) Stewart, was born at Loudonville, O., Aug. 23, 1842. Her education was received in the schools and the academy of her native place. For a while in 1866 she was governess in the Stibbs family of Wooster, and for two years afterwards a teacher in Loudonville, where (Dec. 31, 1868) she was married by the Rev. William Hughes to Dr. A. B. Fuller; and ever afterwards Loudonville remained her home.

Mrs. Fuller united with the Presbyterian Church of Loudonville when 16 years of age and was an active, faithful member of the congregation as long as she lived. She is said to have been of a singularly amiable disposition, and to have exerted a happy and refining influence over all with whom she came in contact, and especially over those who were nearest and dearest to her. In this she was helped much by her literary tastes. Nor were her benevolent sympathies and efforts confined to the home and the neighborhood. She was also a zealous member of the foreign missionary society of her church.

Her death was caused by lung trouble (tuberculosis), which affected her for many months previous to its fatal termination. In hope of a cure she spent her last winter (with her husband and daughter Mary) in the genial climate of Florida, but without permanent good. Returning home she died there, May 8, 1891, meeting death calmly, though never losing her interest in the spiritual welfare of her dear ones. She was much mourned for, and many friends from a distance attended her funeral.

A sketch of her life and character was given in the "Loudonville Advocate" of May 14, 1891.

Her husband Amos Bochford Fuller, M. D., was the son of Dr. Ephraim Bochford and Sarah (Culver) Fuller, who came to Loudonville to live in the early thirties and had two sons and eight daughters. One of his mother's ancestors is said to have been Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. A. B. Fuller was born at Loudonville, July 23, 1842. He was graduated by Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1864, and afterwards took a post graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1872. For a time he served as an assistant surgeon in the Army (138th Regt. O. V. I.); but (excepting this) his professional career was spent in his native place. Dr. Fuller was a fine looking man, and had naturally a strong constitution; but, health failing at last, accompanied by his son G. B. Fuller, then a college student at Delaware, he sought relief

by southern travel, though unsuccessfully, and died, surrounded by children who had been summoned from Ohio, at the home of his niece, Mrs. Ford Schwan, in Pomona, California, April 8, 1899. His body was brought home for burial to Loudonville.

Dr. Fuller was a successful physician, a tender hearted and affectionate friend, a lover of home and family, and a faithful Christian. When young he united with the M. E. Church, and on his death-bed he gave comforting assurance of his faith in Jesus Christ and his hope of a blessed immortality.

His death was much lamented, and a lengthy account of him (with a portrait) was published in the "Loudonville Advocate" of April 20, 1899.

To M. E. (Stewart) Fuller and her husband were born the following children: —

1 Mary Matilda Fuller; born Jan. 27, 1870, at Loudonville; graduated with high standing at the High School there in 1888; before graduation united with the Presbyterian Church; took advanced music lessons at Wooster University; went to Florida with her parents in the fall of 1890 and returned in the spring of 1891; taught in the Loudonville School three years; was married to Francis Lewis Niederheiser, Dec. 27, 1894; moved to Ashland, Ohio, in the spring of 1895; after going to Ashland joined the M. E. Church with her husband and became an active Christian worker in the Epworth League and the Sabbath-school, in which she has charge of the primary department; spent three months of 1893 in California. Her sister (C.A. Stewart) says:

"Mary's resembles her mother in appearance, though more slight in stature. She has good literary tastes and is a member of two local literary organizations. Her home life is ideal. She and her husband are much given to hospitality of the right kind."

Mary's husband's family name was originally Von Niederhaeusern, but it was shortened to Niederheiser. He was born at Shanesville, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Nov. 25, 1866. Both his parents, Christian Frederick Von Niederheusern and Anna Schneider,

were of Swiss birth—the former migrating to America in 1854, the latter in 1852. They had one daughter and three sons, of whom Francis is the youngest. After various terms of teaching and study, during which Francis attended Wooster and Baldwin Universities (but without graduation), he settled down, and (in 1892) was chosen county surveyor of Ashland County—a post which he continued to hold for ten years. Since the year 1894 he has been busy as a civil engineer and has been often in positions of trust. He is also an active Christian.

Mr. and Mrs. Niederheiser have had two children :—

1. **Mary G. Niederheiser** ; b. Oct. 28, 1895 ; d. Jan. 9, 1897.
2. *A daughter ;* b. Nov. 1905.

2. Grace John Fuller ; second child of Dr. A. B. and Mary Fuller; born at Loudonville, Aug. 2, 1874; graduated at High School in 1891 and at the O. W. University in Delaware, Ohio, in 1895 ; joined M. E. Church in 1891 ; cared for her father in his declining days ; taught school in Loudonville in 1899-1900 and again in 1901-1902 ; visited Philadelphia in 1901 and California in 1903 ; now (1904) teaching in Ashland Union School.

It is said that " she is like the Fullers in features and traits ; has been a faithful worker in church and S. School ; is refined, literary, and possessed of poetic ability."

3. Gaillard Bochford Fuller, M.D. ; born at Loudonville, March 25, 1877 ; graduated at the L. High School in 1895 ; studied at the O. Wesleyan University (Delaware, O.) in 1895-96, and again in 1898-1900 ; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, May 27, 1904 ; at present (Nov. 1905) he is practising medicine at Loudonville, Ohio,—a partner of Dr. W. H. Wirt. His aunt (C. A. S.) says : " He is a fine, genial young man—a Stewart in figure, and like his mother in many ways, and like my father as I remember him 50 years ago." He weighs 182 pounds, having gained 57 pounds within a period of one year.

4. Stewart Ephraim Fuller ; b. Mar. 4, 1879 ; d. Oct. 10, 1881.

4. James Thompson Stewart

J. T. Stewart, eldest son of Judge G. H. and Emeline (Chappell) Stewart, was born near Loudonville, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1844, and died of dysentery, Aug. 14, 1845.

5. Sutiah Margaret Stewart

S. M. Stewart, fourth daughter of the same, was born near Loudonville, Dec. 10, 1846, and died of scarlet fever, March 4, 1851.

6. George Harris Stewart

George Harris Stewart[3], son of Geo. H. Stewart and Emeline Chappell, was born at Loudonville, May 17, 1849, and had his early training and education at the common school and at Haskell's Academy. Feb. 7, 1866, he entered the First National Bank of Ashland, of which his uncle, J. O. Jennings, was cashier, and soon became noted for his accuracy and fidelity.

While in Ashland he united with the Presbyterian Church.

In December, 1869, he entered the First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio. In 1871 this bank consolidated with the Muskingum National Bank, thus becoming the largest and strongest financial institution in the city. Soon after this George Stewart was appointed assistant cashier, and, owing to his splendid management in the necessary absence of the cashier during the financial crisis of 1873, he was himself elected cashier in January, 1874—being, it was said, "the youngest cashier of a bank of this size in Ohio." This position he filled continuously until 1903, when he became Vice-President and General Manager of the Bank.

During these many years of responsibility and intercourse with his fellow citizens he has held the confidence and respect of all classes.

June 7, 1877, Mr. Stewart was married to Kate Cassel of Zanesville, Ohio. Miss Cassel was the youngest child of William Culbertson and Lydia (Martin) Cassel, who had (besides her) one son and three daughters. Kate and her sisters were all educated at the Putnam Seminary. Mr. Cassel was of German ancestry and was one of the most widely known and respected business men of south-eastern Ohio. He was the owner of the celebrated Cassel Flour Mills. Mrs. Cassel was of English ancestry. Both the Cassel and Martin families were old residents of Zanesville—well known, benevolent, and respected.

The children of Geo. H. Stewart[3] and his wife are as follows :—

1. Louise Cassel Stewart was born Sep. 19, 1878, at Zanesville, in the same room in which her mother was born in the old Cassel homestead. She was graduated from Putnam Seminary in June, 1896, and united with the Putnam Presbyterian Church in March, 1903. She is unmarried.

2. Helen Chappell Stewart was born September 29, 1880, in the same room where her mother was born ; was graduated from Putnam Seminary in June, 1902 ; Oct. 26, 1904, she was married at Silver City, New Mexico, to Captain Leigh Austin Fuller, of the Medical Corps, U. S. Army. Captain Fuller, like Chief Justice Fuller, claims descent from one of the passengers who came over in the *Mayflower*. He and his wife have one child :—

A daughter ; born Sep. 25, 1905.

3. Jean Montgomery Stewart, called Montgomery from her great-grandmother Martin, who was a Montgomery, was born Aug. 14, 1883, at Zanesville, Ohio; was graduated from Putnam Seminary in June, 1902; and was received into the Presbyterian Church in March, 1903. She was also married June 7, 1905, to Walter Van Hamm Black, of Zanesville, where the married couple now live.

4. William Cassel Stewart, who was born in the famous old Robbins house at Zanesville, May 7, 1887. "This

house has been described, and some of its traditions recorded, by Elizabeth Robbins, the author and actress, in her book, entitled *The Open Question.*" W. C. Stewart in the fall of 1904 was at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. But desiring a change, he went west, became inspector on some public works at St. Croix Falls, Wis., and was married Sep. 27, 1905, at St. Paul, Minnesota, to Mary Hart Lee, daughter of James H. Lee, of the B. and O. Railway, Zanesville, Ohio.

5. Mary Elizabeth Stewart[2] was born Sep. 8, 1894, at Zanesville, Ohio. Putnam Seminary having recently been closed, she is attending the public school.

7. Xenophon Chappell Stewart

Xenophon Chappell Stewart was born at Loudonville, O., Jan. 18, 1852; attended school at home until 1871 when he spent a while at Oberlin College. In October, 1873, he entered the First National Bank of Zanesville, where his brother George was, and remained there till about 1880 or 1881. Then he went to New York and took employment under his cousin, Will Woolverton, in the New York Transfer Co., where he stayed till 1884, when he went to Mt. Gilead, Ohio, and became cashier of the National Bank there. Here he remained until the death of his brother-in-law, who was president of that institution. Afterwards he was assistant postmaster in Eau Claire, Wis., for a time; but from 1892 he resided in Zanesville, O., where his employment was diversified. His last position was with the Zanesville Railway Light and Power Co.

After four weeks of illness at the Zanesville Hospital, from a carbuncle near the neck he was removed to Loudonville and cared for by his sisters there, but died July 4, 1904, and was buried with Masonic honors in the Loudonville Cemetery.

Xenophon was married (March 9, 1882) to Miss Clara Rishtine, a graduate of the Zanesville High School, a teacher in the city, and a member of the Baptist Church of which her father

was a respected deacon. For many years she was an invalid and received her husband's tenderest and undivided attention. She was born at Zanesville, Dec. 3, 1845, and died of cancer in the throat, Sep. 11, 1902. Xenophon and his wife had one child :—

A son ; born and died in 1883.

8. Margaret Harris Stewart[7]

This, the youngest child of Judge G. H. and Emeline (Chappell) Stewart, was born at Loudonville, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1854. Her youthful days were spent at home where she was educated in the Loudonville public schools and united with the Presbyterian Church in 1873. May 14, 1874, she was married by the Rev. William Hughes (who also married her parents) to Cyrus Levi Buckwalter, M. D., whose fortunes she has since shared. In appearance she is attractive and very much resembles her mother's family.

Dr. Buckwalter was the son of Levi Buckwalter, a native of Lancaster, Pa, and his wife Saba Beals, a native of Berks Co., Pa. He was born at West Lebanon, Wayne Co., Ohio, Feb. 9, 1845, and brought up on a farm. His education was received in the public schools and in a private academy. In 1864 he enlisted for one hundred days in the 166th regiment of Ohio National Guard Volunteers. After his discharge he taught school for some time, and commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Fuller and Wirt in Loudonville, Ohio. In the spring of 1872 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, at Cleveland, Ohio, and the same year commenced practice in New Washington, Crawford Co., Ohio, and remained there five years. Then he moved with his family to Millersburg, O., to engage in the practice of dentistry with his uncle O. Buckwalter, with whom he remained until (in 1879) he opened an office for himself in Loudonville, where he continued practising until about 1903, when almost total deafness compelled him to stop professional work. He draws a small pension.

Dr. and Mrs. Buckwalter's children are the following:—

1. Xenophon Oliver Buckwalter; born July 18, 1875, at New Washington; died in Loudonville, Oct. 15, 1884, of injuries received by being run over by a carriage.

2. Ware Jennings Buckwalter; born at New Washington, Dec. 15, 1876; was graduated from the Loudonville High School, May 31, 1894; learned the jewelry and watchmaking business with James Rollins, of the same place (1894 to 1897); followed his trade in East Palestine, Ohio, Charleroix, Pa., and Pineville, Ky., till November, 1900, when he entered the employ of the Holyland Engraving Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—all his changes being voluntary and for the better; resides now (Nov., 1894) in Wilkinsburg, Pa., but is employed by J. C. Grogan at the corner of 5th Avenue and Market Street, Pittsburg—working altogether in gold and silver. He is said to be a "fine engraver and a steady nice fellow."

Sep. 3, 1902, Ware was married to Lorah Alma Eyster, of Loudonville, eldest daughter of Andrew Ransom and Anna Handerschield Eyster. She was born at Loudonville, June 20, 1877; united with the Presbyterian Church when 16 years of age; graduated from the Musical Department of Denison University (Granville, O.) in 1899, and was much liked for her lovely, genial disposition. Her death occurred June 1, 1904, at Wilkinsburg, Pa., from pneumonia, after four days' illness. Her hope and faith were triumphant. She was buried in the Loudonville Cemetery.

3. Satira Buckwalter; born at Loudonville, June 24, 1881; died March 26, 1882, of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

4. Ray Stewart Buckwalter; born at Loudonville, May 6, 1885; died at Loudonville, March 7, 1887, of catarrhal bronchitis, following measles.

5. William Thompson Buckwalter; born at Loudonville, June 11, 1887; died at Loudonville, of erysipelas, July 20, 1887.

William B. Stewart.
1840

Mary J. Stewart.
1895

William F. Stewart.
1899

Annie E. Stewart.

6. Ralph Gaillard Buckwalter; born at Loudonville, Jan. 18, 1891; now (1904) at the public school.

10. William Brown Stewart

William Brown Stewart[1], tenth child and eighth son of Thos. H. Stewart[1] and Anne (Gemmill) Stewart, was born at Alexandria, Pa, Aug. 1, 1811.

"His childhood was exceptionally lovely. His sister Margaret (years after) said of him, Little William seemed to have been sanctified from his birth. His almost constant companion being his youngest sister, Mary Linn, and his home one of refinement, he grew into early manhood, the joy of the family.

"At the age of sixteen he began his academic studies under the tuition of his pastor, preparing to enter college, expecting to become a minister of the gospel, as his mother greatly desired him to be. About that time, however, the great financial crisis came that swept their home, and lands, and business into a vortex of ruin." Submitting to the will of Providence he then cheerfully gave up his ambition to become a minister.

"So, leaving his home and crossing the mountains with the '*Waggoner of the Alleghenies*,' he came to Pittsburg and thence to Murrysville, where his brother Zachariah had preceded him and was practising medicine."

Here he met his future wife and fell in love with her. She was the sister of his brother's wife. But it was some years before he felt financially justified in an effort to seek her hand. They were not married until Nov. 10, 1836, when the Rev. T. D. Baird performed the ceremony.

Mr. Stewart was a printer and publisher, starting in the office of Johnston and Stockton, and being associated apparently with the Rev. William Annan, who for a time was editor of *The Christian Advocate and Herald of the West*. Their headquarters seem to have been on the corner of 4th and Market Streets, Pittsburg.

Mr. Stewart "was successful in business," says his daughter, "for at the time of his death, aged thirty-two, he was owner and

manager of the *Presbyterian Advocate* (now *The Presbyterian Banner*), also owned his residence on Sandusky Street, Allegheny, and left a competency with which to educate his three surviving children." He is also said to have been a public spirited citizen, and a Whig in politics.

Though he was not permitted to enter the ministry, his daughter says he was an active Christian worker in the Sabbath-school and the choir (tenor singer) of the second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg.

Mr. Stewart died unexpectedly in the fulness of his manhood, Jan. 31, 1843. His daughter says he died of typhoid fever after an illness of six weeks.* His remains were first buried in an Allegheny Cemetery, but many years afterwards were removed to the family lot in Brookville Cemetery.

Physically W. B. Stewart[1] was "six feet two inches tall, of fair complexion, and black hair, and withal of a beautiful countenance, as his portrait shows." When married he and his bride were "said by admiring friends to be the handsomest couple in the city."

His wife was Mary Moore Laird, daughter of the Rev. Francis Laird, D. D. She "was born at Locust Dale, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Oct. 5, 1816.† A good account is given of her childhood and her first brief married life. They are said to have been very happy. Left a widow with three children, she "developed business qualities and self-reliance, which surprised those who had known only her gentle and confiding nature."

May 14, 1848, she married her second husband, the Rev. Thomas Sharpe Leason (afterwards D. D.), pastor of the first Presbyterian Church, Marietta, Ohio; and shortly after this the family returned to Pennsylvania, Mr. Leason taking charge of the congregations of Leechburg and Pine Run. In 1860 they moved to Brookville, Pa., and Mr. Leason began his pastorate of Mount Tabor and Mill Creek churches, which continued for over thirty-one years.

* Another account says he broke a blood vessel in his stomach, running for a physician for his wife.

† An account of her parents and ancestors will be found on pages 267—269, where a sketch of her sister, Mrs. Z. G. Stewart, is given.

His ministry was largely foundation work and full of hardship, but it was cheerfully borne and quietly successful. Mr. Leason died suddenly, July 9, 1891.

Mrs. Leason died Feb. 21, 1889. She is spoken of as very amiable. Her daughter says, "she was always beautiful in childhood, in youth, in age, and even in death."

By each of her husbands she had four children. Those surnamed Leason are as follows:—Mirven Johnston (dead), Eliza Cornelia (unmarried), Mirven Findlay, and Elsie Woods (unmarried). M. F. Leason is a lawyer in Kittanning, Pa. He has five children.

The children of William Brown Stewart[1] and his wife M. M. (Laird) Stewart were as follows:—

1. *Thomas Harris Stewart*[5]; b. Aug. 23, 1837; d. Aug. 31, 1838.
2. *Mary Jane Stewart*; b. Jan. 26, 1839.
3. *Annie Eliza Stewart*; b. March 27, 1841; d. June 11, 1902.
4. *William Francis Stewart*; b. Dec. 10, 1842; m. A. E. Craig, July 14, 1870; d. Nov. 9, 1903.

An account of each is given below.

1. Thomas Harris Stewart

Thomas Harris Stewart[5], son of William B. Stewart[1] and Mary M. (Laird) Stewart, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 23, 1837, and died at Pittsburg, Aug. 31, 1838.

2. Mary Jane Stewart

Mary Jane Stewart, daughter of William B. Stewart[1] and Mary M. (Laird) Stewart, was born at Pittsburg, January 26, 1839. Two years after her father's death (her mother having taught her to read), she sent her, when six years old, to Mrs. Harris' Parlor School on Robinson St., Allegheny, "it being a school for young

ladies, having an ideal department for children, and taught by Madame and her three accomplished daughters."

"It was at this school that Mary chose her *life work* to be a teacher like Miss Matilda or Miss Louisa. At about eight years of age, she became enthusiastic for the cause of foreign missions, from hearing Rev. Dr. Scudder's address to children at a great mass meeting of the Sabbath-school children of both cities, held in the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pa. This also was the starting point of her life's work in this direction, for both foreign and home missions; and, though recently retired from teaching, she hopes never to retire from this work so long as she lives.

"After attending other schools of the same class as that of Mrs. Harris, she entered Blairsville Seminary in 1856 and graduated there in 1859. It was there she united with the Presbyterian Church—the winter of the great revival of 1858 and 1859.

"The family having moved to Brookville, Pa., she opened a large school for young ladies in 1861, which continued for two years; but (not having a commodious building and its being war times) it did not seem best to attempt a permanent institution. She then assisted in the Lutheran Synodical School at Leechburg, Pa., for two years. Returning to Brookville, she rented the Y. M. C. A. rooms and subsequently purchased property suitable for her parlor school for young ladies, with an academic department for young men, where she taught almost continuously for more than twenty-five years. She was also Principal of the Union Schools, Niles, Ohio, in 1875 and 1876.

"Though in delicate health when a child, she afterwards enjoyed almost perfect health until 1897, at which time she had an attack of heart failure from overwork, at a time of pressing business connected with her duties at Blairsville College, of which she was the first President, having been elected to that position in 1893. She resigned at the close of the year 1897 and so far regained her strength as to accept the principalship of Steubenville Seminary, Ohio, the same year. While there she became one of fourteen heirs* to the large estate of her uncle, Hon. H. P. Laird. She has since returned to her pretty home in Brookville, where she is happy to receive her friends, and associate

* Among these heirs were also numbered her double cousins, the children of Dr. Z. G. Stewart. See pp. 269, &c.

with her many former pupils, and where she has leisure and means to accomplish some little of her cherished plans for the advancement of Christ's kingdom."

To Miss Mary Jane Stewart the author is much indebted for help in preparing the history of her father and mother and their children. Some assistance had also been given by her brother William previous to his death.

3. Annie Eliza Stewart

Annie Eliza Stewart, the third child of William B.[1] and Mary M. Stewart, was born in Allegheny, Pa., March 27, 1841, and died at Brookville, Pa., June 11, 1902. In early girlhood she was a frequent visitor at her grandfather Laird's country home in Locust Dale, Pa., and there many of her tastes were formed, especially her love for nature and her interest in religion. Growing up she was educated at Blairsville Seminary; and afterwards, by reading and study, she kept in touch with the best thought and literature of the day. It pleased God to send her much affliction, but this seemed only to deepen and broaden her best qualities.

"She possessed some characteristics seldom seen united," says her double cousin, F. L. Stewart, "for with all the quick sympathies and active imagination of a highly sensitive nature, there was combined in her matured convictions about practical affairs and a well-balanced judgment in emergencies, singularly helpful to herself and others. Along with the appreciation and the love of all beautiful things, she had also keenness of vision, the color sense, and deftness of hand. This equipment made her an artist, and she left behind her a series of bird and flower portraitures, many of which in point of accuracy and exquisite finish are not excelled by some of the best work of those who have made the illustration of our natural history a specialty. Almost every one of these drawings, too, is recognized by her friends as a souvenir of some happy moment when pain and weariness were thus kept at bay."

Though her life was outwardly an uneventful one, it was filled with many little deeds and words which cheered and benefited

those who were associated with her, especially in her own home circle; and when she died they had full assurance of her passing into the grander life of heaven. One who knew her well is said to have thus written:

"Beyond the limits of our mortal vision
We long to follow where thy spirit led.
Into Christ's arms with love and faith we gave thee.
Crowned with that life we cannot call thee dead."

4. William Francis Stewart, Esq.

This the youngest child of William B.[1] and Mary M. (Laird) Stewart was born at Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 10, 1842, studied three years at an academy and four years at college; was graduated at Washington and Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in the class of 1865; studied law and was admitted to the bar of Jefferson Co., Pa., Sep. 11, 1867; stood well among his associates, did a good business in his profession, and acquired a competence of this world's goods; early joined the Presbyterian Church and continued a consistent member until the last; married Miss Agnes Elizabeth Craig, July 14, 1870; and died of typhoid fever at his home in Brookville, Nov. 9th, 1903.

At the time of his death Mr. Stewart was President of the Jefferson County Bar Association and also Commander of the E. R. Brady Post, No. 242, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic; and both these bodies passed resolutions paying high tribute to his character. The former said:—

"Mr. Stewart was a lawyer of excellent ability, of unimpeachable integrity, and of untiring industry. He was faithful to the interests of his clients in all matters committed to his charge. As a practitioner he was honorable in the highest degree, scorning to take advantage of an oversight or a misstep on the part of the brethren of the bar. He was courteous to the Court, to his opponents. He was a genial companion, an upright citizen, and a devoted husband. Concerning him we can entertain only the kindest feelings and most pleasant recollections.

The latter Association also said :—

"Mr. Stewart was a devoted Grand Army man; his heart was bound up in it; his efforts for its advancement were unceasing; his faith in its merits, invaluable; his devotion to its principles, unbounded. His wife has lost a model husband, his son a kind father, and the community a good citizen."

Physically W. F. Stewart was a fine specimen of humanity; height, five feet ten and one-half inches; weight 153 pounds, complexion light, hair black; whiskers (in his prime) black and sixteen inches long. He was as straight as an arrow and portly even in later years; "fine enough looking," says one, "to be an admiral."

Mrs. Stewart is the daughter of Samuel Craig and his wife Mrs. Margaret (Lang) Craig of Brookville, Pa. She was born at Brookville, Pa., and, though an invalid for many years, is still living in Brookville with her only surviving son, Norman Stewart, and his wife, in the homestead.

The children of W. F. and Agnes E. Stewart are as follows :—

1. Norman Stewart; born at Brookville, Pa., July 14th*, 1871; educated at Kiskiminetas Springs School, Indiana Co., Pa., and at Princeton College. He was a fine student; but, being in haste to become a business man, he abandoned his classical course of study, and graduated at Iron City College, Pittsburg, Pa., 1894.

After having been employed in places of large and responsible business, he is now connected with "The Brookville Title and Trust Co.," a banking institution of Brookville, Pa.

He married June 1, 1903, Miss Lena G. Grove, daughter of George H. and Rosanna J. Grove, of Brookville, Pa., and at the death of his father, five months after, he came into possession of the home of his birth, where they are taking dutiful care of his invalid mother.

2. Helen Laird Stewart; daughter of William F. and Agnes E. Stewart; born at Brookville, Pa., Aug. 1, 1872; died

* So says his aunt, Mary J. Stewart. The date in the chart seems to be wrong.

of diphtheria Nov. 9, 1880, aged seven years and three months—just four days after her little brother Fred had been carried away with the same disease.

3. Fred Leason Stewart ; born at Brookville, Pa., May 19, 1876 ; died of diphtheria Nov. 5, 1880, aged four years and five and one-half months.

It was at the time of his birth that his mother became paralyzed, and the three children had their home from that time with their grandparents, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Leason.

"Three happier children," says their aunt, Miss M. J. S., "never lived together. Fred had an especially delightful personality for a child so young, and his sayings and doings are frequently recalled to this day. Heaven was as real to him and his little sister as their home on earth. His last Sabbath on earth, being in his usual health, as he sat on the sofa in his grandma's parlor, which had been recently re-furnished, he exclaimed '*My ! but Nama's parlor is butiful, but heaven is far puttier.*"

11.—Anna Maria Stewart

Anna M. Stewart, eleventh living child* of Thos. Harris[1] and Anne (Gemmill) Stewart, was born at Alexandria, Pa., Aug. 1, 1814.

Her early life was uneventful. She simply shared the experiences of a large industrious family in a small town in one of the most romantic spots in Central Pennsylvania. Whatever the village school, and a busy home, and kind neighbors, and a religious community, could give her, she received.

May 9, 1837, when nearly twenty-three years of age, she was married to Mr. John Hall Woolverton, who was almost seven years her senior, having been born Sep. 28, 1807.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Woolverton moved to Putnam County, Indiana, near Greencastle, where he owned and operated a sawmill.

* A still-born son was born Aug. 1, 1813, which, if counted, would be the eleventh.

Anna M. Woolverton-Kinsloe.
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Anna M. Woolverton.
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W. H. Woolverton.
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For a time their hopes were bright and their worldly prospects good; and three children were born to cheer their hearts and enliven their household, though the second died young.

But after a while Mr. Woolverton's health began to fail from consumption and for three years he continued to be an invalid, when death claimed him as a victim. He died March 3, 1843, and was buried at Greencastle; but, some years afterwards, his remains were removed to Alexandria, Pa., where they now lie.

Mr. Woolverton's father was William Woolverton, and his mother's maiden name was Susanna Hall. They lived on a farm near Greencastle, Ind., to which they had come from Central Pennsylvania, probably from Huntingdon County.

Of his remote ancestors little is known definitely; but it is almost certain that the Woolvertons were among the early settlers of New Jersey, and that the family came originally from a very respectable connection in England.

After her husband's death Mrs. Woolverton took her young family to her mother's in Alexandria, and for several years lived in the old home.

Then in August, 1850, she married Mr. William Kinsloe, a school teacher, who was born in Mifflin Co., Aug. 28, 1809.

Following the fortunes of her second husband, she was eventually brought to Altoona, where the family lived from the fall of 1857 to the spring of 1868. Then, through the influence of her son, they moved to Philadelphia and took up their residence at No. 48, North Thirty-ninth street. This proved to be a very happy and comfortable change. They were near church; they enjoyed the advantages of a great city; they could make their house the centre of hospitality. Mrs. Kinsloe's unmarried sister, Margaret, also came to live with her.

But from time to time their number was lessened.

After a long illness Mr. Kinsloe died, Oct. 25, 1874, and his body was taken to Alexandria for burial. His stepdaughter says, "He was a conscientiously righteous man, who, when I became old enough to judge of Christian character, I thought, exemplified the

spirit so beautifully given to us by the Apostle Paul in the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians, where he describes *charity*. Few men have ever lived more destitute of faults, more nearly blameless."

Next (October 18, 1883) Mrs. Kinsloe's son William married and left the maternal fireside. Previous to this, though absent a great deal at his business in New York, he considered his mother's residence his home.

Then (Nov. 29, 1888) Margaret Harris Stewart (Aunt Peggy) died and was taken to Alexandria for burial.

And finally (April 10,* 1889), Mrs. Kinsloe herself died, and was taken away to be buried between her two husbands in the cemetery of the town where she was born. The disease which produced her death after nine days' illness, was not well understood even by the physician who attended her.

Mrs. Kinsloe was slender, five feet three-and-a-half inches tall, had light eyes, light brown hair and a fair complexion, and possessed a lively nervous temperament. She was eminently social in her nature and a great talker, was exceedingly kind and hospitable, and gave much evidence that her profession of Christianity, which she made from early life, was thoroughly sincere. She was always ready to help the poor and the needy. She took a great interest in missions, and worked particularly for the benefit of the colored missionaries in Liberia, among whom were some who had gone thither from Alexandria.

All Mrs. Kinsloe's children were by her first husband, and hence are surnamed Woolverton.

They are as follows:—

1. *Anna Margaret Woolverton*; b. Jan. 15, 1839.

2. *John Stewart Woolverton*; born Oct. 16, 1840; died Feb. 16, 1841.

3. *William Henderson Woolverton*; b. Jan. 3, 1842; m. Edith Beaver, Oct. 19, 1883.

A particular account of these is given below.

* The chart date of her death is incorrect.

1. Anna Margaret Woolverton

Anna Margaret Woolverton, the eldest child of Anna Maria Stewart and John Hall Woolverton, her first husband, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, near Greencastle, Jan. 15, 1839. After her father's death in 1840 her mother brought her and her brother William to her old home at Alexandria, Pa., where she lived and went to school until the death of her grandmother Stewart in 1856, when she went to Allegheny, Pa., and spent a year. Her home after this was with her mother and stepfather, who were then living in Altoona, Pa. Here she attended a private school for a while, going afterwards to Olome Institute, at Canonsburg, Pa., but did not graduate.

Returning home in the fall of 1861, she embraced the opportunity of teaching a district school among the ridges of Blair County, which placed her among a people as quaint and homely in manners and speech as Dickens' characters. Her pluck and nerve when called upon were never-failing in this new experience, nor was a keen sense of the comical ever lacking. It was richer in experience, however, than cash. She also taught a year after this at Bell's Mills and two years (1863 to 1865) in the Grammar School of Altoona.

In 1868 she went, with the family, to Philadelphia to reside. Here she took the chief care of the housekeeping, and (with her mother) ever had an open house to her friends.

Having connected herself with the people of God at Altoona in 1858 or 1859, she joined the Princeton Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia after her removal to that place.

After the death of her stepfather (in 1874) her aunt Margaret Harris Stewart (in 1888), and her mother (in 1889), the home at No. 48, North 39th Street, was sold.

Quickly following this Miss Woolverton's health failed and a serious and tedious illness followed, on account of which she has never since fully recovered her elasticity or nerve power. During

this illness she was for eighteen months a guest in her brother's home in New York City.

Returning to Philadelphia in November, 1890, she lived for ten years at No. 246, S. 39th Street, and since 1900 she has been living at No. 232, S. 39th Street.

Through the generosity of her brother she has been enabled to enjoy every worldly comfort, besides sufficient means for the gratification of her tastes and benevolent impulses. She is able to travel some; has taken several long trips, among which was one to California.

Miss Woolverton possesses an original vein of wit and has good social qualities. Having a sympathetic nature, she is able easily to enter into the feelings of others—to weep with those that weep and rejoice with those that rejoice. Her profession of religion is not a mere form, but abundant evidence is given that she is interested in the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom in all its various movements. Her heart, tongue, hand and purse are always ready to assist in every approved work.

In appearance Miss Woolverton is tall (five feet five-and-one-half inches in height), slender, weighing 112 pounds; her complexion is light and her temperament nervous.

The writer of these pages has been greatly indebted to Miss Woolverton for assistance in the compilation of genealogical facts pertaining to the Alexandria branch of our family.

2. John Stewart Woolverton

John S. Woolverton, the second child of Anna Maria Stewart and John H. Woolverton, was born October 16, 1840, and died February16, 1841.

3. William Henderson Woolverton

William Henderson Woolverton[1], the second son and third child of John Hall and Anna Maria (Stewart)Woolverton, was born near

Greencastle, Indiana, January 3, 1842, and while an infant was removed to Alexandria, Pa., and afterwards to Altoona, Pa., as was the case with his sister. And in the school of the former place he obtained his education.

In 1859 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railway Company at Altoona, learned the art of telegraphing, was stationed as agent and telegraph operator at various points, and finally (1861) reached Philadelphia, where he held a position of telegraph operator in the Superintendent's Office. Here also he became acquainted with some of the principal officers of the Pennsylvania R. R., and secured their warmest friendship. In 1872 he obtained a large share in the New York Transfer Co., and went to that city to further the interests of this enterprise, serving as a director from 1872 until 1877, when he became President of the Company, in which position he has remained ever since. The headquarters of this Company are at No. 1354 Broadway.

In the year 1878 Mr. Woolverton obtained a large interest in a monthly called "The Official Railway Guide," having for its object the publication of all the railway time tables (official) in the United States and Canada. This is the most important periodical of the kind in the country, and has been very prosperous since its organisation. Mr. Woolverton has been President of the Company since 1883. Its headquarters are 24, Park Place, New York.

Mr. Woolverton was one of the earliest pioneers to engage in the telephone business when it was started, being one of the organizers of the Bell Telephone Co., of New York, and its first President, and is still a director in the New York Telephone Co. and several of the companies operating under the Bell patents.

His residence is in New York City, facing the Central Park. He has also a country home at Alexandria, Pa. At both of these he and Mrs. Woolverton dispense a gracious hospitality.

Though not a church member, Mr. Woolverton is a liberal contributor to the church and to all enterprises which have for their

object the elevation of society, or the improvement of the communities with which he is connected.

He and his cousin, William Thompson[2], presented a parsonage to the Alexandria Methodist Episcopal Church.

They also bought seventeen acres of land and gave it to the congregation of the Presbyterian Church as an addition to their cemetery. This land had never passed out of the hands of the Gemmill heirs.

The same two Williams also presented to the town and surrounding country a library, endowed for the free use of the people—the building costing $16,000; the site, furniture and books, $4,000; and the endowment amounting to $30,000. It was dedicated * October 10, 1900, with a prayer by the Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., of Pittsburg, and appropriate addresses by J. Addison Henry, D. D., of Philadelphia, and others. On the wall at the entrance to the trustees' room is a tablet of bronze, bearing this inscription:

MEMORIAL FREE LIBRARY
Dedicated Oct. 10, 1900.
Presented to the Town of Alexandria and Surrounding Country
by
WILLIAM THOMPSON
and
WILLIAM H. WOOLVERTON
In Memory of their Mothers
ELIZA GEMMILL THOMPSON
and
ANNA MARIA WOOLVERTON—KINSLOE
Granddaughters of
ELIZABTH PORTER GEMMILL
Founder of the Town
In the year of our Lord Seventeen
Hundred and Ninety-Three

* For a full account of the dedication see the "Tyrone Herald" of October 18, 1900.

Rev. G. W. Shaiffer.
p. 314

Mary Linn Stewart Shaiffer.
p. 313

Emma M. & Satira Shaiffer.

Physically, Mr. Woolverton is a contrast to his sister, being short and stout, and of a dark complexion ; but he is very quick in his bodily as well as his mental movements.

William H. Woolverton was married to Edith Beaver, Oct. 18, 1883, at Lewisburg, Penn., where Miss Beaver was born September 22, 1851. She is the daughter of Peter Beaver and Eliza Gundecker Simonton, a woman of rare character, cousin of Green Simonton, Missionary of the Presbyterian Church to Brazil.

Mr. Beaver, her father, is an uncle of General James Adams Beaver, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, and now Judge in the Supreme Court of that State.

Mrs. Woolverton is a lady of culture, and a very devoted Christian of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Northfield type.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Woolverton:

1. ***Ethel Woolverton ;*** born in New York City June 19, 1885 ; taller than either of her parents ; a student at Smith College, Massachusetts ; is fond of literature.

2. ***William Henderson Woolverton***[3] ; born in New York City February 24, 1891 ; in the Browning School ; a promising boy.

12. Mary Linn (Stewart) Shaiffer

M. L. Stewart, the twelfth child* and fourth daughter of Thomas H. and Ann (Gemmill) Stewart of Alexandria, Pa., was born at Alexandria, March 8, 1817. When quite a child she united with others (her sister Anna Maria, Caroline Bucher, Olivia Charlton, &c.) in forming a Junior Missionary Society. At ten years of age she joined the Church under the Rev. John McKinney[6]. While young she received a fairly good education in the schools of her native place; and before her marriage she had spent two years with her brother Robert, at Palmyra, Mo.—had taught school at Water Street, Pa., and seven miles from Allegheny, near her cousin Robert Stewart's—and had lived three years with her aunt Murry in Allegheny itself.

* See Note on p. 306.

And here she was married by the Rev. James Linn, D. D., of Bellefonte, Pa., to the Rev. George W. Shaiffer, May 1, 1849.

Mr. Shaiffer was the grandson of George Shaiffer (born at Midway, Pa., between Bethlehem and Nazareth) and Ann (Garen) Shaiffer who was of Welsh extraction. They moved to Beaver Co., Pa., in 1805, and had five children. He died in the 46th year of his age, but she lived till she was 72. Their son John, Rev. G. W. Shaiffer's father, was born in 1790, and died in his 67th year. His wife was Anne Clyde Geary, daughter of Alexander Geary, a linen weaver, and Lizzie Douglas, who were born and married in Ireland, lived near Londonderry, moved to Northumberland Co., Pa., in 1787, and to Beaver Co. about 1806. Mr. Geary's mother was Anne Clyde, and of his two brothers one was the father of Edward Geary, D. D., of Oregon (who died in 1887) and Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Kansas during a stormy period in the formation of that State. Lizzie Douglas (tradition says) was a descendant of one of four Douglas brothers who fled to Ireland from Scotland during persecution in the time of Charles II, or James II. She and her husband were both members of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. They had nine children, three boys and six girls, three of the girls were married to Shaiffers, one of whom became the mother of the Rev. Alexander G. Shafer (born June 11, 1817 ; died July 1, 1868) of the A. R. and U. P. Church, who was the father of Judge John D. Shafer, LL. D., of Pittsburg, Pa. Anne Clyde Geary, who married John Shaiffer, was born in Ireland in 1784, and died in her 80th year, at Jackson, Ohio. She and her husband who were Presbyterians had eight children, most of whom died in early manhood or womanhood—one, James H., while he was at the Theological Seminary.

Their son, Rev. G. W. Shaiffer, was born May 16, 1818, in Beaver Co., Pa. In early life he aspired to be a carpenter, and afterwards to be an independent farmer ; but failing in these hopes he turned his attention to the pursuit of an education and a place in the gospel ministry, though he was compelled to make his way

by teaching. He prepared for college at Frankfort Academy, was graduated at Canonsburg in 1844, and at the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny in 1847, licensed by the Presbytery of Washington, April 22, 1847; ordained a Presbyterian minister, June 20, 1848; stated supply at Hopewell his old home church (Sep., 1847); pastor there from June, 1848, to April, 1852; pastor at Fairmount (1852 to 1855); at Shirleysburg, 1855 to 1865; S. S. at Saxon and Lick Run in 1866; pastor at Armagh and Centreville, 1867 to 1873; at Hookstown and Bethlehem, 1873 and 1874; at North Branch, 1874 to 1879; at Pine Creek, 1881 and 1882; and at Hoboken from 1882 to 1886. He was also Principal of Shirleysburg Academy in 1855 and 1856; of Juniata Seminary from 1862 to 1864; and of Newton Seminary in 1865 and 1866. He wrote, too, numerous articles for the religious press, and a few historical sketches and other articles which have been published in a more permanent form. He resided at Beaver, Pa., from 1875 to 1893, when he removed to California, living for six months at Los Angeles and afterwards, until his death, at Alhambra, Cal., where he died of pneumonia, April 17, 1896, and where he lies buried in the San Gabriel Cemetery.

Mr. Shaiffer was a large man and remarkably dignified in his bearing; and, though a slow speaker, he was very faithful, diligent, exact and impressive in all his work—whether as teacher, writer, preacher, or pastor—and many, doubtless, were blessed through his instrumentality. Frank D. Kerr, M.D., of Hookstown, Pa., says, "We always appreciated him as a grand good man, whose conversation was full of interest and wisdom beyond that of any other of our acquaintances."

Mrs. M. L. (Stewart) Shaiffer outlived her husband more than five years, but died at Alhambra, Cal., from neuralgia of the heart, after a brief illness, Nov. 8, 1901, and lies buried in the San Gabriel Cemetery. Though modest and retiring in her nature, her life was full of good deeds. She was a useful helpmate to her husband in his ministerial work, a loving mother, a cheerful companion, and a sincere Christian. Of her, after she had passed her 79th birthday, her daughter Emma wrote:—

"Her interest in missionary societies and the advancement of Christ's kingdom on earth has grown with her years."

To Mr. and Mrs. Shaiffer were born four children as follows :—

1. Satira Shaiffer

Satira Shaiffer was born in Clinton, Penna, Feb. 3rd, 1850 ; united with the Presbyterian Church at Shirleysburg, Penn., in 1864 ; graduated at Stenbenville (Ohio) Seminary in 1870, taught music (private pupils) for several years ; began teaching in the public schools in 1876—in Loudonville, Ohio, three years, and Beaver, Penn., three years. Since then, with the exception of visits in various parts of the United States, her time has been spent in the home at Beaver, Pa., and later in Alhambra, Cal., taking up church and club work in each of these towns. She has taught in the Sunday-school almost continuously for 34 years.

2. Anne Eliza Shaiffer

Anne Eliza Shaiffer was born at Clinton, Pa., Dec. 1st, 1851 ; joined the Presbyterian Church in 1864 ; was graduated at Steubenville Seminary in 1870 ; taught for a time in the family of Rev. Franklin Orr, Jacksonville, Pa. ; but, her health failing, she spent a winter in Philadelphia under the care of Dr. Agnew, and later, a year or more in Colorado ; she died of consumption at Beaver, Pa., Jan. 13, 1884, and was buried in the Beaver cemetery. She lived a pure, devoted, Christian life, patiently awaiting for many years the Master's call.

3. Emma Mary Shaiffer

Emma Mary Shaiffer was born at Fairmount, Pa., Jan. 12th, 1854 ; united with the Presbyterian Church at Shirleysburg, Penn., in 1865 ; was graduated at Steubenville Seminary in 1873 ; she then taught for a number of years in private and public schools,

after which she lived with her parents until their death ; has been ever active in Sunday-school, missionary and other church work ; takes a special interest in genealogical and family history ; now at Alhambra, California.

4. Laura Ada Shaiffer

Laura Ada Shaiffer was born at Shirleysburg, Penna, Jan. 9th, 1856 ; united with the Church at Shirleysburg in 1865 ; was graduated at the Steubenville Seminary in 1873 ; was married to the Rev. James Manara Stitt, at Beaver Pa., June 28th, 1881 ; died at Fredonia, Pa., June 25th, 1882 ; buried in the Beaver Cemetery. For tender kindness and faithful loving work for Jesus she had few equals.

Her husband was a Presbyterian clergyman and pastor at Fredonia, Pa., from 1880 to his death, which occurred May 2nd, 1884, from nervous prostration. On account of his clear, interesting and fervent manner of presenting truth, he was constantly receiving invitations from his neighboring ministers to assist them in their protracted services. He was so perfectly consecrated to his Divine Master, that he would not allow an opportunity of serving him to pass unimproved ; but his constitution gave way beneath the burden. After conferring with friends, he went south, as far as New Orleans ; then, becoming alarmed at his condition he started for home, but died at Nashville, Tennessee. He was buried in the Beaver Cemetery beside his wife. They had no children.

13 Harriet Newell Stewart

This, the fourteenth child and fifth daughter of Thomas H. and Anne (Gemmill) Stewart of Alexandria, was born there, Sep. 2, 1819, and named after Harriet Newell, the missionary. She was probably the child which her parents took with them on horseback when they made a visit to their friends in Maryland, as remembered by George W. Archer[2], M. D. If so the visit must have

been during the winter of 1819-20 or the following spring ; for she died July 21, 1820, and was buried at Alexandria.

SUMMARY OF THE THOMAS HARRIS STEWART BRANCH DOWN TO AUGUST, 1905.

Males 74; females 74 ; undesignated 2 ; total 150.
Of 1st gen. 1 ; 2nd 13 ; 3rd 47 ; 4th 75 ; 5th 14 ; total 150.
Dying when young 37 ; children living 13.
Adults dead 30 ; living 70 ; total 100.
Married men 32; married women 23; total 55.
Unmarried men 15 ; unmarried women 30; total 45.
Largest family of children 14; next in size 11 ; next, two of 8 each.
Average number of children in a family, three and one-fourth.
Married couples childless 9 ; cases of twins 3.
Average age of adults deceased :—
Of the 2nd generation 65 years 9 months.
Of the 3rd generation 51 years 9 months.
Of the 4th generation 23 years 2 months.
Age of the founder about 65 years; of his wife 80 years and 6 months.
Average age of all the deceased adults 53 years and 7 months.
Average age of the 19 living of the 3rd generation 62 years 6 months.

Ministers 2 ; lawyers 3 ; doctors 3 ; civil engineer 1 ; teachers 12 ; professors 2 ; principals of High School or Seminary 2 ; president of College 1 ; Theological professor 1 ; graduates (A. B.) of a College 5 ; graduates of other institutions 16 ; A. M. 1 ; D.D. 1 ; artist 1; authors 2 ; librarians 2 ; soldiers 5; cashiers of a bank 2; bank assistants 3 ; druggists 2 ; merchants 4 ; dealers in furniture 2 ; jeweler 1 ; farmers or ranchmen 2 ; tanners 3 ; innkeeper 1 ; printers 2 ; publishers 3 ; oil speculator 1 ; miner 1 ; land agent 1 ; president of large companies 1 ; showman 1 ; R. R. men 4 ; scientific investigator 1 ; agent of Children's Home Society 1 ; employés of different kinds 3 ; J.P. 1 ; Notary Public 1 ; Judge 1; Legislator 1 ; elders 3 ; S. S. superintendent 1 ; married to ministers 3 ; m. to lawyer 1 ; m. to doctors 4; m. to professor 1 m. to merchants 2 ; m. to county surveyor 1 ; m. to newspaper manager and proprietor 1 ; m. to farmer 1. In point of religion most have been evangelical Christians of Presbyterian name. Some are non-professors, but none as far as known infidels. In point of property two (probably three) are wealthy and perhaps half a dozen others comfortably independent ; but most make a good living with wholesome effort, and none has been a pauper.

PART V

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE STEUART AND MARGARET HARRIS

SECTION IV

THE ROBERT STEWART BRANCH

ALSO

MARGARET STEWART[1]

AND

MARY STEWART[2]

Chart of the Robert Stewart Branch (First Section)

ROBERT STEWART; *b.* June 18, 1769; *d.* Sep. 11, 1836; *m.* Dec. 27, 1793, Mary Wilson; who *d.* in 1818 or 1819.

Jane Stewart[5]
b. Oct. 10, 1794
d. Dec. 15, 1872
m. L. Stewart
April 19, 1827.

- Ann Stewart[3] *b.* 1828; *d.* 1830.
- Robert Stewart[4] *b.* 1830; *d.* 1847.

Marg. H. Stewart[2]
b. June 16, 1796
d. March 14, 1883
m. Thos. Smith[3]
March 14, 1826.

Mary J. Smith[1]
b. Feb. 28, 1827
d. Aug. 10, 1828.

Ann Eliza Smith
b. Jan. 18, 1829
m. J. H. Pressly,[1] D.D.
May 24, 1847.

John T. Pressly[2]
b. March 5, 1848
m. Kath. Henry
Sep. 10, 1885.

- Anabel Pressly *b.* 1886; *d.* 1889.
- Howard W. Pressly *b.* 1888; *d.* 1904.
- Eleanor M. Pressly *b.* July 6, 1891.
- Marg. E. Pressly *b.* 1893; *d.* 1895.
- Stewart N. Pressly *b.* Sep. 16, 1895.
- Kath. H. Pressly *b.* July 1, 1899.

Thos. S. Pressly
b. Dec. 28, 1849
d. Dec. 22, 1852.

J. H. Pressly[2]
b. Nov. 16, 1851
m. H. A. Waters
Aug. 14, 1877.

- J. H. Pressly[3] *b.* July 12, 1878.
- Eug. W. Pressly *b.* 1880; *d.* 1883.
- R. McD. Pressly *b.* in 1882 *m.* E. E. Dove June 12, 1902.
- Eugene D. Pressly, *b.* 1904.
- M. Helen Pressly; *b.* 1887.

Robert S. Pressly
b. May 8, 1854.

Anna H. Pressly; *b.* 1856; *d.* 1858.

Jane W. Pressly; *b.* Oct. 19, 1858.

Wm. W. Pressly; *b.* Oct. 29, 1860.
m. Mary Gorman, Oct. 1, 1897.

Marg. L. Pressly; *b.* May 13, 1863; *d.* Sep. 18, 1903,
m. W. R. Mehard, Oct. 12, 1893.

Mary M. Pressly — Jos. P. Price
b. Sep. 5, 1864 *b.* April 1, 1901.
m. W. N. Price
Aug. 10, 1899.

Harry S. Pressly
b. July 7, 1866
m. E. E. Graham
b. Oct. 26, 1893.

- Helen L. Pressly *b.* Sep. 26, 1896.
- Ann E. Pressly *b.* Jan. 15, 1903.

A son; *b.* Jan. 7, 1868.

Sarah I. Pressly
Oct. 17, 1869
m. E. C. Moore
Aug. 20, 1896.

- Martha P. Moore *b.* Nov. 25, 1899.
- Charlotte W. Moore *b.* May 19, 1902.

Anna M. Smith
b. Aug. 6, 1854
m. C. H. Flynn
Oct. 30, 1883.

- Louisa D. Flynn *b.* May 23, 1883.
- Corn. M. Flynn *b.* 1886; *d.* 1890.
- Roy W. Flynn *b.* Oct. 10, 1889.

Harman D. Smith
b. 1856; *d.* 1864.

Thos. S. Smith
b. Aug. 22, 1857
m. Emma Herron
Oct. 27, 1887.

- Ethel H. Smith *b.* 1894; *d.* 1895.
- Wilson S. Smith[3] *b.* June 24, 1897.

Louise W. Smith
b. Feb. 12, 1859
m. Dr. J. L. Anderson
Sep. 1, 1885.

- Hazel Anderson *b.* Nov. 7, 1887.
- Helen L. Anderson *b.* Dec. 29, 1889.
- Henry B. Anderson *b.* June 15, 1892.

Wilson S. Smith
b. Jan. 18, 1831
m. M. L. DeHaven
Nov. 23, 1853.

Wilson S. Stewart[2]
b. 1860; *d.* 1861.

Jennie W. Smith
b. Dec. 1, 1861
d. Dec. 25, 1882.

Marg. H. Smith
b. Dec. 27, 1863
m. G. F. Newell[1]
Oct. 28, 1886.

- Plumer W. Newell *b.* April 16, 1887.
- Marg. F. Newell[2] *b.* July 11, 1889.
- Frances L. Newell *b.* July 24, 1891.
- Geo. F. Newell[2] *b.* Dec. 15, 1894.
- Harriet Newell[2] *b.* Nov. 2, 1898.
- Elizabeth Newell *b.* April 12, 1904.

Eliz. D. Smith
b. Dec. 27, 1865
m. T. A. Dicks
June 28, 1900.

Robert W. Smith; *b.* June 2, 1868.
m. M. Gibson, Nov. 24, 1891.

Jas. B. H. Smith; *b.* April 15, 1870.
d. Sep. 28, 1891.

Chart of the Robert Stewart Branch (Second Section)

ROBERT STEWART *m.* MARY WILSON.

- Wilson Stewart[2], *b.* June 17, 1800, *d.* Oct. 3, 1830, *m.* M. McConnell, 1829.
- Mary A. Stewart[1], *b.* March 9, 1802, *d.* June 16, 1826.
- Marg. H. Stewart, who married Thos. Smith[3] (continued).
- George Stewart[4], *b.* July 11, 1798, *d.* Feb. 26, 1801.
- Thos. H. Stewart[3], *b.* June 24, 1804, *d.* May 28, 1858, *m.* Eliza Gemmill, Sep. 29, 1830 (?) *m.* M. H. Sample, Dec. 7, 1837.
- Robert Stewart[2], *b.* Aug. 16, 1806, *d.* July 22, 1879, *m.* N. Stevenson, in 1834 (?) *m.* M. A. Riddle, who never had any children,
  - Wm. H. Smith, *b.* June 28, 1834, *m.* E. W. Burford, Nov. 21, 1861, *m.* M. H. Wareham, Oct. 9, 1889.
    - Llewellyn M. Smith, *b.* Oct. 13, 1868, *m.* N. F. Kiser, Oct. 18, 1898.
    - Fred. E. Smith, *b.* April 19, 1875.
  - Robert S. Smith, *b.* Aug. 18, 1836, *m.* M. A. McCaslin, April 16, 1872.
    - Roy W. Smith, *b.* Jan. 23, 1873, *d.* May 30, 1881.
    - Helen P. Smith, *b.* May 19, 1876, *d.* March 19, 1877.
    - Bertha H. Smith, *b.* Feb. 24, 1878.
    - Jessie C. Smith, *b.* March 24, 1882.
    - Homer D. Smith, *b.* July 21, 1883.
    - Lloyd W. Smith, *b.* May 30, 1886.
  - Mary J. Smith[2], *b.* Feb. 24, 1839, unmarried.
  - *By first wife*
    - Wilson G. Stewart, *b.* July 17, 1831, *d.* Aug. 18, 1863, *m.* E. K. Sample, Dec. 1, 1859.
      - Rose G. Stewart, *b.* Nov. 26, 1860, unmarried.
      - Ida Stewart, *b.* May 15, 1862, *m.* Dr. G. D. Green, Jan. 29, 1890.
        - Donald S. Green, *b.* Dec. 25, 1890, *d.* Aug. 14, 1891.
        - Norman W. Green, *b.* Jan. 18, 1893, *d.* Jan. 28, 1893.
  - *By second wife*
    - Robert Stewart[5], *b.* Aug. 26, 1838, *d.* May 9, 1840.
    - Marg. H. Stewart[6], *b.* Sep. 16, 1840, *d.* Sep. 12, 1888, unmarried.
    - Eliza G. Stewart[3], *b.* Nov. 15, 1842, *d.* Feb. 27, 1899, unmarried.
    - Mary A. Stewart[2], *b.* Dec. 20, 1845, *d.* Feb. 7, 1852.
    - Satiah Stewart[3], *b.* July 20, 1848, unmarried.
    - John C. Stewart, *b.* Aug. 30, 1851, *d.* Sep. 28, 1861.
    - Jane Stewart[4], *b.* May 13, 1854, *m.* G. P. Mackintosh Feb 2, 1893.
      - Mary S. Mackintosh, *b.* June 26, 1894.
    - Elizabeth Stewart, *d.* an infant.
    - Mary W. Stewart, *b* 1837, *m.* Dr. J. Kirker about 1868, *d.* June 6, 1905.
      - Robert S. Kirker, *b.* 1869 ?, *d.* May 1, 1902.

Robert Stewart

Robert[1], the fourth son and sixth child of Col. George Steuart[3], and his wife, Margaret Harris[5], was born at Deer Creek (now Churchville), Maryland, June 18, 1769, and received his name, probably, from his uncle, Dr. Robert Harris[7], of Philadelphia.

He is mentioned as "Bobby" in the ledger of his uncle, Dr. John Archer[1], among those children needing medical attention between the years 1772 and 1775.

He is also mentioned as an heir in the first will of his grandfather, Thomas Harris[1], which was made in Maryland, June 7, 1773.*

When his parents removed to Tuscarora valley in 1775 he was full six years old, and after that, until he reached manhood, Harris Mills (now Doyle's Mills) became and continued to be his home.

When his father died he was almost 18 years old; and, as this event made a great change in family affairs and brought his eldest brother more to the front as head farmer and home manager, we may suppose that he soon began to look abroad for a career of his own. But the first trace of his absence is his appearance near Pittsburg, October 2, 1790, when he sells his share of the paternal farm for 105 pounds to his brother John. He must have gone out to visit his sister, Mrs. McNair (Ann Stewart[2]) and her husband, who had already moved to that region, and while there he must have concluded to make the place his home; for in the deed he states that he is of "Allegheny County, Pa."

His trade was that of blacksmith, cutler, and sickle-maker. Just when and where he learned this trade is uncertain. Probably it was before he went West, and probably at what afterwards became Mifflintown.

* See pp. 99 and 100, and Appendix No XXII.

Previous to 1794, and perhaps some years previous, Robert Stewart moved from the West to Mifflintown, and for some time worked at his trade in that place. Indeed it might have been after his return from Allegheny County that he commenced learning his trade.

December 27, 1793, he was married by the Rev. Hugh Magill to Miss Mary Wilson[1], of the neighborhood of Mifflintown. Tradition says that Miss Wilson's parents came from Pequea Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., where some of the children, and perhaps all, were born. Her brothers were named James and Robert, and her sister, Jane. James had one daughter who married Daniel Christy, and became the grandmother of Sarah, wife of George Jacobs, who had three daughters:—Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joseph H. Mathers, Kate (Parker), and Olivia (North) —and one son, George. Robert married Elizabeth Haines and had a numerous progeny of Wilsons, Dotys, and Croziers. Jane married John Watson and has had descendants named Watson, Jamison, McClure, Harrison, Sechler and Frysinger. Many of these have lived, and perhaps are still living, in Juniata Co., Pa.; but some are in Bedford, Chester and other counties. Judge Lucien Doty of Geensburg is one of the tribe, as was also the late lawyer James Cloyd Doty of Pittsburg.*

Feb. 4, 1794, Robert Stewart, James Knox, and William McVey sign, as witnesses, the will of John Harris[2], Esq., showing that they were then in Mifflintown.

Robert's eldest two children were also born in Mifflintown —one in October, 1794, and the other in June, 1796.

In 1797 Robert moved West with his family and settled first at Nine Mile Run, Allegheny Co., Pa. It is possible, and indeed probable, that on the journey they had the company of Mr. and Mrs. Rippey, who were married in May of that year and also moved West. Mrs. Rippey was Robert Stewart's youngest sister, Sutia[2]. As we have noted heretofore his eldest sister, Mrs. McNair, was already living at McNairstown (now Wilkinsburg). At Nine

* For a fuller and more definite genealogy see the Appendix No. V.

Mile Run Robert's sons George and Wilson must have been born, and George must have died there.

From this point Robert moved his family to Butler Co., perhaps to the neighborhood of the Rippeys, or to the neighborhood of his uncle and aunt Lyon (Mary Harris[2]), who had moved there in 1799.* This was in 1801. In 1803, a Robert Stewart, probably the same, was taxed for 170 acres of land in Middlesex Township, Butler County. The three youngest children must have been born in this County.

Seven years afterwards another change was made, that is, to Meyers' Run (or Turtle Creek) Allegheny Co. (about 12 miles out of Pittsburg) where, however, the family remained for only a short time.

Their next removal was destined to be permanent. It was to Allegheny Town (afterwards City), on the northern side of the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburg. This occurred not earlier than 1810, nor later than 1812.

The family now consisted of six children, ranging in ages from about five to about 17 years.

It is possible that Robert Stewart worked some at his trade in Allegheny; but of two things we are certain:—for some years he kept a hotel, and also ran the ferry between Allegheny and Pittsburg. The tavern was located a short distance above Federal St. on the bank of the river—"just where the row of houses now is," said a grandson in 1897. The building belonged to Gen. William Robinson, Jr., the first white person born on the north side of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers at that point, and was rented from him. The ferry, long the only means of crossing the Allegheny river, was in the year 1821 supplanted by a bridge,† which (with its successors) has ever since been the principal thoroughfare between the two cities.

Sep. 29, 1814, Mr. Stewart bought a lot on the N.-W. corner of Federal and North Diamond streets, Allegheny, for 125 dollars.

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* See pp. 101 and 102

† Called variously the Federal St., the St. Clair St., and the Sixth St. bridge.

It was numbered 89 in the Allegheny plan, and measured 60 feet on Federal and 240 on North Diamond. He also erected the corner house which is still standing. It was built for a tavern, but for many years afterwards was used as a drugstore, and latterly as a jewelry shop. This was the second* brick house erected in the town and is now the oldest in existence.

After the death of his first wife, and probably in view of a second marriage, which might impair the rights of his children, Robert Stewart[1], by a deed, dated June 5, 1821, conveyed the above mentioned property to the Rev. Joseph Stockton, "in trust for said Robert Stewart" during his life, with remainder in fee simple for his children.

By a deed, dated Jan. 15, 1835, a partition was made by the children, and June 30, 1858, by another deed, the two surviving daughters, Jane[3] and Margaret Harris[2], made a partition of their united share.

Some of the property still remains in the hands of Mr. Stewart's heirs; but much of it has been sold to others. A section on the corner, measuring 68 feet 10 inches on North Diamond St., and 39 feet on Federal, was sold to William Semple, March 30, 1882, for $12,100—a great advance on the original cost. This is probably worth far more now (Feb. 1906).

Robert Stewart was also offered ten acres of land on what is now Irwin Avenue, near the Second Ward School House for a filly which belonged to his daughter Margaret: and, indeed, he had agreed to make the trade. But Margaret was so much attached to the mare, and made so much objection to parting with her, that he finally annulled the bargain. It is said that that land is now worth several hundred thousand dollars.

Although Mr. Stewart never became wealthy, he lived well, and could furnish his children all the worldly comforts that were necessary for their welfare.

* The first was built by Judge Hugh Davis, father of R. H. and Henderson Davis, on the corner of Federal St. and Park Way. This was torn down many years ago by James Caldwell and was supplanted by another, now owned by Boggs & Buhl.

No public office, as far as we know, fell to his lot, unless we can identify him with that Robert Stewart who was appointed inspector of the penitentiary on the first Monday of May, 1829. This man, in all probability, was either he or his son—more likely himself.

Mr. Stewart's first wife died in 1818 or 1819, but no exact record of the event has been found. Her daughter Margaret says she was a "very good woman."

His second marriage was to Mrs. Catherine Bollman, a widow, and the mother of Henry Bollman, Jr.; and it occurred probably in the latter half of the year 1821, or shortly afterward. No issue came from this union, and (according to tradition) it was of an extremely unhappy character.

While living in Butler Co., Mr. Stewart united with the Presbyterian Church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Abraham Boyd; but, after coming to Allegheny, for some reason he did not renew his profession, though he still kept up his support of the denomination to which he had been attached, and the congregation where his family worshipped.

His daughter said his education was limited; but he was a very kindhearted man.

In person Mr. Stewart was of medium size, measured about five feet nine or ten inches in height, weighed 150 pounds, and was of dark complexion. At some time one of his legs was broken, and, owing to its not being set properly, he was ever afterwards lame and walked with a cane.

In the spring of 1836, he left home and took a trip eastward which terminated in his death. First, he visited his brother Thomas' family in Alexandria, where he remained a short time. Passing on, he reached (May 27) the home of his nephew John Harris Stewart[1] and his niece, Mary Stewart,[4] on Licking Creek, in Tuscarora Valley. Three days after, however, he continued his journey and went as far as Philadelphia, but returned to his friends on Licking Creek, June 7th. And here he remained until the

end. His last illness began Sep. 2nd and lasted about nine days. He died Sabbath, Sep. 11,* at 1 A. M. of typhus fever. He was buried in the graveyard of the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian church, and a tombstone marks his resting place. The Rev. McKnight Williamson was at that time pastor of the congregation.

Letters of administration were taken out in Pittsburg, Sep. 28, 1836, by his sons, Thomas Harris[3] and Robert[2]. The bondsmen were John McNight and Joseph Welsh, and the amount of the bond was 500 dollars.

All of Robert Stewart's children were by his first wife, Mary Wilson[1], and were as follows :—

1. Jane Stewart[3]; b. Oct. 10, 1794; m. Lazarus Stewart[3], Apr. 19, 1827; d. Dec. 15, 1872.

2. Margaret Harris Stewart[2]; b. June 16, 1796; m. Thomas Smith[3], Mar. 14, 1826; d. Mar. 14, 1883.

3. George Stewart[4]; b. July 11, 1798; d. Feb. 26, 1801.

4. Wilson Stewart[2]; b. June 17, 1800; m. Mary McConnell in 1829; d. Oct. 3, 1830.

5. Mary Ann Stewart; b. March 9, 1802; d. June 16, 1826; unmarried.

6. Thomas Harris Stewart[3]; b. June 24, 1804; m. first, Eliza Gemmill, Sep. 29, 1830(?), and secondly, Mary H. Sample, Dec. 7, 1837; d. May 28, 1858.

7. Robert Stewart[2]; b. Aug. 16, 1806; m. first, Nancy Stevenson in 1834 (?), and secondly, Mary Ann Riddle; d. July 22, 1879.

Jane Stewart

Jane Stewart[3], the eldest child of Robert[1] and Mary (Wilson) Stewart, was born in Mifflintown, Pa., Oct. 10th, 1794.

* Some records say Sep. 8, and some Sep. 10; but the above accords with John H. Stewart's diary of that period.

Following the migrations of her parents, which can be learned from her father's biography, she moved eventually to Allegheny, Pa., when she was about 17 years of age. About the year 1822 she joined the First Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg under Dr. Francis Herron, and in 1826, she removed her membership to the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, which remained her ecclesiastical home until her death. April 19th, 1827, she was married in Allegheny to Lazarus Stewart[3], Esq. On her father's decease in 1836 she inherited some property on the north side of the Diamond and west of Federal Street, Allegheny, and here she spent many years preceding her death, which occurred there from a complication of diseases, Dec. 15th, 1872. She lies buried in the Uniondale Cemetery.

Obituary notices were printed in the *Presbyterian Banner* and in the *United Presbyterian*.

Mrs. Stewart was five feet six inches in height and weighed from 100 to 120 pounds; hence she was slender. She had black hair and black eyes. Though her education was limited, she had a bright and sprightly talent, and made her presence felt in society. She was also a devoted Christian and church member, kind to the poor, liberal to the extent of giving most of her income to religious and charitable objects and spending little on herself.

Her husband Lazarus Stewart[3] was born in 1777 and came from Hanover Township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) County, to Western Pennsylvania when he was a young man. His father's farm joined that of the father of David Calhoun, who also came west and settled in Mifflin Township, Allegheny County. Lazarus Stewart[3] was therefore (no doubt) a scion of that numerous family of Stewarts whose founder, Lazarus[1], died in 1745. There is a tradition that Jane Stewart[3] and her husband were distantly connected with each other before their marriage. If this be true it would be some proof that the first Lazarus Stewart[1] and the first George Stuart[1] were relatives. Lazarus[3],

husband of Jane Stewart[3], appears in court records as a dealer in land as early as 1806—also in 1807, 1810, 1813 and 1814. In these transactions he is said to be "of the borough of Pittsburgh." Of this place and Allegheny County he became a prominent citizen. He is said to have been an attorney at law. The *Pittsburgh Directory* of 1815 says he was justice of peace and conveyancer, town clerk and treasurer, and that he then lived on the north side of Fourth Street, between Wood and Market. He was also the first sheriff of the County, and served in the Legislature two terms. It was during his career as sheriff that the first hanging for murder (which was public) occurred in the County. His death took place Jan. 26th, 1844.

Mr. Stewart's first wife was Mary Thompson, a Seceder, daughter of Moses Thompson. She died Feb. 20th, 1823, and was buried in the First Presbyterian Church graveyard, Pittsburg. By her he had six children :—

1. *Sarah*; born in 1814; married Thomas Hayes in 1832; died in Allegheny in 1864.*

2. *Elizabeth*; married Professor Lemmon, principal of public schools in Allegheny.

3. *Mary*; born 1818; married Robert Lea, Feb. 28th, 1839; died Oct. 30th, 1851. Robert Lea (born April 10th, 1816) was a son of Col. William Lea[2] and grandson of Major William Lea[1] of Forbes army in the French and Indian War (1758), who settled on Chartiers Creek at an early date.

4. *John*; a printer; died in New Orleans.

5. *Richard*; died aged 21 years.

6. *Jane*; married Robert Lea, mentioned above, as his second wife. She died Oct. 19th, 1893.

Lazarus Stewart and his second wife, Jane Stewart[3], had two children :—

* Their daughter Alice, who married D. K. Calhoun, son of the above mentioned David Calhoun, is the author's authority for most of the facts about her grandfather Stewart's first family and earlier history.

1. Ann Stewart

Ann Stewart[3] was born May 10th, 1828; died June 15th, 1830, in Allegheny.

2. Robert Stewart

Robert Stewart[4] was born in Pittsburg, Jan. 22nd, 1830, but lived nearly all his life in Allegheny; short, rather stout; dark complexion, hair, and eyes; well educated; unusually bright, intelligent, and correct in his knowledge; studied medicine; died of consumption, May 26th, 1847.* Buried in the graveyard connected with the First Presbyterian Church, Manchester (now included in Allegheny).

2. Margaret Harris Stewart

M. H. Stewart[2], the second daughter and child of Robert and Mary (Wilson) Stewart, was born (in a stone house on the bank of the Juniata river) at Mifflintown, Mifflin (now Juniata) County, Pa., June 16th, 1796. Her younger years were spent with her parents in Mifflin, Allegheny, and Butler counties, chiefly in the country. About 1811 she came to Allegheny Town, now the city of Allegheny, and there she spent the remainder of her life,—excepting two years (from 1826 to 1828) when she lived in Tuscarora Valley.

About the year 1822, she connected with the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, of which Dr. Francis Herron was pastor. In 1826, she transferred her membership to the Associate Reformed Church of Tuscarora, of which the Rev. Thomas Smith[2] was pastor. In 1828 she joined on certificate the First A. R. Church (Dr. Joseph Kerr's) in Pittsburgh. On the organization of the First A. R. Church, Allegheny (Nov. 4, 1831), she cast in her lot with that congregation, and

* So in one of his mother's Bibles; but on the tombstone it is May 25th.

this remained her ecclesiastical home until her death, March 14th, 1883.

March 14th, 1826, she was married by the Rev. Francis Herron, D. D., to Thomas Smith[3], sixth child of the Rev. Thomas Smith[2], of Tuscarora.*

Mrs. Smith was of fair complexion, had brown hair and blue eyes, was five feet and five and one-half inches in height, and weighed from 102 to 127 pounds. Except for a few weeks in 1827, and again in 1875, and in 1881, she enjoyed good health until her last illness. She died at No. 202, North Avenue, Allegheny, in a house where she had lived for 54 years. Her death was caused by a complication of diseases. She lies buried in the Uniondale Cemetery. Her physical and mental temperament was active, her mode of speaking decisive, and her executive ability quite above the ordinary. She wa s a regular worshipper in the house of God, and brought up her children with commendable strictness.

Thomas Smith[3], her husband, was born in the town of Ahanghal, County Antrim, Ireland, Jan. 15th, 1799. He was a silversmith by trade and learned the mysteries of his art in Baltimore.

While there he also took part as a soldier in the defense of the city, and in his older years was considered one of the veterans of the war of 1812. For this service he got a grant of 160 acres of public land and a pension of eight dollars a month. Farming was his business in Tuscarora Valley and during part of his life (1853 and 1854) in Allegheny County. Most of his activities, however, were expended in collecting taxes for the city and county of Allegheny and as toll collector on the Federal Street bridge connecting Pittsburgh and Alleghe y. The property he accumulated was not inconsiderable.

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* For some account of the Smith and Wier families see pp. 132 and 134—also Scouller's *Manual of the U. P. Church*, and Appendix No. XXXII. For the Rev. Thomas Smith's characteristics as a writer see the obituary on p. 134.

Mr. Smith was from early life a member of the Associate Reformed Church, either in Tuscarora or in Allegheny.

Dr. John T. Pressly[1] was most of the time his pastor in the latter city. For some years he acted as one of the trustees of the congregation, but he never allowed his name to be used as a candidate for the eldership. He was diligent in keeping up family worship at home and was respected as an earnest Christian.

His conversational powers were above ordinary; he had a ready Irish wit; could tell a story well, and in argument was extremely apt and forcible. But his temperament was warm and sometimes (in his indignation) his tongue became rather caustic. As usual, however, with such natures he was generous and kind hearted.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith lived together 54 years, and in 1876 they celebrated their golden wedding, when sixty persons were present and an appropriate programme of exercises and festivities was carried out.

Physically, Mr. Smith was of medium height and rather stout, and had a vigorous constitution. But he had several slight strokes of paralysis in advanced life, and in 1844 he was dangerously ill. However, he lived to be eightyfour and one-half years old. He met with an accident, in 1879, caused by a misstep owing to his enfeebled condition produced by paralysis, at his home in Allegheny. He was confined to bed from this time until his death, ten months later, July 26th, 1880. He was interred in the Uniondale Cemetery.

To Thomas[3] and Margaret H. (Stewart) Smith were born six children :—

1. *Mary Jane Smith*[1] ; born Feb. 28th, 1827 ; died Aug. 10th, 1828.

2. *Ann Eliza Smith* ; born Jan. 18th, 1829 ; married Rev. Joseph H. Pressly[1], May 24th, 1847.

3. *Wilson Stewart Smith*[1]; born Jan. 18th, 1831 ; married Maria Louisa DeHaven, Nov. 23rd, 1853.

4. *William Henry Smith* ; born June 28th, 1834 ; married first Eliza Wilton Burford, Nov. 21st, 1861, and secondly, Mary Helen Wareham, Oct. 9th, 1889.

5. *Robert Stewart Smith* ; born Aug. 18th, 1836 ; married Mary Ann McCaslin, April 16th, 1872.

6. *Mary Jane Smith*[2]; born Feb. 24th, 1839. A more particular account of these children is given below :—

1. Mary Jane Smith

Mary Jane Smith[1] ; born in Tuscarora Valley, Feb. 28th, 1827 ; sick several months ; died in Allegheny of cholera infantum, Aug. 10th, 1828.

2. Ann Eliza Smith

Ann Eliza Smith, the second child and daughter of Thomas and M. H. (Stewart) Smith was born in Pittsburgh, Jan. 18th, 1829, but lived most of her life when young in Allegheny, where she got a good education. At the age of 14 she united with the First A. R. (now U. P.) Church. May 24th, 1847, she was married to her pastor's eldest son, the Rev. Joseph Hearst Pressly[1], who was then pastor of the A. R. congregation at Erie, Pa. Moving to her husband's field of labor, she became a help meet for him in every way and continued so until his death, which occurred Nov. 3rd, 1874. Since then, having been left in comfortable circumstances, she has remained in the old homestead and kept her place as the head and guiding spirit of a large household, as well as a prominent factor in the movements of the congregation and the community with which she has been connected. Her children and grandchildren rise up to call her blessed : and one great-grandchild has recently been born.

Mrs. Pressly is of fair complexion, with brown hair and hazel eyes ; and, though slender and only four feet eleven inches in

height, she has a wiry frame, derived perhaps from her mother, which (with her cheerful nature) has carried her through much labor, physical suffering, and sorrow, and brought her, by the kindness of God, to a good old age. Her sprightly manner and benevolent spirit also have ever helped to make her popular and useful.

Her husband, Joseph Hearst Pressly, D. D., was the eldest child of the distinguished John Taylor Pressly, D.D. (born March 28th, 1795 ; died Aug. 13th, 1870) and his wife Jane Hearst Pressly (born in Due West, S. C. in 1792, died in Allegheny, in 1873).* Dr. J. H. Pressly was born April 16th, 1817, at Due West, S. C., was a graduate of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1838, and studied theology in the Allegheny Theological Seminary, Allegheny ; was licensed, April 13th, 1841, by the Monongahela Presbytery (A. R. Church), and ordained Aug. 20th, 1845, pastor at Erie, Pa., by the Lake Presbytery, where he remained until his death. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Monmouth College in 1871. Though lacking the commanding appearance, and great dignity, and extensive influence of his father, Dr. J. H. Pressly was a man of fine scholarship and good pulpit powers, stood at the head of his Presbytery and among the foremost ministers of his Synod and was highly esteemed by all who know him. With less modesty and a more favorable location he would have risen to a position higher even than that which he reached. He was 5 feet 9 inches in height, had dark hair and eyes, and weighed about 175 pounds.

To Dr. J. H. and A. E. (Smith) Pressly were born twelve children :—

T. John Taylor Pressly' ; born at Erie, Pa., March 5th, 1848; six feet in height ; weighs 185 pounds ; has a

* Both parents were from South Carolina, but died and were buried at Allegheny. The Presslys have been a remarkable Associate Reformed family and have furnished to that and other churches many ministers and divines. A sketch of Dr. J. T. Pressly is found in Scouller's *Manual*. See also Appendix No. XXX.

florid complexion; he was educated in the public schools of Erie and Allegheny, Pa., and lived in Erie until about 1870, after that in Buffalo for a short time, then returned to Erie where he is at present. He followed farming for a time and then went into the contracting business in which he is now engaged. Sept. 10th, 1885, he married Katherine Henry, daughter of Michael and Mary Anne (Pogson) Henry, of Erie, Pa.

To John Taylor Pressly[2] and Katherine H. Pressly have been born six children :—

1. **Anabel Pressly**; born at Erie, Dec. 5th, 1886; died Aug. 26th, 1889; buried at Erie, Pa.
2. **Howard Wilson Pressly**; born at Erie, March 12th, 1888; educated at public schools of Erie; was a member of the First U. P. Church of Erie. Died July 11th, 1904, from lockjaw, resulting from an accident caused by the explosion of a small cannon thrown by some boys as he was passing on a bicycle.
3. **Eleanor Mateer Pressly**; born at Erie, July 6th, 1891; attended kindergarten and public schools of Erie; a member of the First U. P. Church of Erie.
4. **Margaret Elizabeth Pressly**; born Sept. 18, 1893, and died Jan. 15, 1895.
5. **Stewart Nicholson Pressly**; born Sept. 16, 1895; attended kindergarten and public schools.
6. **Katherine Hearst Pressly**; born July 1, 1899.

2. Thomas Smith Pressly; born at Erie, Pa., Dec. 28, 1849; fair, light, delicate features, beautiful; died of scarlet fever, Dec. 22, 1852; buried in the Erie Cemetery.

3. Joseph Hearst Pressly[2]; born at Erie, Nov. 16, 1851; fair complexion and light hair; five feet nine inches in height; weighs about 140 pounds; education reasonably good, received at Erie Academy and Duff's College, Pittsburgh, Pa; a pump manufacturer and runner of a sawmill until 1874; lived in Erie where he was a member of the First U. P. Church;

after that until 1877 in Sheffield, Warren Co., Pa.; then in Philadelphia, from 1877 to 1880; in East Saginaw, Mich., from 1880 to 1887; then he moved back to Erie, where he lived for a time, and afterwards went to North Clarendon, Warren Co, Pa., where he still lives (December, 1904). He is in moderate circumstances. August 14, 1877, he was married to Harriet Ann, daughter of Starling and Betsey Jane (Cogswell) Waters, of Warren, Pa.

To Joseph Hearst Pressly[2] and Harriet A. W. Pressly were born four children :—

1. **Joseph Hearst Pressly**[3]; born at Camden, N. J., July 12, 1878; educated in the public schools of Erie and Warren, Pa.; now located in Buffalo, N. Y.
2. **Eugene Waters Pressly**; born at Sheffield, Pa., in 1880; and died in East Saginaw, Michigan, in 1883.
3. **Ralph McDermott Pressly**; born in East Saginaw, Mich., in 1882; was educated in the Warren public schools, and now lives in North Clarendon, Pa. June 12th, 1902, he was married to Elizabeth Eveline Dove, daughter of James and Susan Dove. To Ralph McD. Pressly and Elizabeth E. D. Pressly have been born one child :—

   Eugene Dove Pressly; born in North Clarendon, Pa., in 1904.
4. **Marian Helen Pressly**; born in East Saginaw, Mich., in 1887; attending the High School at Warren, Pa.

4. Robert Steele Pressly; born at Erie, May 8, 1854; florid complexion, dark hair and eyes; height five feet, eight inches; weighs 165 pounds; therefore stout, heavy set; educated at Erie Academy and State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa.; is a machinist and lives at Erie; not connected with the church; unmarried.

5. Anna Harris Pressly; born at Erie, Dec. 8, 1856; died at Erie of inflammation of the bowels, Feb. 27, 1858; buried in Erie Cemetery.

6. Jane Weir Pressly; born at Erie, Oct. 19, 1858; fair complexion, auburn hair and dark brown eyes; good looking; five feet three-and-a-half inches in height and weighs 115 pounds; educated at Erie Academy and Beaver Seminary; was graduated from there in 1879; lives in Erie, with her mother; a member of the First U. P. Church there since 1874; unmarried.

7. William Wilson Pressly, A. B.; born at Erie, Oct. 29, 1860; fair complexion, light hair, and dark eyes; height five feet and ten inches; weight 135 pounds; educated at public schools in Erie and Allegheny, Pa.; was graduated A. B. from Westminister College, New Wilmington, Pa., in 1882; engaged in the plumbing business in Erie, Pa., from 1884 to 1893. His present address is Meade, Meade Co, Kansas.

October 1, 1897, he was married to May Gorman, daughter of Thomas and Johanna (Foley) Gorman, at Pratt, Kansas. No children reported.

8. Margaret Louisa Pressly; born at Erie, Pa., May 13, 1863; was educated in the public schools of Erie, from which she graduated in 1883. Oct. 12th, 1893, she was married to William Rankin Mehard, son of William Agnew Mehard, D. D., and Martha Jane (Rankin) Mehard. Dr. Mehard was for many years Professor of Mathematics and Hebrew in Westminister College, New Wilmington, Pa. She died at the residence of her uncle, R. S. Smith, 5598 Baum Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 18, 1903, from catarrhal pneumonia. She was buried in the Erie Cemetery. She was a lady of polish and culture, an active member of the First U. P. Church, Erie, and a leader in the Women's Missionary Society, and died much lamented. She was five feet four inches tall; had dark hair and eyes, and was as beautiful in disposition as she was in appearance.

9. Mary Malinda Pressly; born Sept. 5, 1864; educated in the public schools of Erie, Pa., graduating from them in 1884. She was also graduated from a Normal School in 1886, and until 1899 taught in the public schools of Erie, Pa.

August 10, 1899, she was married to William Newell Price, son of William and Katherine (Newell) Price. She now lives in Buffalo, N. Y., and is a member of the Westminister Presbyterian Church of that city. She is five feet seven inches tall; has dark hair and beautiful brown eyes; is quite handsome; has a lively disposition and an affectionate nature. She weighs about 140 pounds.

William N. Price and Mary Malinda (Pressly) Price have one child:—

Joseph Pressly Price; born April 1, 1901.

10. Harry Seymour Pressly; born at Erie, July 7, 1866; fair complexion, dark hair and eyes, about five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about 160 pounds. He was educated at Erie in the public schools, and is a machinist. He was married Oct. 26, 1893, to Emma Elizabeth Graham, daughter of Jackson and Lavina (Robinson) Graham. Both are members of the First U. P. Church of Erie, Pa., where they now live.

To Harry S. Pressly and Emma E. G. Pressly have been born two children:—

1. **Helen Lavina Pressly**; born Sept. 26, 1896; attending kindergarten and public schools.
2. **Ann Elizabeth Pressly**; born Jan. 15, 1903.

11. A son; born at Erie, Jan. 7, 1868; died an infant.

12. Sarah Isabel Pressly; born at Erie, Oct. 17th, 1869; has fair complexion, brown hair and eyes. She is 5 feet 4 inches in height and weighs about 120 pounds. Her education was received at the Erie public schools. She is lively in manner and cheerful in disposition. She was married, August 20th, 1896, to Edward Clarke Moore, son of George W. and Charlotte (Rowley) Moore. Both E. C. and S. I. Moore are members of the First U. P. Church of Erie. Mr. Moore is Treasurer of the Erie City Iron Works, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Erie, Pa.

To Edward C. Moore and Sarah I. (Pressly) Moore, have been born two children:—

1. **Martha Pressly Moore**; born Nov. 25, 1899. She attends kindergarten in Erie.
2. **Charlotte Weir Moore**; born May 19, 1902.

3. Wilson Stewart Smith

This, the third child and eldest son of Thomas[3] and Margaret H. (Stewart) Smith, was born in Allegheny Pa., Jan. 18, 1831, and received a public school training in that city. Nov. 23, 1853, he was married to Miss Maria Louisa De Haven, and during most of his married life lived next door to his parents on North Avenue, Allegheny. For some time he kept a grocery and feed store at the corner of South and West Diamond Streets, Allegheny. Afterwards (from 1874 to 1891) he carried on the undertaking business on Ohio Street, Allegheny. In October, 1891, he moved to Wilkinsburg, Pa., and now lives at 610, Kelly Avenue, in Wilkinsburg. Since going to that city he has been connected with the Duquesne Forge Co., of Rankin, Pa. At the present time (November, 1904) he is not engaged in any special business.

Wilson Smith is five feet nine inches in height, weighs 125 pounds, has a sandy complexion, hazel eyes, and auburn hair, turned gray. His disposition is rather quiet and retiring. His religious connections have been with the A. R. and the U. P. Churches, either in the 4th, Allegheny, or the 2nd, Wilkinsburg; and his Christian profession has been maintained with great faithfulness. His wife was the eldest daughter of Harmon and Catharine DeHaven, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, whose home for many years was in the country several miles north-east of the city in Shaler township. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were married by the latter's pastor, the Rev. A. W. Black. Mrs. Smith was of a domestic nature and spent the greater part of her energy in home duties, but, like her husband, she was also a faithful church member. She was a

brunette, was 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighed about 140 pounds. She died not long after the birth of her last child.

Death overtook her, Oct. 15, 1870, in the fortieth year of her age, she having been born August 2, 1831. She died of congestion of the bowels, and was buried in the Uniondale Cemetery.

To Wilson S. and Maria L. (DeHaven) Smith were born ten children, as follows :—

1. Anna Mary Smith; born in Allegheny, Aug. 6, 1854 ; tall, slender, fair complexion, fair hair ; blue eyes, height five feet six inches ; weight 120 pounds ; had a public school education. On Oct. 30, 1883, she was married to Charles Henry Flynn, son of Cornelius and Letitia Flynn, both of whom were born in Ireland. Charles and Anna Mary were married at No. 203, North Avenue, Allegheny, by the Rev. W. A. Robinson, pastor of the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they are both members. And they live at 436, Park View Avenue, Allegheny, Pa. Mr. Flynn is a furnace builder.

Charles H. Flynn and Anna M. (Smith) Flynn have had three children :—

1. Louisa DeHaven Flynn : born May 23, 1883; educated in the public schools of Allegheny ; was graduated from the Allegheny High School and is now a stenographer. She is 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighs about 125 pounds.
2. Cornelius McClean Flynn born Sept. 13, 1886, and died July 17, 1890.
3. Roy Wilson Flynn : born Oct. 10, 1889 ; attended public schools in Allegheny.

2. Harmon DeHaven Smith; born in Allegheny, March 4, 1856 ; slender, tall, black eyes, dark hair ; died at his grandfather's in Shaler Township, of diphtheria, after nine days illness, July 29, 1864 ; buried in Uniondale Cemetery.

3. Thomas Stewart Smith ; born in Allegheny, Aug. 22, 1857 ; fair, blue eyes ; height five feet seven inches ; weight

140 pounds; fair education; of a mechanical turn of mind; in the spring-fitting business. Oct. 27, 1887, he was married to Emma Herron, daughter of John Herron and Henrietta Fisher Herron, by the Rev. T. B. Turner. They lived on Taylor Avenue, Allegheny, for several years while he was employed with the R.D.Nuttal Co. Then he moved to Glenshaw, Pa., where he still resides. His present occupation is inspector of structural iron work. Both are members of the Glenshaw Presbyterian Church.

To Thomas S. Smith and Emma H. Smith have been born two children:—

1. **Ethel Herron Smith**: born June 22, 1894, and died June 30, 1895.
2. **Wilson Stewart Smith**[3]; born June 24, 1897; attending public schools in Glenshaw, Pa.

4. Louise Wyke Smith[2]: born in Allegheny, Feb. 12, 1859; fair complexion, moderately brown hair, blue eyes; height five feet four inches; weight 128 pounds. She was educated in the Second Ward public schools of Allegheny.

Sept. 1, 1885, she was married by Dr. James M. Fulton to Dr. Joseph L. Anderson. Her husband was the son of James and Mary (Moore) Anderson of Butler, and was born Oct. 23, 1854, and lived at Wexford, Allegheny Co., Pa. Louisa was a member of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny. She, with her husband, now lives at 409 E. Sixth Avenue, Tarentum, and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of that place.

To Dr. Joseph L. Anderson and Louisa W. (Smith) Anderson have been born three children, as follows:—

1. **Helen Anderson**: born Nov. 7, 1887; died March 22, 1890.
2. **Helen Louisa Anderson**; born Dec. 29, 1889.
3. **Henry Breckenridge Anderson**; born June 15, 1892.

5. Wilson Stewart Smith[2]; born in Allegheny, Sep. 11, 1860; fair complexion, dark eyes; died of cholera

infantum at Allegheny, Aug. 5, 1861; buried in Uniondale Cemetery.

6. Jennie Walker Smith; born in Allegheny, December 1, 1861; very fair complexion, fair hair and blue eyes; was about five feet high and weighed about 110 pounds. She was educated at the public school. She was of a lively temperament and lived for a time with her grandparents in Shaler township. She died December 25, 1882, and was buried in Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny, Pa.

7. Margaret Harris Smith; born in Allegheny, December 27, 1863; a brunette, dark hair and black eyes; height five feet one inch and weighs about 105 pounds. Was educated at the Second Ward school of Allegheny; was a very good student, and wrote a fine hand.

She was married to George Findley Newell, October 28, 1886, by the Rev. M. M. Patterson, D.D. They were members of the Sixth U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, and lived at 4806, Liberty Avenue. Her husband, George F. Newell, is a son of Rev. John Newell, D. D., and Harriet (Findley) Newell, both born in Ireland. George F. Newell was born Feb. 7, 1863, in Ireland. Their present address is 109, Biddle Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa. Mr. Newell is mill agent for domestic hosiery. Both Mr. and Mrs. Newell are members of the Second U. P. Church of Wilkinsburg.

To George F. and Margaret H. (Smith) Newell have been born six children:—

1. **Plumer Wilson Newell**; born April 16, 1887; now (December 1904) attends the Pittsburgh Academy.
2. **Margaret Findley Newell**: born July 11, 1889; attends the public school, Wilkinsburg.
3. **Francis Louisa Newell**; born July 24, 1891; attends the Wilkinsburg public school.
4. **George Fay Newell**[2]; born Dec. 15, 1894; attends the Wilkinsburg public school.
5. **Harriet Newell**[2]; born Nov. 2, 1898.
6. **Elizabeth Newell**; born April 12, 1904.

Elizabeth DeHaven Smith; born in Allegheny, Dec. 27, 1865; dark complexion, brown eyes and hair; weighs about 110 pounds and is five feet five inches in height; was educated at the Second Ward public school, Allegheny; was married to Thomas Andrew Dicks, June 28, 1900, by the Rev. John A. Burnett. She was a member of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, and lived at 203, North Avenue. Mr. Dicks was the son of William and Mary Dicks of Flore, Northamptonshire, England, where he was born April 28, 1859. He is a mechanical engineer, and is employed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Wilmerding, Pa., near Pittsburgh. Their present address is 610, Kelly Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

9. Robert Wilson Smith; born in Allegheny, June 2, 1868; tall, slender, medium complexion, sparkling black eyes, dark hair; of a lively temperament. He was educated at the Second Ward public school, Allegheny, and later graduated from the Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Pa. He weighs about 135 pounds, and is six feet and one-half inch in height. He is in the wholesale confectionery business with Reymer Bros., of Pittsburgh.

He was married to Margaret Gibson, daughter of John Hanna and Lily Ann (Allen) Gibson, Nov. 24, 1891, by the Rev. Joseph Kyle, D. D. His wife was born, July 27, 1868. They lived at 24, Alpine Avenue, and moved to Perrysville Avenue about five years ago (1899). Robert is an elder in the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, of which church his wife is also a member. Their present address is 1955, Perrysville Avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

10. James B. Herron Smith; named after an Allegheny physician; born in Allegheny, April 15, 1870; slender, fair complexion; brown eyes, brown hair; weighed about 115 pounds, and was about five feet three inches in height. He was educated at the Second Ward public school, Allegheny. He died of pneumonia Sept. 28, 1891, and was buried in the Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny, Pa.

4. William Henry Smith

W. H. Smith, fourth child and second son of Thomas[3] and M. H. (Stewart) Smith, was born in Allegheny, June 28, 1834. He received a good education at the city schools, then clerked in a store for two years, then went on a farm in Shaler township, Allegheny Co., with his father, about 1852, where he remained about two years. Then he entered the Allegheny Savings Bank, where he remained for a short time; then was elected Cashier of a bank in Manchester, now a part of Allegheny. He was then elected Cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, of Pittsburgh, where he remained for a considerable time, after which he removed to Sewickley. In 1867 he procured a tract of thirteen acres, well improved, on the hill back of Sewickley, which he occupied and cultivated until 1877, selling the property in 1877. In 1878 he moved to Kansas and settled at (or near) Welda and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1885 he moved back east and became again a resident of Allegheny, going into the forging business near Sharpsburg. Then, in 1889, he took up his residence in Wilkinsburg, and became a partner in the Duquesne Forge Company, at Rankin Station, of which he was made Secretary. September 1, 1903, he moved to Colorado Springs, and March 1, 1904, to Los Angeles, California, and May 11, 1904, to Morgan Hill, in the same state, which is his present address.

Mr. Smith is five feet six inches in height; weighs 140 pounds, and has a fair complexion, with blue eyes, and in early days he had fair hair, which has changed to gray.

His ecclesiastical membership has always been with a psalm-singing church (A. R. or U. P.) wherever he has lived, and he has been conscientious in attending to the duties of religion, whether public or private. He is very decided and outspoken in his convictions, and never fears to attack what he considers evils—such as slavery, political corruption and secret societies. In this respect he resembles his father. His impulses are also benevolent and

beneficent. In politics he has been a Republican ever since the origin of the party. His worldly circumstances have been fairly good, though not independent, and his impulses are hospitable.

Mr. Smith has been twice married:—first to Miss Eliza Wilton Burford at Erie, Pa., Nov. 21, 1861, by his brother-in-law, Dr. J. H. Pressly. Miss Burford was the daughter of Jeremiah and Jane Burford. Mr. Burford came from Lancaster Co., Pa., to Erie. Two of his daughters married into the McNair family of Erie County.

Mrs. W. H. (Burford) Smith was born near Erie, Oct. 22, 1836, and spent all her life before marriage there, except five years during which she lived with an aunt in Indiana. She was of fair complexion, had blue eyes, weighed 135 pounds, and was five feet six inches in height. She had a fairly good education, and (while in Erie) was a member of the U. P. Church there, to which her family belonged. She died of inflammation of the bowels, at Welda, Kansas, Aug. 18, 1885; but her body was brought to Pennsylvania and interred in the Erie Cemetery. One has truly said of her:—

"She was tall and graceful in her appearance—handsome of face and lovely in disposition—a devoted wife, mother and sister, and a true friend. She was free and open-hearted in her disposition and made friends wherever she went. To know her was to love her. She exemplified her Christianity by her every day life, and by the unselfishness of her deeds of kindness."

On Oct. 9, 1889, Mr. W. H. Smith married, as his second wife, Miss Mary Helen Wareham, of Allegheny, where the ceremony was performed by her brother, the Rev. Albert Wareham.

Miss Wareham was the daughter of John Wareham and Elizabeth Wareham, and is a member of the U. P. Church. Her brother Albert was (from September 7, 1886, until lately) pastor of the U. P. Church at West Charlton, New York.

Both of Mr. Smith's children were by his first wife. They are as follows:—

1. Llewellyn McNair Smith; born Oct. 13, 1868, near Sewickley, in what was then Sewickley (afterward Leet) township, Allegheny County, Pa. He was educated in the public schools. He is Secretary of the Duquesne Forge Co., at Rankin, Pa. He was married to Nannie Florence Kiser, daughter of William H. and Harriet (Lacock) Kiser, Oct. 18, 1898. Mr. Kiser was born Jan. 5, 1848, in Shippensburg, Pa., and Mrs. Kiser was born in Wilkinsburg, Pa., March 17, 1852. Nannie (Kiser) Smith was born in Pittsburgh, July 11, 1872. Mr. Smith is six feet tall, weighs 190 pounds, and has a light complexion. He is a member of the U. P. Church.

2. Fred Ethelbert Smith; born in Leet township, Allegheny County, Pa., April 19, 1875. He is five feet nine inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and has light hair and eyes. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. He is a doctor of dental surgery and his address is 1831, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. He is not a member of any church.

5. Robert Stewart Smith

R. S. Smith, the fifth child and third son of Thomas[3] and M. H. (Stewart) Smith, was born in Allegheny, Aug. 18, 1836. He obtained a good education in the Second Ward public schools of the city, and had his religious training under the Rev. Dr. Pressly of the A. R. (afterwards 1st U. P.) church of the same place, and with this church he united in 1855, and remained a member until his removal to the East End, Pittsburgh, in March, 1901. He was also an elder of this congregation from about 1882 to 1901.

In 1853 Mr. Smith entered the Allegheny Savings Bank as a clerk, afterward becoming bookkeeper and teller. On the opening of the business of the Union Banking Co., Sept. 1, 1859, he

became Cashier—continuing, under the National Banking organization, Dec. 30, 1864, as Cashier of the Union National Bank, till the death of the President, John R. McCune, in January, 1888, when he became President. He is also a prominent partner in the Duquesne Forge Co., at Rankin, Pa. Mr. Smith has the reputation of being a careful business man, without any tendency to speculation. He has acquired an independent fortune. He has also a benevolent disposition and has always been ready to give liberally (when his judgment approved) to religious and charitable objects. For 25 years he served the U. P. Board of Publication, as Treasurer, without compensation, and for this service received the thanks of the General Assembly. Socially, Mr. Smith has excellent characteristics. He is modest (without being diffident), sympathetic, deferential, witty, and intelligent. In short, he is a refined and cultured gentleman. Politically, he is a Republican.

Physically, he has a fair skin, blue eyes, and brown hair (turned gray), weighs 120 pounds, and in height stands five feet and nine inches. His eyesight has recently become badly impaired. His home is at 362, South Negley Avenue, Pittsburg.*

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary Ann McCaslin, April 16, 1872, in the 1st U. P. Church, Allegheny, by the Rev. J. H. Pressly (assisted in the ceremony by the bride's uncle, Rev. John A. Wilson). Miss McCaslin was the only daughter of Joseph and Rebekah (Wilson) McCaslin, of Pithole, Venango County, Pa. Mr. McCaslin was born in Venango Co. Mrs. McCaslin was the daughter of Daniel Wilson and Fannie (Cuddy) Wilson, who came from Ireland to America, about 1838, and died at Pit Hole.

Mrs. R. S. Smith was born at Pit Hole, Venango County, Pa., Jan. 27, 1848, was educated at the public schools in that locality, later attended Westminster College, New Wilmington,

* Robert S. Smith has taken a deep interest in this history, and to him the author is indebted for many facts concerning the families of his parents and grandparents. The whole account of his Branch has come under his inspection and met with his approval.

Pa., and Troy Female Seminary (Troy, New York), and after her parents' death made her home with her grandparents near Pleasantville, Venango Co., Pa. Physically she has a fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair (now turned gray), is 5 feet 5 inches in height, and weighs about 130 pounds. Socially, she has excellent qualities, and in the home she exercises a wholesome restraint over her family. Before her marriage, she was a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, and since then has been a faithful worshiper in the U. P. Church, as opportunity offered. Of recent years, too, she has acted in a wider ecclesiastical sphere, having been made a member of the U. P. Women's Association since its organization, and a member of the Women's Board since 1901, of which she has served on the Executive Committee, and as Secretary of the Home for Missionaries' Children, since its establishment.

To Robert S. and Mary A. (McCaslin) Smith, have been born the following children :—

1. Roy Wilson Smith ; born in Allegheny, Jan. 23, 1873; died of cerebro spinal meningitis, May 30, 1881 ; buried in Uniondale Cemetery ; a bright, attractive boy.

2. Helen Pressly Smith ; born in Allegheny, May 19, 1876; died of whooping-cough on March 19, 1877, at the age of ten months. She is buried in Uniondale Cemetery.

3. Bertha Harris Smith ; born in Allegheny, Feb. 24, 1878; educated at the Allegheny High School, and at Wellesley College, Mass., where she graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1900. After graduation she spent a year in travel abroad, living in Italy for six months. She is fond of outdoor life, and has a bright and lively nature socially. She is a member of the Shadyside U. P. Church, Pittsburg (Rev. J. K. McClurkin's). She has light hair, blue eyes, and is about five feet six inches in height.

4. Jessie Cooper Smith ; born in Allegheny, March 24, 1882; educated at the Pennsylvania College for Women for

several years, at Miss Baldwin's School in Bryn Mawr, for one year, and at St. Margaret's School in Waterbury, Conn., where she graduated in 1903. She has dark-brown hair, blue eyes, and is five feet seven inches in height. She is a member of the Shadyside U. P. Church.

5. Homer Dewhurst Smith; born in Allegheny, July 21 1883; educated at the public schools, Allegheny, and at Shadyside Academy, where he graduated in 1902. He entered Princeton University in September of the same year, where he is still a student. He is six feet and one inch in height and has blue eyes. He has quiet tastes, and prefers a business career. He is a member of the Shadyside U. P. Church.

6. Lloyd Weir Smith; born in Allegheny, May 30, 1886. He graduated at Shadyside Academy in Pittsburgh, in June, 1904, and entered Princeton University in September of that year. He is five feet eleven inches in height, and has dark hair and blue eyes. He has a bright, cheerful disposition, and is a good student. He is a member of the Shadyside U. P. Church.

6. Mary Jane Smith

The second of this name, and the youngest child of Thomas[3] and M. H. (Stewart) Smith was born in Allegheny, Feb. 24, 1839, and that place or its neighborhood has remained her home ever since, although she has also spent lengthy periods of time in visits to Erie and other places. She obtained a fair education at the Second Ward public schools, united with the First A. R. (now U. P.) Church in 1858, and has ever manifested a deep interest in the religious and ecclesiastical life of her congregation and denomination. She has a dark complexion, dark hair and dark hazel eyes, weighs 103 pounds, and is four feet ten and one-half inches in height. Her health has been generally good. She now resides at 617, Florence Avenue, Avalon, Pa., a suburb of Allegheny.

3. George Stewart

George Stewart[4], third child and eldest son of Robert Stewart[1] and his wife Mary (Wilson) Stewart, was born July 11, 1798, and died of "Bold Hires," now called Cholera Infantum in Allegheny County (probably at Nine Miles Run) Feb. 26, 1801. He was buried in Beulah graveyard, but his tombstone is in Uniondale Cemetery.

4. Wilson Stewart

Wilson Stewart[2], the fourth child and second son of Robert Stewart[1], and his wife Mary (Wilson) Stewart, was born in Allegheny County, Pa., June 17, 1800, and spent the greater part of his life in Allegheny town. He was a man of limited education and never united with the church, but he was extremely popular and a lieutenant in a company of "Pittsburgh Blues." He was tall and straight (about 6 feet high), with dark curly hair and dark eyes. His death at Allegheny, Oct. 3, 1830, was caused by typhus fever, contracted while on his way home from New Orleans (*viâ* the sea and Philadelphia), whither he had gone for business purposes on a flat boat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in company with his cousin, John Harris Stewart[1].* He was buried with military honors in the Presbyterian (or Academy) graveyard near Seminary Hill, but his remains were afterward removed to Uniondale Cemetery. His funeral is said to have been the largest that, up to that time, had ever taken place in the town. He was married in the summer of 1829 to Miss Mary McConnell of Butler Co., Pa., whose brother Thomas afterward became a prominent lawyer in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Stewart was a member of the 1st A. R. (now U. P.) Church, Allegheny, and, during a long widowhood, adorned her Christian life with a meek and quiet spirit. She lived much with her brother-in-law, Robert Stewart[2]. Her death took place at Springdale, Allegheny Co., Pa., at the

* See. p. 1

residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Stewart[2], April 9, 1882. She lies buried in the Uniondale Cemetery.

5. Mary Ann Stewart

Mary Ann Stewart[1], daughter of Robert[1] and Mary (Wilson) Stewart, was born, probably in Butler Co., Pa., March 9, 1802, but followed the family till they came to Allegheny town, and ever afterwards made that her home, though some months during her last illness she spent in Tuscarora Valley, at the home of her cousins, John Harris[1] and Mollie (Mary[4]) Stewart, under the care of Dr. Kelly. She was tall, of large frame, had a dark complexion, dark hair, and dark eyes. Her education was limited. Her ecclesiastical connections were with the Presbyterian Church. She died of consumption, June 16,* 1826, in Allegheny County, and some time after her burial her remains were deposited in the Uniondale Cemetery, where it is recorded on her tombstone that she died June 15, 1826. Her death was much lamented. She never married.

6. Thomas Harris Stewart

T. H. Stewart[3], son of Robert Stewart[1] and his wife Mary (Wilson) Stewart, was born, probably in Butler Co., Pa., June 24, 1804, but lived most of his life in or near Allegheny. His education was limited, but he was a man of much energy. In earlier manhood he did wagoning across the Allegheny Mountains, and in later years pursued the iron business ; while, for two terms at least (from 1843 to 1847), he held office as treasurer of Allegheny, and one year (1844) was a director in the Allegheny Poor Board. In personal appearance he was taller than the average man, and resembled his brothers, Wilson and Robert, in having a dark complexion, and dark curly hair,† which at a distance looked like that of a negro,

* Record of her eldest sister, Jane.

† This seems to have come from his mother's side, the Wilsons'.

but exhibited a different aspect (not woolly) near at hand. It is said he knocked down at least one man for calling him a "nigger." His ecclesiastical relations were with the Presbyterian Church. He died May 28, 1858, at his home in Duquesne Borough, which was near his rolling mill and nail works. He was buried in the Mt. Union Cemetery, now part of Uniondale. His death was caused by an abscess of the liver, but was probably hastened by anxiety in regard to his business,—for it was a time of general financial depression. Had he lived, he might have "pulled through" his troubles; but dying, his property went into the sheriff's hands.

Thomas H. Stewart[3] was married first to Eliza Gemmill of Alexandria, Pa. This occurred Sep. 29, 1830 (?). Her father was Zachariah Gemmill, son of the pioneer John Gemmill[3], and her mother was Mary Mytinger. She was born Sep. 11, 1804, and died of consumption, at Alexandria, March 23, 1832.*

Thomas Harris Stewart[3] was married secondly to Mary H. Sample, Dec. 7, 1837, in Shaler township, Allegheny Co., Pa. Her parents were John Sample and Margaret (McCord) Sample. John Sample's father, James Sample, was an early settler on Girty's Run above Allegheny, in what is now called Millvale, but a generation ago was known as Battle Row. He died March 23, 1856. He had three sons—John, Thomas and William[1]. Thomas was once Mayor of Allegheny, but for many years lived at Mahoningtown (near New Castle, Pa.), where he died Aug. 9, 1876, aged 85 years. Thomas' son, the Rev. J. Logan Sample, is a well-known Presbyterian minister. John Sample, Mrs. T. H. Stewart's father, had three sons—Stephen, Hiram and William[2]—and his daughter Ellen, as will be seen, married Wilson G. Stewart, son of T. H. Stewart[3]. Mary H. (Sample) Stewart died May 10, 1890.

By his first wife Thomas H. Stewart[3] had one child and by his second wife seven children. They were as follows :—

* For a fuller account of the Gemmills see pp. 239—242 and Appendices Nos. XXVIII and XXIX.

1. *Wilson Gemmill Stewart*; b. July 17, 1831; m. Ellen K. Sample, Dec. 1, 1859; d. Aug. 18, 1863.
2. *Robert Stewart*[5]; b. Aug. 26, 1838; d. May 9, 1840.
3. *Margaret Harris Stewart*[6]; b. Sep. 16, 1840; d. Sep. 12, 1888.
4. *Eliza Gemmill Stewart*[3]; b. Nov. 15, 1842; d. Feb. 27, 1899.
5. *Mary Ann Stewart*[2]; b. Dec. 20, 1845; d. Feb. 7, 1852.
6. *Satiah Stewart*[3]; b. July 20, 1848.
7. *John Chambers Stewart*; b. Aug. 30, 1851; d. Sep. 28, 1861.
8. *Jane Stewart*[4]; b. May 13, 1854; m. G. P. Mackintosh, Feb. 2, 1893.

Below is given a more particular account of each.

1. Wilson Gemmill Stewart

Wilson Gemmill Stewart was born in Allegheny, Pa., July 17, 1831; and either in (or in the vicinity of) Allegheny or Pittsburg he was brought up and lived all his life. He was clerk in a mercantile business for a while, enlisted in the civil war, and served in Col. Collier's regiment, reaching the rank of lieutenant. He was tall, of fair complexion, had light wavy hair, and weighed about 150 pounds. Dec. 1, 1859, he was married to Ellen Knox Sample, daughter of John Sample and Margaret McCord Sample by the Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D.D. She was also a sister of his father's second wife. Wilson Stewart died Aug. 18, 1863, from a disease contracted in the army. He died at his brother-in-law's, in Millvale, Allegheny Co., Pa. Wilson G. Stewart and Ellen K. (Sample) Stewart had two children :—

1 Rose Gemmill Stewart; born at Millvale, Nov. 26, 1860. She attended the Second Ward public school, Allegheny, and graduated from Millersville State Normal school in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1880. She is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, has light hair and blue eyes, and weighs about 145 pounds. She taught school for a time in Philadelphia, and is now in the registering

department of the Free Library, Philadelphia. Her address is 2037, Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

2. *Ida Stewart;* born at Millvale, May 15, 1862. She was educated in the Second Ward public school, Allegheny, and at Millersville State Normal school, in Lancaster Co., Pa., from which she was graduated in 1881. She taught school near Media, Chester Co., Pa., until her marriage in 1890. She is 5 feet 8 inches tall, has light complexion, blue eyes, and weighs about 135 pounds. Jan. 29, 1890, she was married to George Dillwyn Green, M. D., in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Forest E. Dager. Dr. Green, who was born near Media, Pa., Jan. 13, 1849, was the son of William L. Green and Sarah S. Green. Dr. Green graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1871, as a doctor of medicine. He is a Friend, is 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 178 pounds, has dark complexion, hair and eyes. After their marriage Dr. and Mrs. Green lived four or five years in Philadelphia, then moved to Waynesville, N. C., on account of their health, and there they still live. Dr. Green is at present a horticulturist. He and his wife have had two children :—

1. **Donald Stewart Green**; born in Philadelphia, Dec. 25, 1890; died August 14, 1891, in Media, Pa.
2. **Norman Wilson Green**; born in Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1893, and died in Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1893.

2. Robert Stewart

Robert Stewart[5], eldest child of Thomas H. Stewart[3] by his second wife, Mary H. (Sample) Stewart, was born Aug. 26, 1838; died May 9, 1840, and lies buried in Uniondale Cemetery.

3. Margaret Harris Stewart

Margaret Harris Stewart[6], second child of Thomas H. Stewart[3] by his second wife, was born in Allegheny, Sep. 16, 1840. She was educated in the Second Ward public school of Allegheny, and at

Mrs. French's Seminary at Canonsburg, Pa. She was 5 ft. 6 inches in height, fair complexion, had light wavy hair, light blue eyes, and weighed about 130 pounds. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny. She died unmarried, Sep. 12, 1888, and was buried in the Uniondale Cemetery.

4. Eliza Gemmill Stewart

Eliza Gemmill Stewart[3], third child of Thos. H. and Mary H. Stewart, was born Nov. 15, 1842, in Allegheny. She went to the public school in Allegheny and to Mrs. French's Seminary at Canonsburg, Pa. She was five feet two inches tall and very slim; had dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, and weighed about 100 pounds. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny. She died unmarried, Feb. 27, 1899, and was buried in the Uniondale Cemetery.

5. Mary Ann Stewart

Mary Ann Stewart[2], fourth child of Thomas Harris Stewart[3] by his second wife, Mary H. Sample, was born in Allegheny, Dec. 20, 1845, and died of scarlet fever in the same city Feb. 7, 1852.

6. Satiah Stewart

Satiah Stewart[3], sixth child of Thomas Harris Stewart[3], was born at Girty's Run (now Millvale) July 20, 1848. She went to the public school in Millvale and to Miss Hannah Davis's school in Allegheny. She is five feet two and one-half inches tall, has dark complexion, hair and eyes, and weighs about 90 lbs. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny. Her present address is 1203, Buena Vista Street, Allegheny, Pa. She is unmarried.

7. John Chambers Stewart

John Chambers Stewart was born August 30, 1851, and was drowned in Girty's Run, opposite Pittsburgh, Sep. 28, 1861.

8. Jane Stewart[4]

Jane Stewart[4], the youngest child of Thomas Harris Stewart[3] and his wife Mary H. Sample, was born at Girty's Run (now Millvale) May 13, 1854. She attended the Second Ward public school, Allegheny, and was graduated from the Pittsburgh High School in 1874. She is five feet six inches tall, has a fair complexion, dark hair and eyes, and weighs about 135 pounds. She is a member of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, Pa.

Feb. 2, 1893, she was married by the Rev. D. S. Kennedy, D. D., to George Phelp Mackintosh, in Allegheny. Mr. Mackintosh is the son of John Wallace Mackintosh and Jean (Phelp) Mackintosh, both born in Fifeshire, Scotland. George P. Mackintosh himself was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, May 15, 1859, and came to America when he was five years old. He went to the Pittsburgh and Allegheny public schools, learned the carpenter trade, and is now a contractor and builder. He is 6 feet tall, has a fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair, and weighs about 165 pounds. He is a member of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, of which church he has been an elder for seven years.

George P. Mackintosh and Jane (Stewart) Mackintosh have one child:—

Mary Stewart Mackintosh; born June 26, 1894, in Allegheny; has a fair complexion, golden hair and blue eyes, and weighed in 1904 about 75 pounds; goes to the Second Ward public school, Allegheny, Pa.

7. Robert Stewart

Robert Stewart[4], the youngest child of Robert Stewart[3] and Mary (Wilson) Stewart, was born (probably in Butler Co.,

Pa.), Aug. 16, 1806; but, being taken to Allegheny while a boy, that place became his home and so remained for many years. Subsequently he lived on a farm in Shaler Township, Allegheny County, and after midlife he went to Springdale on the Allegheny river, 16 miles above the city, where he died. His business in early manhood was wagoning, and in later years farming. He resembled his brother Thomas in complexion, build, and the character of his hair; but did not possess his energy or ambition, and seems to have been easily imposed upon. He was highly respected, however, and was a consistent member of the A. R. (afterwards U. P.) Church, wherever he was located. His death occurred July 22, 1879. He was buried in the Uniondale Cemetery. Robert Stewart[2] married twice:—first, Nancy Stevenson, who died as early as 1834; and secondly, Mary Ann Riddle, daughter of James M. Riddle, who was born in Allegheny, Pa, and survived her husband, but is now dead and lies buried in the Uniondale Cemetery. The latter was a fine looking woman when young and had good social qualities.

Both Mr. Stewart's children were by his first wife. They were as follows:—

1. Elizabeth Stewart

Elizabeth Stewart died when she was about old enough to talk.

2. Mary Wilson Stewart

Mary Wilson Stewart is remembered as a tall, slender, rather bashful lady when young. About the year 1868 she was married to John Kirker, M. D., of Allegheny, but it was a most unhappy alliance; divorce followed. Dr. Kirker married again and had children by his second wife. He died Jan. 23, 1897, at 87 Arch Street, Allegheny. Before her divorce M. W. (Stewart) Kirker showed signs of insanity, and these increased with her years. For

a long time she was an inmate of the insane asylum at Warren, Pa., where she died June 6, 1905. Two days afterwards she was buried in Mr. Riddle's lot in Uniondale Cemetery. By Dr. Kirker she had one son :—

Robert Stewart Kirker

Robert Stewart Kirker died May 1, 1902, and was buried in the Uniondale Cemetery. He was for a time a brakeman on the West Penn Railroad and met his death by being accidentally run over by a locomotive.

SUMMARY OF THE ROBERT STEWART BRANCH
TO JANUARY, 1905.

Number of Births :—

1st generation 1 ; 2nd 7 ; 3rd 18 ; 4th 34 ; 5th 31 ; 6th 1 : total 92.

Males 46 ; females 46.

Children dying young 22 ; children living 18 : total 40.

Adults dead 16 ; adults living 36 : total 52.

Persons living :—

Of 3rd generation 7 ; of 4th 24 ; of 5th 22 ; of 6th 1 : total 54.

Married men 16 ; married women 13 : total 29.

Unmarried men 11 ; unmarried women 12 : total 23.

Average age of adults deceased :—

Of 2nd generation 59 yrs. 3 mos
„ 3rd „ 40 „ 8 „
„ 4th „ 24 „ 9 „
Age of progenitor 67 „ 3 „
Average of all deceased adults 44 yrs. 5 mos.

Graduates A.B 2 ; other graduates 8 ; liberally educated 5 ; fair education nearly all ; dentist 1 ; medical student 1 ; city treasurer 1 ; bank president 1 ; bank cashiers 2 ; lieutenants 2 ; in iron business 5 ; farmers or gardeners 4 ; wagoners 2 ; also a sicklemaker, a hotelkeeper, a toll collector ; a grocer, an undertaker, a merchant, a contractor, a machinist, a springfitter, a librarian, a wholesale confectioner, and an inspector of structural iron work. Most of this branch reside in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, or Erie, Pa. The large proportion are religious, and generally Presbyterian (or United Presbyterian) in their faith. One is said to have an independent fortune, and many make a good living. Twelve children are reported in one family and ten in another ; while the average number is almost exactly four. Six married couples (most of them young) have no children.

Margaret Steuart

Margaret Steuart[1], third daughter and seventh child of Col. George Steuart[2] and his wife Margaret Harris[5] was born in what is now Churchville, Md., Dec.* 25, 1771; and probably received her name from her mother.

She is mentioned twice in extant Maryland documents—first, in her grandfather Thomas Harris' will of June 7, 1773 (see pp. 99, 100), where she ranks as the youngest of George Steuart's children; secondly, in Dr. John Archer's ledger "B," where she is called "infant" in the list of her parents' children requiring medical services (see p. 63). This ledger covers a period extending from 1772 to 1775.

In 1775 she was taken to what is now Doyle's Mills, Juniata Co., Pa., where she remained until her death.

At the time of her father's decease in 1787 she became heir to one-eighth of his estate, which was increased to one-seventh on the death of her younger sister Mary[3]. This share she sold to her brother John[2], Feb. 16, 1796, for 150 pounds.

Her home seems to have been with her mother and her brother John[2] at the old homestead.

She died Oct. 19, 1805, eight days after her brother John[2] and probably of the same disease, typhoid fever. It is said that she was engaged to be married and had her wedding suit ready, and that she was clothed in this at the time of her burial.

Three days before her death, that is, Oct. 16, 1805, she made a will, directing that her "trusty and true friend," Ally Steuart,† should be paid for her particular care of her in her last illness, that her bedding, clothing, and furniture, should go to her brother Robert[1] and her sister Satiah[2], that the rest of her estate should be put to interest, and the interest paid to her mother during her lifetime, and that subsequently the principal should be divided equally between her

* Another record, but less trustworthy, says June 25, 1771.

† Probably Eleanor Stewart, daughter of Joseph Stewart and granddaughter of John Steuart[5], Esq. of Lack Township. Eleanor was born April 29, 1781, and married a McCoy. See Appendix No. XXXI.

brothers Thomas Harris[1], and Robert[1], and her sisters Ann[2] and Satiah[2]. The most remarkable thing about the will is the entire omission of all reference to the testator's brother John's widow and his family. The executors appointed were Margaret's mother and her brother Thomas Harris Steuart[1]. The witnesses to the will were William Graham,[1] an elder of the Church, who had married Frances Lyon, daughter of John Lyon[1], Sr., deceased, and John Lyon, probably son of Benjamin Lyon.* The will was not probated until April 17, 1810.

Mary Stewart

Mary Steuart[3], the eighth child of Col. George Steuart[2], and the second of the same name in the household, was born in Tuscarora Valley, Sep. 9, 1775. Of her death we have no exact record, but she was living when her father died, Aug. 13, 1787, and had passed away before Oct. 2, 1790, when Dunning McNair and his wife made a deed of their share of the Steuart estate to John Steuart[2], as the public records at Lewistown show. The deed says "George Steuart dying left the same [*i.e.*, the land mentioned] to his widow and seven children, and one of the children dying under age the shares are reduced from eight to seven." The child "dying" could be no other than this Mary.

No particulars of Mary's life can be found.

* For the Lyons see pp. 101, 102, and Appendix No. XXIII.

Colonel George Steuart and his wife Margaret Harris, their Ancestors and Descendants.

PART V

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE STEWART AND MARGARET HARRIS

SECTION V
THE SUTIA STEUART RIPPEY–MURRY BRANCH

Chart of the Sutia Steuart Rippey-Murry Branch

SUTIA STEUART[2]
b. Oct. 7, 1777,
d. Sep. 2, 1857,
m. Samuel A. Rippey, Esq. May 16, 1797,
m. Jeremiah Murry, Esq. about 1820.

- William Allen Rippey, *b.* April 3, 1798, *d.* Nov. 3, 1837, unmarried.
- Margaret Rippey[4], *b.* Oct. 7, 1800, *d.* Sep. 16, 1822, unmarried.
- Dunning McNair Rippey, *b.* Dec. 27, 1802, *d.* Feb. 1, 1832, unmarried.
- Stewart Rippey, *b.* Feb. 19, 1805., *d.* March 2, 1824, unmarried.
- Samuel Rippey[5], *b.* May 9, 1807, *d.* May 28, 1829, unmarried.
- George Rippey, *b.* Sep. 25, 1809, *d.* July 28, 1833, *m.* Hannah Turney, Dec. 1, 1831. — Margaret Rippey[5], *b.* Dec. 3, 1832, *d.* an infant.

Sutia Steuart

Sutia Steuart[2], the youngest child of Col. George Steuart[2], was born in Tuscarora Valley, Pa., Oct. 7, 1777,* and received her name, no doubt, from her aunt Sutia (Stuart) Harris, sister of her father, and wife of her mother's brother, Matthew Harris[1], who lived in Nova Scotia (see pp. 58, 91, 94—97 and Appendix No. XXI). The name had come down, with some change, from Suit (Garland) Anderson, her father's maternal grandmother.

Until her marriage she shared the experiences and fortunes of her parents and the elder members of their family, at what is now Doyle's Mills, Juniata Co., Pa. But that she did not always remain at home is evident from her account of having seen Washington at Shippensburg in 1794 when he was on his way to the western part of the state to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection. This must have been Oct. 11, 1794, when Gen. Washington is said to have dined at the Branch Hotel in that place which was then kept by Capt. William Rippey[1], an uncle of the man whom Sutia Steuart[2] afterwards married. Perhaps it was on that occasion that she first met her future husband. He was a resident of Shippensburg.

Her marriage took place May 16, 1797. Samuel Allen Rippey, Esq., her husband sprang from a family which not only appeared among the first settlers of Shippensburg, but has been prominent there ever since. Dr. Wing, in his History of Cumberland Co., says :—

"Shippensburg was the first village west of the Susquehanna. A settlement was made there as early as 1730. In June

* The year of Sutia Steuart's birth in her father's family record is illegible in the original hand. It has been evidently changed once, and perhaps twice, and scratched over. It looks as if the original might have been 1778, or even 1776, and written over with a 7 in the last digit's place, and then scratched with a knife. Thomas Harris Stewart's[1] copy has 1776. The 7 of the present copy is from John Harris Stewart[1], a most careful genealogist.

Sutia Stewart.
1855.

of that year the following persons came to that locality, and built the first habitations there, *viz.*, Hugh Rippey[1], John Rippey[1], and Johnston,* and twelve others."

Hugh Rippey[1] was Samuel A. Rippey's great-grandfather, and is probably the same who appeared as an elder in Donegal Presbytery in 1743 and 1747. He died in 1749. He had four children:—John, Mary[1], Samuel[1], and Isabel[1]. Mary[1] died unmarried in 1733. John[1] had a son Hugh[2] who married Mary McNair, moved to Allegheny Co., Pa., and died about 1790. Of Isabel[1] there is no record. Samuel[1], who died in 1791 (or 1793), was Samuel A. Rippey's grandfather. He had two wives: first Jane Grabel Allen, and, secondly, one whose Christian name was Rachel. He had three sons and one daughter, probably all by his first wife. They were William[1], Samuel[2], Elijah[1], and perhaps Elizabeth.[1] William[1] served as Captain during the Revolutionary War and was prominent in Shippensburg until his death, Sep. 22, 1819, at the age of 78 years. He was twice married and had seven children, one of whom, Jane, married Dr. Alexander Stewart. Elijah[1], who died in 1794, recently had descendants in Shippensburg. Mrs. Sarah R. Kolbe, "the Ohio girl orator," is one of them. Samuel[2], who married Mary Armstrong, had three sons and five daughters. He was a tanner, and died about Jan. 1, 1805.†

Samuel Allen Rippey was probably one of this Samuel's elder sons, born about 1767. He was a surveyor, and, after his marriage, moved with his wife to Western Pennsylvania, probably in company with her brother Robert Stewart[1] and his family. They settled in that part of Allegheny County which was afterwards organized as Butler County. Here they owned land in 1800, 1801, and 1803. One farm contained 200 acres; another, on Beaver creek, 500 acres.

Next we find the family at what is now called Wilkinsburg, where Mrs. Rippey's sister Ann (Mrs. McNair) and their mother

* Perhaps Andrew Johnston.

† For fuller genealogy of the Rippeys see Appendix No. XIII.

lived; but just when they moved there is uncertain. The place was then called McNairstown from her sister's husband, Col. Dunning McNair.

Here Mr. Rippey started a "tavern on the old pike where the Penn Avenue Hotel now stands," which, in the course of years, became so famous as to change the name of the town to Rippeyville. It is probable, however, that the manager did not entirely abandon his work as a surveyor, and the use of the title "Esq." on his tombstone would lead us also to believe that, either here or in Butler County, he acted as a justice of the peace.

Meanwhile a large family of children—seven in all—accumulated around his domestic hearth, and added to the expenses, as well as the good cheer, of his household.

But Squire Rippey did not live to be old. Feb. 16, 1812, when his youngest child was about one month old, and his eldest less than 14 years of age, he died of apoplexy, and was buried in the graveyard of the Beulah Presbyterian Church, about two miles north of the town, where the Rev. James Graham[1] then preached.*

Letters of administration were taken out June 10, 1812. Mrs. Rippey was appointed administratrix. A bond of 1,000 dollars was required. Geo. Wallace and Col. Dunning McNair, her brother-in-law, were bondsmen. In the inventory, presented July 15, 1812, mention is made of surveying instruments worth thirty-five dollars. Mrs. Rippey was thus left with a large family of young children on her hands, and a small amount of property with which to support them. But she had plenty of activity and pluck, and was equal to the emergency. She concluded at once to continue the hotel-keeping, which her husband had started and, for perhaps eight years, under her management, the reputation of the tavern was maintained, and her family thus kept from poverty. More than this, she seems to have accumulated some property; for Feb. 22, 1817, she bought six town lots from her brother-in-law, Dunning McNair, for $600. The lots were bounded

* His tombstone is a horizontal one resting on two upright stones, and flanked on the sides by two other horizontal tombstones which lie flat upon the ground. They occupy a position near the middle of the cemetery.

by Wallace street on the north and Main street on the south, and lay probably between Wood and Centre streets. Many years afterwards, at any rate, we find that she still owned Nos. 11 and 12 in this block which lay next a church. Each was 66 feet wide and 264 feet long. Mrs. Rippey also seems to have gone security for her brother Thomas Harris Stewart[1], of Alexandria, on account of which she had to give her judgment note to Dunning McNair and David Little, Nov. 27, 1824, for $252.50.

But Mrs. Rippey did not always remain a widow. She was a bright facetious talker, and, as we have seen, a good manager, and thus captured the heart of a widower, who, we may suppose, frequently stopped at her hotel, on his way to and from Pittsburg. That was Jeremiah Murry, Esq., of Murrysville, a village which lies about 27 miles east of Pittsburg, on the road to Greensburg. The exact date of the marriage is lost, but it was probably in the year 1820.

This event caused the abandonment of the hotel by its proprietress and her removal to Murrysville.

Squire Murry was a man of considerable means and kept a store in the town in which he lived. This town was called after either himself or his father. He had several children by his former wife. These with the Rippey children (when all together) would make a full house. In later years, at least after 1830, Squire Murry was very much afflicted with rheumatism, which made it difficult for him to attend to business. "He was never able to mount the stairs while I knew him," says Mrs. Mary Linn Shaiffer, who made a visit there in the thirties. It is said that a white mule which he owned was taught to kneel for him when he wished to ride. During this period of helplessness, his wife was of great assistance, not only in the store, but also in making trips to the city for supplies of goods. His death occurred in September, 1835.

While living at Murrysville, Mrs. Murry experienced much sorrow in the loss of her children. Six of them passed away before Squire Murry died, and the remaining one only a short time afterwards. The years of their decease were 1822, 1824, 1829, 1832,

1833, 1834, and 1837. Some died in distant towns; a few were buried in Beulah churchyard near their father. Only one was married, and he had only one child, and this child died young. No wonder that during the twenty years of her second widowhood, she felt, as she often said, "like a solitary tree, stripped of every leaf and branch."

Her trials were also increased for a time by the contest of her deceased husband's will and the effort to secure her rights as a widow.

The case was a remarkable one from a legal point of view. It seems that the will was drawn up before 1833, or at least two years before the testator's death, and that it was all in his own handwriting, but was neither dated nor signed. Squire Murry was, at the time of drawing up the paper and until his death, "of sound disposing mind and memory." The document is also said to have been a "model will." But, as his widow's rights were contravened by it, she contested its validity. The case came up first before the Common Pleas Court of Westmoreland County, Pa., and afterwards, on appeal, before the Supreme Court of the State. Both decided in her favor and against the validity of the will. Their decision was based chiefly on the ground, that, from the wording of the document itself, it was evident that the testator's intention was not fully expressed. For instance, he appointed no executors, as he said in one place he would do.*

The failure of the will resulted in Mrs. Murry's obtaining such a yearly dowry from her deceased husband's estate as enabled her, not only to live comfortably the remainder of her days, but also to accumulate some property and to gratify her benevolent tastes. But it made a breach in the family which was never healed.†

* The case is recorded in *Cases of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania*, by Fredrick Watts, Vol. 6 (May to Sep. 1837), pp. 353, &c.

† At the time of his death Squire Murry left one son, James, and several daughters: Nancy (Mrs. Cowen), Rebecca (Mrs. Gilchrist), Sarah (Mrs. Burrel), Jane (Mrs. Carpenter)—also several grandchildren: Sutiah Carpenter, John Murry, and other grandsons. He had no children by his second wife. One of Squire Murry's sisters married the Rev. Mungo Dick and became the mother of the Rev. Jeremiah Dick, of Oregon and Rev. John N. Dick, D. D., of Kittanning.

After her husband's death and the death of her last remaining son, Nov. 3, 1837, Mrs. Murry left Murrysville. Feb. 28, 1840, we find her in Allegheny living with her nephew, Thomas H. Stewart [3]; and from that time on until her death that city continued to be her chief home. When she commenced housekeeping there is not clear, but it was certainly as early as the spring of 1842. Her nephew John Harris Stewart[1], and his sister Mary[4] lived with her almost from the start; and colored Sally, who had been born a slave in the family, helped her as a domestic. The house which she occupied was No. 56. It was on the north-western corner of the Diamond facing the south. Here, sometimes, theological students boarded with her.

Mrs. Murry's nephew aud niece left her to resume housekeeping for themselves in the year 1851; and Black Sally, who was a very jolly, useful girl, died about the same time of diabetes. This made Mrs. Murry feel both lonely and helpless, and, now being about 74 or 75 years old, she concluded to break up housekeeping finally and live with nephews and nieces. Hence we find her in June, 1852, at Dr. Kelly's in Tuscarora valley, and in May, 1853, among her friends in Louisville, Ky.; and, doubtless, other relatives were also visited.

But this roving arrangement did not suit her. She wanted a regular home; and as Mary Stewart[4] was a favorite niece and Mary's brother, John Harris Stewart[1], a favorite nephew, she obtained permission to go and live permanently with them, on condition that she would build a front addition to their house, without which she could not be accommodated. This condition was accepted, and fulfilled; and July 28, 1853, she went to the newly improved home at No. 157 Shannopin St. (now No. 406, West North Avenue), Allegheny, to live.

Here her life was comparatively free from care, and she had her nephew and nieces, and grandnephews and grandnieces, to wait upon her.

And here she died of weakness and old age, Sep. 2, 1857, and from this place she was taken to the Beulah churchyard, Wilkinsburg, for burial, and laid beside her first husband.

At an early period Mrs. Murry had erected a monument to her first husband, on which was the following inscription: "In memory of Samuel Allen Rippey, Esq., who died in Wilkinsburg, Pa., Feb. 16, 1812, Aged 45 years"—to which, subsequently, perhaps, was added the record of his seven children in the order of their death, giving the dates of both their birth and death; and when the mother passed away the following was added:—

"Our mother—Satiah Murry—
Died Sep. 2, 1857, in the 80th year of her age.
This mortal must put on immortality."

Hon. James P. Sterrett, and her nephew by marriage, the Rev. G. W. Shaiffer, were the executors of her last will. By this she left bequests, not only to her relatives, but also to the Boards of her church.

Mrs. Murry was of medium height and weight, and had a good natural constitution. This accounts largely for her ability to bear up successfully against a burden of care and hereavement such as seldom falls to the lot of wives and mothers. It also laid the foundation of her longevity. Her life was extended to a greater length than that of any of her brothers or sisters, the last of whom had died twenty-one years before. Singular to relate, too, she survived all her posterity; and almost all her children, perhaps all, died of consumption.

Though not highly educated, Mrs. Murry had a good mind, and was capable of moving successfully in the best society. She was of a lively, energetic, ambitious nature, had a bright eye, and, when young, must have been pretty and attractive. Her tongue, however, was keen, and, when she desired to do so, she could indulge in cutting sarcasm; and, when advanced in years, she exhibited some of the usual infirmities of old people.

For a long period she was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and at the time of her death she belonged to the First

Church, Allegheny, whose pastor (then) was the Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D. D., Sr., of precious memory. She was fond of attending the services of the sanctuary, and did so whenever she could; while family worship was her delight.

Her instincts were also of a benevolent character, and it gratified her to help those who, in her estimation, were needy and worthy. Of the young, particularly, she was thoughtful. The writer of these lines feels indebted to her for help extended him when he was acquiring an education.

Several portraits of Mrs. Murry are in existence, among which is one in oil, now owned by the children of the late Mrs. Mary Linn Shaiffer, of Alhambra, California. Her family Bible is in the hands of Seth F. Stewart, of Redlands, California.

The children of Sutia (Steuart) Rippey and Murry—all by her first husband—were as follows:—

1. William Allen Rippey

William Allen Rippey was born April 3, 1798, and named, probably, after his father and his father's uncle, Capt. William Rippey[1]. He died at Murrysville, Pa., Nov. 3, 1837, and was "buried in Rev. James Graham's churchyard, Pitt Township, Allegheny County, Pa." A record is found on his parents' tombstone. He was unmarried.

2. Margaret Rippey

Margaret Rippey[4] was born Oct. 7, 1800, and named after her grandmother Steuart. She died Sep. 16, 1822, in Allegheny City, where her uncle Robert Stewart's family lived and was "buried in Rev. James Graham's churchyard, Pitt Township." This is the record on her parents' tombstone. She was unmarried.

3. Dunning McNair Rippey

Dunning McNair Rippey was born Dec. 27, 1802, and named after his uncle, Col. Dunning McNair. He died at Maysville, Ky., Feb. 1, 1832, and was buried at Maysville. So says the record on his parents' tombstone. He was unmarried.

4. Stewart Rippey

Stewart Rippey was born Feb. 19, 1805, and received his mother's family name. He died March 2, 1824, at Murrysville, Pa.; and was "buried in Rev. Graham's churchyard" as reads the inscription on his parents' tombstone. He was unmarried.

5. Samuel Rippey

Samuel Rippey[5] was born May 9, 1807, and called after his father. He died May 28, 1829, at Massilon, Ohio, and was buried at Massilon. This is the record on his parents' tombstone. He was unmarried.

6. George Rippey

George Rippey was born Sep. 25, 1809, and named after his grandfather Steuart. He married Hannah Turney, Dec. 1, 1831, and was buried at Greensburg, Pa., July 28, 1833. This is the record on his parents' tombstone at Wilkinsburg. His wife afterwards married a man named Rotharmel. George Rippey and his wife had one child:—

Margaret Rippey

Margaret Rippey[5] was born Dec. 3, 1832, and died young.

7. John Harris Rippey

John Harris Rippey was born Jan. 11, 1812, and was named, perhaps, after his mother's uncle, Dr. John Harris, of Nova Scotia. He died at Sandusky City, Ohio, July 24, 1834, and was buried at Sandusky, as we learn from the record on his parents' tombstone. He was unmarried.

SUMMARY OF ALL THE DESCENDANTS OF COL. GEORGE STEUART AND HIS WIFE.

Number of births :—1st generation 92 ; 2nd 42 ; 3rd 105 ; 4th 171 ; 5th 60 ; 6th 1 ; total 388.

Males 200 ; females 176 ; undesignated 12 ; total 388.

Died when young 100 ; children now living 50 ; total 150.

Adults dead 78 ; adults living 160.

Married men 75 ; married women 51 ; total married 126.

Unmarried men 53 ; unmarried women 59 ; total unmarried 112.

Largest families of children :—4 of 8 each ; one of 10 ; one of 11 ; 3 of 12 ; one of 14.

Childless married couples 23.

Cases of twins reported 4.

Average number of children to a family 3.767.

Average age of deceased adults, about 51¼ years.

Persons of greatest longevity :—

Margaret Harris Stewart[3], who lived 89 years and 27 days ;

Margaret Harris Stewart[2], who m. Thomas Smith[3] and lived 86 years, 9 months, and 28 days.

Margaret J. H. McNair, who m. Robert Steele[2], and lived 85 years, 8 months, and 17 days.

John Gemmill Stewart[1], who lived 82 years, 8 months, and 3 days.

Ministers 7 ; missionaries 2 ; lawyers 5 ; physicians 6 ; dentist 1 ; medical student 1 ; surveyors or civil engineers 7 ; artists 2 ; editors 3 ; graduates A. B. 17 ; A. M. 3 ; D. D. 3 ; LL. D. 1 ; graduates of high schools or seminaries, and persons otherwise liberally educated, 35 reported—besides some, doubtless, not reported ; teachers 12 ; professors 4 ; college instructors 2 ; principals of High Schools or Colleges 2 ; superintendent of a state school 1 ; theological professors 2 ; printers 5 ; publishers 3 ; authors 3 ; scientific investigator and inventor 1 ; volunteer soldiers 5 ; military officers 3 ; government officials 2 ; notary public 1 ; city treasurers 2 ; justice of peace 1 ; judge 1 ; colonel 1 ; legislator 1 ; elders 5 ; s. s. superintendents 4 ; librarians 3 ; mechanics 8 ; merchants 6 ; bank president 1 ; bank cashiers 4 ; bank assistants 6 ; wholesale carpet dealer 1 ; presidents of large business concerns 2 ; insurance men 2 ; druggists 2 ; showman 1 ; innkeepers

3; tanners 2; oil-speculator 1; farmers 14; R. R. men 4; in iron business 5; dairyman 1; undertaker 1; land agent 1; agent of a benevolent society 1; married to ministers 5; to doctors 6; to merchants 3; to a newspaper proprietor 1; to a lawyer 2; to a banker 1; to a colonel 1; to a steamboat captain 1.

In reviewing the history of Col. George Steuart and his descendants we may say that on the whole they have occupied a position rather above than below the average of American families, though not as high in point of wealth, political power, or military distinction, as some other families with which they have been closely connected, as the *Appendixes* of this volume will show. Three members are what might well be called wealthy, and perhaps twenty others have been so far raised above toilers as to be moderately independent; but the great majority have been compelled to follow some calling for a livelihood—a condition, however, which the writer considers a blessing rather than a curse. None, he is happy to say, has ever been reduced to a state of pauperism. As for morality the race has stood high. Only three, to the best knowledge of the author, have been addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating drink, and of these one, he knows, reformed before he died. In the matters of intelligence, public spirit, and religious zeal, our people have stood well forward, as the above summary clearly shows. Few sections of our American population containing only 238 adults would produce as many highly educated persons, professional men, and useful members of society, as that which we have been describing.

ADDENDA

Rev. James Harris Stewart (p. 177) has received the degree of D. D., if the recent catalogue of his own college be correct.

William Henry Steele[2] (p. 230) died July 11, 1905.

Edith Murdoch Stewart (p. 281) was m. to Frank Hagenbuck Nov. 8, 1905.

Mrs. M. M. Niederheiser's second daughter was b. Oct. (not Nov.) 13, 1905; and named *Anna Louise*; see p. 293.

Helen C. (Stewart) Fuller (p. 295) had a dau., born Sep. 25, or 27, 1905, and named *Helen Stewart Fuller*.

John Harris Stewart[3] (p. 184) d. of typhoid fever and pneumonia Jan. 5, 1906.

Bertha Harris Smith (p. 348) was married to Marcus Woodward Stoner June 14, 1906.

Robert Stewart[6] (p. 165) had the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him by the Directors of Westminster College in June, 1906.

PART VI

APPENDIXES

CHIEFLY OF RELATED FAMILIES

APPENDIX No. I

Rev. James Anderson's Descendants

On page 40 will be found some account of the Rev. James Anderson's family Bible, and its contents. This book was printed at Edinburgh, Scotland, by Andrew Anderson, in the year 1676.

On its margin is written twice the name of "John Steward"—one of the incidental proofs that John Stuart[1] was closely connected with the family. Of other incidental evidence that Ann Anderson[1] was John Stuart's wife may be mentioned the transmission of her own name to a daughter of James Anderson[2]—the transmission of her own and her parents' names (Suit, and James Anderson) to descendants of John Stuart[1] in both the branches whose history we know—the selection of James Anderson[2] to be (with her) an associate executor of John Stuart's will and guardian for his children—the selection of the same James Anderson[2] to be one of the executors of her second husband's will, and an administrator of the estate of her son-in-law, Stewart Rowan—the interest which her children, George and Jean (Stuart), had in the estate of her second husband (see page 44)—the transmission of her son James Allison's name to a descendant of John Stuart[1]—and a tradition of David Anderson that his early ancestry was related to the Stuarts. Samuel Evans, Esq., also says that Mrs. Charlotte Thompson many years ago proved the case satisfactorily to him by undoubted evidence.

A second Bible, printed at Edinburgh in 1752 (also in the possession of J.Mc. Anderson in 1876) gives records of the second James Anderson[2] and his descendants. From both Bibles and other sources we make out the following list:—

I.—GARLAND ANDERSON[1]; b. Nov. 21, 1714, doubtless in New Castle, Delaware; licensed to marry Jane, dau. of Peter Chevalier, of Philadelphia, "3—6—1740"; one of the witnesses of Rev. Jedediah Andrews' will; one of the executors of his father's will; died early; child:—

Elizabeth Anderson[1]; m. Samuel Breeze and resided in New York; a woman of great excellence.

II.—A child; born July 24, 1716, probably in New Castle; doubtless ANN,[1] wife of John Stuart,[1] as already seen.

III.—A child; b. Feb. 17, 1717-18, probably in New Castle.

IV.—A child; b. Feb. 23, 1718-19; probably in New York.

V.—JAMES ANDERSON[2]; b. May 14, 1721, probably in New York; d. June 1, 1790, probably at Marietta, Pa., where he resided; a joint-executor with Ann Stuart[1] of the will of John Stuart[1]; one of the principal heirs of his father's property; lived

on the old plantation; in 1755 appears in the list of elders who attended the Synod of Philadelphia, and in 1765 among the delegates to the Synod of New York and Philadelphia; doubtless the James Anderson who was a member of the State Legislature in the years 1776, 1778—1780, and who is specially noticed by Alexander Harris in his *Biographical History of Lancaster Co.* (p. 14); m. twice: first to Ruth Bayly, dau. of Thomas Bayly, and secondly (says Squire Evans) to Margaret Boyd (widow of Rev. Joseph Tate and daughter of Rev. Adam Boyd).

His descendants by the first wife were numerous and were prominent in Marietta until 1874, when James Mc. Anderson and Joseph Tate Anderson[3] left—the former for the West and the latter for Philadelphia. Ruth (Bayly) Anderson was baptized Oct. 25, 1722, and died Jany. 2, 1784, in the 62nd year of her age. From her and her husband descended the following:—

1. James Anderson[3]; b. Dec. 26, 1741; baptized Jan. 31, 1741-2; d. Dec. 13, 1799; m. twice:—*first* (April 3, 1766) Jean Tate, probably dau. of Rev. Joseph Tate, who died Feb. 7, 1777, by whom he had four children; and *secondly* (Feb. 19, 1778) Margaret Chambers, by whom he had two children. His children are as follows:—

(1) *James Anderson*[4]; b. Oct. 18, 1767; baptized Oct. 29, 1767; d. June 7, 1815; said to have founded Marietta, Pa.; married twice: *first* (Dec. 31, 1795) to Mary Bayly (who died Jan. 31, 1797, in the 27th year of her age), daughter of John Bayly, by whom he had one child; and *secondly* (March 15, 1798) to Mary McQueen (b. July 7, 1781; d. Feb. 4, 1845), daughter of David McQueen, by whom he had eight children. His children are as follows:—

a. Mary B. Anderson; b. Jan. 12, 1797; d. Sep. 6, 1832; m. Nov., 1824, to David B. Prince (who was in York, Pa., in 1876) and had children as follows:—

(*a*) *A son*; b. Oct., 1825; d. an infant.

(*b*) David Oaks Prince; b. Nov. 18, 1826; in York, in 1876.

(*c*) James Anderson Prince; b. Dec. 7, 1828.

(*d*) Mary Elizabeth Prince; b. Feb. 6, 1831; in York, in 1876.

b. James Anderson[5]; b. Dec. 12, 1798; d. Jan. 12, 1839.

c. Joseph Tate Anderson[2]; b. Aug. 19, 1800; d. Jan. 17, 1854; married twice:—*first* (March 25, 1835) to Jane McMordie (d. March 28, 1837), by whom he had one child, and *secondly* (April 15, 1847) to Cornelia S. Rock (still living in Philadelphia in 1876), by whom he had two children. His children are as follows:—

(*a*) James McMordie Anderson; b. July 15, 1836; living in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1876; afterwards removed to Chicago; had the old family Bibles; m. July 26, 1860, Elizabeth P. Barker; children:—

i. Jennie Elizabeth Anderson; b. May 28, 1861; m. Sam. F. Boyd; Children :—son b. and d. 1888; dau. b. and d. 1890; Edna Mildred, Donald Meredith, and Edith Florence.

ii. Bellie Boyd Anderson; b. Oct. 23, 1865; m. 1st Frank Hughes and 2nd James Plowman; children by first husband—Rebecca, James Anderson, Nellie, and Herbert F.

iii. Maggie Anderson[3]; b. Oct. 21, 1873.

(*b*) Mary Susan Anderson; b. March 14, 1848; in Philadelphia, in 1876.

(*c*) Joseph Tate Anderson[3]; b. July 19, 1851; in Philadelphia, in 1876.

d. Daughter; b. dead, Sep. 9, 1802.

e. Margaret Anderson[2]; b. Sep. 9, 1804; d. May 14, 1854.

f. Jane Anderson[2]; b. Aug. 25, 1806; d. Dec., 1808.

g. Benjamin Anderson; b. July 6, 1808; d. Aug. 12, 1824.

h. Eliza Ann Anderson; b. Feb. 4, 1810; d. May 1, 1824.

i. David Anderson; b. June 12, 1812; in 1876, living in Los Angeles, California, at last accounts.

j. Sarah Jane Anderson; b. Sep. 4, 1814; d. May 21, 1865.

(2) *Margaret Anderson*[1]; b. Dec. 4, 1769; bap. Dec. 26, 1769.

(3) *Joseph Tate Anderson*[1]; b. June 6, 1771; bap. same day. (4) *Ruth Anderson*[1]; b. Nov. 4, 1773; bap. Nov. 11, 1773. (5) *Thomas Anderson*[3]; b. Jan. 22, 1779. (6) *Jean Anderson*[1]; b. Sep. 26, 1780. (7) *John Anderson*[4]; b. Jan. 4, 1783. (8) *Mary Anderson*[3]; b. Jan. 1, 1785. (9) *William Anderson*[3]; b. March 6, 1787. (10) *Michael S. Anderson*[3]; b. Aug. 13, 1789. (11) *Chambers Anderson*; b. Nov. 1, 1791. (12) *Garland Anderson*[3]; b. Dec. 14, 1793. (13) *Elizabeth Anderson*[3]; b. March 8, 1796. (14) *Eleanor Anderson*; b. Feb. 6, 1799.

2. Mary Anderson[1]; b. April 6, 1744; bap. April 29, 1744; d. July 14, 1749.

3. Suit Anderson; b. Sat., Feb. 22, 1745—6; bap. April 16, 1746; d. of smallpox, May 24, 1747.

4. Anna Anderson[2]; b. Nov. 23, 1748; bap. Nov. 27, 1748; d. Aug. 14, 17—worn off.

5. Susanna Anderson[2]; b. May 7, 1751 (Tuesday); bap. May 14, 1751; d. June 13, 1777; m. Wm. Kelly[2] (who was m. secondly to Margaret Scott, or Scoot, dau. of Abraham Scott, by whom he had a daughter, Susanna), brother of Col. Kelly, of Northumberland, by whom she (Susanna) had four children :—

(1) *Elizabeth Kelly*; b. May 31, 1770.

(2) *Ruth Kelly*[1]; b. Feb. 7, 1772; d. Aug. 28, 1773.

(3) *John Kelly*[5]; b. Nov. 26, 1773.

(4) *Ruth Kelly*[2]; b. Sep. 28, 1775

6. THOMAS ANDERSON[2]; b. Wed. June 13, 1753; bap. July 8, 1753; d. Nov. 11, 1778, m. Nov. 30, 1774, Ann Allison[1] (his full cousin, dau. of John Allison[2], Esq. and Ann, mother of Col. George Steuart—see pages 41 to 44). By her he had one child:—

Ruth Anderson[3]; b. Nov. 26, 1775; d. March 10, 1785.

7. MARY ANDERSON[2]; b. "Sunday, April 18, 1756"; bap. 1757; d. Oct. 16, 1757.

8. ———; b. June 13, 1758; bap. Nov. 2; d. Nov. 4, foll.

VI.—*A son*; b. Dec. 18, 1722, probably in New York.

VII.—JOHN ANDERSON[3]; b. Jan. 13, 1724—5, prob. in N. Y.

VIII.—SUSANNAH ANDERSON[1]; b. Oct. 4, 1725—6; mentioned in her father's will.

IX.—*A son*; b. March —— ; in Maryland, so said; d. s. p.

X. —— ; b. July ——, in Maryland, so said; no issue.

XI.—THOMAS ANDERSON[1]; mentioned in his father's will and destined by him for education for the ministry; but a note in *Notes and Queries*, Vol. III, Third Series (p. 120) says, "Thomas Anderson, son of Rev. James Anderson, was a blacksmith and married Rebecca, daughter of John Wilkins[1], the Indian Trader, and sister of Col. John Wilkins[2], ancestor of the Pittsburg branch."

APPENDIX No. II

THE ALLISONS OF DERRY AND DONEGAL, PA.

The following is compiled from the wills of Robert[1], John[2], and James Allison[1], and from *Notes and Queries*, Vol. III (reprint), Third Series, 1896, page 164, &c. Every item is not fully endorsed by the author, but to the best of his knowledge and judgment the whole is correct.

FIRST, JOHN ALLISON[1], pioneer. See page 42. He had five sons and two daughters, as follows:—

I.—ROBERT ALLISON[1] died unmarried; left will, written Sep. 28, 1764, and probated, April 1, 1766. Executors, brothers William and John, and John McDowell, Esq., Cumberland. Mentions many heirs.

II.—WILLIAM ALLISON[1]; perhaps the same mentioned in *Notes and Queries*, Vol. II., page 159.

III.—HENRY ALLISON[1], who had a son James[4].

IV.—JOHN ALLISON[2], Esq., of Donegal. See account on pages 42—44. By his two wives he had children, as follows:—

1. *Patrick*[1]—not, however, the celebrated Patrick Allison[2], D. D. (b. 1740 and d. 1802), who was from (the present) Franklin County, and son of William[6].
2. *Jean*[2] (or Jane) who married George Clark and had a daughter Mary Clark.
3. *Rosannah* (Rose, Rosey); said to be a superior woman; first wife of Major James Crawford, who was born (son of John

Crawford[1]) in 1730, and married as his second wife Agnes McDonald. Children of Rose Crawford:—

(1) John Crawford[2]; served in the Revolution; unmarried.
(2) Robert Crawford; m. Elizabeth Quigley, daughter of Michael Quigley, and had children surnamed Crawford:—Ann[3], George, Nancy, Frances, James Allison, and Eliza.
(3) Thomas Crawford, who moved to Erie Co., Pa.
(4) Ann Crawford[1], who m. Benjamin Walker, of Laporte, Indiana.

4. *Margaret Allison*[2] (see Margaret[1] below):—
5. *John Allison*[3].
6. *James Allison*[3]; see page 43; perhaps the same that was recommended for military service to the Council General, Md., by Dr. John Archer[1], Dec. 26, 1776.
7. *Ann Allison*[1]; born about 1753; see pages 43, 44.
8. *William Allison*[2]; born about 1755. See page 44; alive in 1804 when his brother-in-law, Samuel Cook, made his will.
9. *Robert*[2]; born about 1757; see page 44.

V.—James Allison[1]; lived next John[2], his brother; will made Aug. 31, 1762; will probated Dec. 7, 1762; had wife Rebekah, whose will was made Jan. 10, 1764, and probated Oct. 2, 1764. Witness of James' will, Nicholas McClellan and John Machon; of his wife's will, John Machon and Wm. Campbell[2]. They had children as follows:—

1. *James Allison*[2]; probably unmarried; will dated March 12, 1776 and proved April 24, 1776; John Mays and John Jamison[1], Executors.
2. Anna Allison[2]; m. Mr. Detrance, had children:—
   (1) James Defrance; over 14 years in 1776.
   (2) John Defrance; over 14 years in 1776.
3. *Janet (or Jean) Allison*[2]; m. Wm. Watt; in N. C. in 1776.
4. *Margaret Allison*[2]; m. Mr. Bowman; in N. C. in 1776.
5. *Sarah Allison.*
6. *Rebekah Allison*; m. Hugh Caldwell, or Kelliwell; had a daughter, Jane[3], living in 1776.

VI.—Jean Allison[1]; m. Mr. Smith, probably that Thomas Smith[4] (perhaps the Sheriff) who was married to a Jane Alison at St. James Church, Lancaster, Jan. 16, 1761; died before her brother Robert's will was made, Sep. 28, 1764.

VII.—Margaret[1]; m. Mr. White (probably Col. Hugh White of the Revolution), and died before her brother Robert's will was made, Sep. 28, 1764. (Possibly Margaret[2] is the one who m. Mr. White). They left children:—

1. *John White*; 2. *William White.*

Second, WILLIAM ALLISON[3], of Derry; perhaps brother of John Allison[1]; will written Aug. 8, 1739, probated Aug. 18, 1739; had wife Grissel, brother James[5], and brother-in-law Charles Ree[1] (or Wray); James Ree, Charles Ree and James Allison witnesses; wife's maiden name probably Ree; children small:—

I.—Margaret Allison[3]; II.—Patrick Allison[3], III.—Robert Allison[3].

Third, RICHARD ALLISON[1], of Donegal Township; will made Oct. 1, 1757, probated Mar. 27, 1758; had wife Elizabeth, and children:—

I.—William[4], executor; married and has a son Richard Allison[2].
II.—James[6], executor.
III.—Mary; m. John Allison[4]; has a son William Allison[5].
IV.—*Daughter*; m. William Miller.

APPENDIX No. III

Omitted for lack of room.

APPENDIX No. IV

Stewarts of Ireland

These generally came from Scotland. Reid, in his *History of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland*, mentions many. The following may be particularly noticed:—

1. Lord Castle-stewart, baronet, previously Sir Andrew Stewart[1]; a great Presbyterian (1638); had three sons who died without male issue. Title lay dormant until 1775 when it was revived in the descendants of his brother Robert Stewart[7], of the Irry near Stewart's town, County Tyrone

2. Rev. Andrew Stewart[2]; came to Ire. in 1627; d. in 1634; pastor at Donegore. His son Rev. Andrew S[3] was minister at Donaghadee (1645—1671), and his dau. Janet m. Rev. Thos. Crawford[2] from whom descended a long line of ministers. Vol. I, pp. 80, 169, 171—174. Vol. II., p. 123.

3. Sir Wm. Stewart[2] obtained lands at Ramalton (Donegal) in 1610; a Presbyterian; a colonel His eldest son, Sir Alex. Stewart[1], also prominent, killed at Dunbar (1650). Alexander's eldest son, Sir William[3], renounced Presbyterianism and in 1685 became a peer. This peerage reverted to a younger branch and in 1840 was enjoyed by James Stewart[2] of Ft. Stewart Ramalton. Vol. I, pp. 111, 112, 218, &c.

4. Major Stewart; at New Donstewart in 1639. Vol. I, p. 244.

5. Archibald Stewart of Antrim, near Ballymena, an influential Protestant (1641). Vol. I, pp 299, 300, &c.

6. Sir Robert Stewart[8], Col. of Protestant forces at the siege of Derry—very prominent. Vol. I, pp. 331, 333, &c.

7. Samuel Stewart[1], an officer in Carrickfergus in 1649.

8. Capt. Stewart, of Killymoon in 1689. Vol. II, p. 350.

9. Col, Stewart, Governor of Killymoon in 1689. Vol. II, p. 350.

10. John Stuart[11] of Downpatrick in 1689. Vol. II, p. 358.

11. Lt.-Col. Wm. Stewart at Derry in the siege of 1689. Vol. II, pp. 363, 364.

12. Capt. John Stewart taken prisoner in the siege of 1689—perhaps the same as No. 10. Vol. II, p. 104.

13. Wm. Stewart[4], Esq., of Killymoon; d. in 1705; Col. Stewart of Killygally (about 1850) a descendant. Vol. III, pp. 8, 19.

14. Rev. And. Stewart[4] of Tyrone Presbytery in 1706—ancestor of the present Lord Castle-stewart. Vol. III, p. 40.

15. Robert Stewart[9], minister at Carlan about 1715. Vol. III, p. 132.

16. Lt.-Col. Stewart, Lough Swilly, Co. Donegal.

17. Capt. Thomas Stewart[3], son of above; d. 1731.

18. Alexander Stewart[3], brother of Thomas above; b. 1699; d. 1781, at Newtonards; in Irish parliament; had 8 children—one, Robert[10], became the great Lord Castlereagh, Marquis of Londondery, in 1789. Vol III, pp. 318, 319, 531–534, &c.

Some of the Stewarts of America may be descended from these.

APPENDIX No. V

THE WILSONS OF JUNIATA CO., PA.*

Their progenitor, it is said, came from Pequea Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa., to the neighborhood of Mifflintown in the eighteenth century, but his first name and the name of his wife have not been discovered in the course of our search. Their children were as follows:—

I. JAMES WILSON[1]; married but died young. His wife married secondly a Mr. Adams and had children surnamed Adams (John, Jacob and William). James Wilson had one daughter named ELIZABETH WILSON[1] who m. Daniel Christy; children:—

(1) *Sarah Christy*; m. George Jacobs[1]; children:—Sarah E. (m. Rev. Joseph H. Mathers—see Appendix No. XXXIII), Kate (m. Robert Parker of Mifflintown), Olivia (m. Washington North, of Mifflintown), and George[2] (m. Mary North); (2) *Elizabeth Christy*; m. Wm. Oles; children:—Mary (m. William Rannells), George, and Lucian; (3) *Catherine Christy*; d. unmarried; (4) *James Christy*; d. unmarried; (5) *Jacob A. Christy*; Juniata Co.; (6) *Robert Christy*; Juniata Co.; (7) *William Christy*; m. Elizabeth Oles, Juniata Co.; (8) *John Christy*.

II. ROBERT WILSON; m. Elizabeth Haines; children:—

1. HUGH WILSON; m. Martha Banks; children:—

* The chief source of information for this *Appendix* is Mary Jane Hunt, who furnished it in 1897.

(1) *Lucian Wilson ;* children : Kate (who m. Janney), Ella (who m. Robison), Banks, Latimer[2], Edgar, Southard, and Juniata Mary.

(2) *Catherine Wilson ;* m. Edmund Doty, Esq.; children—J. Cloyd (lawyer, who m. Maggie Shaw and had son William); Lucian (a Judge in Greensburg, Pa.) ; Latimer ; Ezra ; Southard ; David ; Oscar ; some of above in Bedford Co.

(3) *Banks Wilson ;* Juniata Co.; m. Catherine Adams ; children :— Martha (dead) ; Mary ; Edmund ; Samuel ; James[2] ; Maggie ; Catherine.

(4) *Latimer Wilson*[1] ; m. Josephine ——— ; children :—Jennie ; Walter; Anna[3] ; three others.

2. JANE WILSON[2] ; d. unmarried ; 3. HANNAH WILSON ; m. Mr. Meloy ; 4. MARY WILSON[2] ; m. Mr. Banks ; 5. SARAH WILSON ; m. Mr. Crozier ; Juniata Co. ; children :—*Elizabeth* (who m. Mr. Hans) ; *Angelina* (who m. Mr. Van Ormer) ; *Hannah* (who m. Mr. Fisher) ; *Mary* (who m. Mr. Caverny) ; *Sarah Jane* (who m. Mr. Hans) ; 6. ELIZABETH WILSON[2] ; m. Mr. McMeen.

III.—JANE WILSON[1] ; b. March 19, 1758 ; d. Sep. 11, 1803 ; m. John Watson[1], March 12, 1776 ; children :—

1. WILLIAM WATSON[1] ; physician ; m. twice ; by first wife had *Margaret*[2] (who m. Mr. Smith) and *Mary*[2] (who d. young) ; by second wife (Eliza Hartley) had *John*[3] (who d. single), *Mary Jane* (who m. Judge Alex. King and had a son, Edward Harrison of Camden, N. J.), *Louisa* (who m. Espy Anderson, M. D.), *Susan* (who m. Mr. Brown), *Eliza* (who m. Edward Harrison), *Isabella* (who m. Thomas Smith[4]), *Percival* (who d. unmarried), *Anna*, and *Laura* (who m. Mr. Brashier) ; Louisa to Percival lived in Bedford, Pa.

2. HUGH WATSON ; m. Miss McCamant and had *Jane*[2] and *Eliza*[2] who both d. single.

3. MARY WATSON[1] ; d. young.

4. SARAH WATSON ; m. John Jamison[2] ; children :—

(1) *James Jamison* ; d. young.

(2) *John Watson Jamison* ; m. Euphemia Caverny and had Sarah Jane (who m. Hittle and had five children now dead), Mary Emma[2] (who m. E. B. Myers of Indiana and had two children), Maria Louisa (who m. J. La Rhett Roberts of New York).

(3) *Margaret Jamison* ; m. David M'Clure[1], and had Wm. Darlington and Mary Darlington (who m. Mr. Frysinger Chester, Pa., and had ten children).

(4) *Jane Wilson Jamison* ; m. Henry Sechler and had John Rudolph (now dead).

(5) *David Montgomery Jamison ;* m. Mary McAlister, dau. of John McAlister, Esq.

(6) *William Sharon Jamison* ; d. single.

(7) *Robert Wilson Jamison* ; m. Sarah McAlister and had John Edmund, William Watson (d.), David Montgomery (Ill.),

Lucian Wilson (Ill.), Isaac McAlister, Eleanor Jane (who m. Mr. Goshert, of Ind.) and Clara Mary

(8) *Hannah Maria Jamison*; m. Judson Hunt, and had John (dead), Henry Judson (Washington, D. C.), Sarah Rebecca, Samuel Smith (dead), Mary Jane, and William Ellsworth (dead).

(9) *Edmund Livingston Jamison*; m. Mary Strayer and had Sarah Elizabeth, Margaret Smith (m. Bear of Juniata Co.), Minnie L. (m. Kauffman, of Tyrone, Pa.), Effie M. (m. Lippy, of Johnsonburg, Pa).

(10) *Sarah Louisa Jamison*; m. Anderson Martin, and had Edmund L, (who d. leaving three children in Northampton Co.), Mary Bell (m. Keener), George Howard (Mifflintown), John Jamison (Indiana), and William.

(11) *Mary Emma Jamison*; d. young.

5. James Watson[1]; m. and had *John*[3] (m.), *Douglas* (d. single), *Jamison* (m.), *Robert Wilson* (m.), *Catherine Jane* (Minich), *James*[3] (m.), and *Margaret Sarah Louisa* (d. young).

6. Jane Watson[1]; d. young.

7. John Watson[2]; d. young.

8. Robert Watson[1]; d. young.

9. Margaret Watson[1]; m. Benjamin May; child Clara (who m. Mr. Leedy and died).

IV. MARY WILSON[1]; m. Robert Stewart[1]—see pp. 319, &c.

APPENDIX No. VI

Samuel Fulton, Esquire, and his Descendants

Samuel Fulton[1], who married Elizabeth Stuart[1], daughter of George Stuart[1], was one of the most prominent men in Donegal township where he is said to have settled as early at least as 1724. His farm called "Fulton's Choice," or "Fulton's Pleasure," adjoined that of John Allison[2], Esquire, and lay two or three farms distant from that of his father-in-law in the direction of the Donegal Church. He was a land surveyor, as well as a farmer, and, for some time also served as a justice of the peace. There is no proof that Robert Fulton the inventor, was related to him. The latter was born in Little Britain Township in 1765 and d. 1815. Samuel's will was made Feb. 17, 1760, and was probated April 1 following. He therefore died probably in March. He left children as follows:—

1. James Fulton[1], who got the dwelling house and 170 acres of land, and afterwards bought his brother Samuel's portion (Ann Allison being a witness to the deed). This land was sold (April 20, 1778) to David Cook, after which Mr. Fulton's name disappears from the annals of the neighborhood. He married Margaret Harris[3], daughter of William Harris[1], a cousin of Colonel George Steuart's wife. Samuel Cook, Esquire, who died in 1804,

bequeathed property to the "heirs of the late James Fulton." The names of these children are all with their parent's names on the Rev. Colin McFarquhar's catechising roll of 1776—7. They are as follows:—(1) *Samuel Fulton*[3], who was living in Philadelphia in March, 1810, when his aunt Dorothy (Harris) Turbett made her will at Mifflintown, Pa.; (2) *Hugh*; (3) *John*[2]; (4) *James*[2]; (5) *Elizabeth*.

2. JOHN FULTON[1]; received £8 from his father and was "to live in the house Wm. Bell[4] lives in"; made heir to his mother's share at her death; removed early from Donegal.

3. SAMUEL FULTON[3]; received 139 acres from his father which he sold to his brother James. No further trace of him.

It is probable that Samuel Fulton[1], Esquire, had daughters also, but no trace of them can be found.

The Fultons of Washington County, Pennsylvania, were probably descendants of Samuel Fulton[1] of Donegal.

APPENDIX No. VII

No trace of Frank Davies' family has been found.

APPENDIX No. VIII

CAPTAIN JAMES PATTERSON[2], JR., AND HIS DESCENDANTS

This includes the Potters, Greggs, Curtins and others of Central Pennsylvania, information in regard to whom has been communicated directly by representatives of the different families. For the early history of the Pattersons I am indebted to Samuel Evans, Esq., and to printed documents.

Captain James Patterson[1], Sr., a rich Indian trader, came from Salisbury, England, and settled about 1715 near the Susquehanna River eight miles below George Stuart[1]. He had land also on the opposite side of the river, where he pastured his horses, and it was through an attack upon these horses that what is called Cresap's War was begun (Nov. 26, 1732). Capt. Thomas Cresap was a tenant and tool of Lord Baltimore of Maryland, who claimed land up to the Susquehanna river and twenty miles beyond. The war lasted several years and in its numerous skirmishes several men were killed. The Pennsylvania Scotch Irish (of whom Capt. Patterson[1] until his death in Oct. 1735 was the leading spirit) conquered at last, although Captain P. lost his land on the west side of the river. He left five children:—

1. James[2], who married Mary Stuart[1].

2. Sarah[1], who married Capt. Benjamin Chambers, founder of Chambersburg in 1764, by whom she became the mother of the distinguished Col. James Chambers of the Revolution.

3. Susanna[1], who married James Lowrey, Indian Trader, who moved to the Upper Juniata, near Hollidaysburg, and died in 1760.

4. Rebecca[1], who married George Polson.

5. Thomas[1], who died young.

The wife of Capt. James Patterson[1], Sr., was Susanna Howard[2], daughter of Susanna Howard[1], and sister of Gordon Howard, Indian Trader. She must have been a remarkable woman. Her second husband, whom she married in 1736, was Capt. Thomas Ewing[2], by whom she became the mother of Gen. James Ewing, and Capt. John Ewing, of the Revolution. Her third husband was John Connolly[1], by whom she became the mother of the notorious Tory, Dr. John Connolly[2].

Captain James Patterson[2] Jr., who married Mary Stuart[1] (perhaps about 1737) became even more distinguished than his father. At the age of 20 he was taken prisoner by Cresap. After his father's death he moved to Donegal Township four miles above the Stuarts. In 1747 he sold out to Lazarus Lowrey, and bought 300 acres in what is now Lurgan Twp., Franklin Co. In 1755 (Feb. 4) he got a warrant for 407 acres of land on the Juniata river, where Mexico now stands, where he built a block house, called generally "Fort Patterson" but sometimes "Pomfret Castle," and on the opposite side of the river his son Capt. William[1] also built a fort.

James Patterson[2] was early made a Capt. of militia and fought all through the French and Indian wars: he served under Col. Denny, Col. John Armstrong[1], Gen. Forbes, and perhaps Gen. Braddock. He was also the chief leader in all local conflicts. He is called "the most illustrious pioneer settler in Juniata Co." (see *History of Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys*). His will was made June 9, 1771, and probated Jan. 22, 1772.

Mrs. Mary (Stuart) Patterson was also a brave woman and in the absence of her husband "defended herself and those who took refuge with her in the block house. On one raid she shot while others loaded the guns." She was also made executrix of her husband's will and lived in Mexico until 1783 when she moved to her daughter, Mrs. Moore's, where she died in 1785, aged probably 70 or 75 years. Her will was proved April 29, 1785.

The children of Capt. James Patterson[2], Jr. and his wife Mary Stuart[1] were:—

I.—WILLIAM PATTERSON[1], also a captain, who served through the French and Indian Wars and became quite celebrated. He married twice:—*first*, Isabella, granddaughter of John and Dorcas Galbraith; *secondly*, Esther Finley, daughter of John Finley and Elizabeth Harris[11], daughter (so said, but doubtful) of John Harris[14], the founder of Harrisburg. By the first wife he had one child and by the second five children as follows:—

1. Galbraith Patterson[1], Esq., a lawyer, who married Catherine ——— and had two children:—

(1) *Isabella*[1], who married first, David McClay and secondly, Judge Hayes of Lancaster. By the latter she had—
a. Mary Hayes, who married Mr. Bell of Reading, Pa.
b. Kate Hayes.
c. Louisa Hayes, who married an episcopal clergyman.
d. Ella Hayes, who m. Mr. Hager, of Lancaster, Pa.
(2) *Edward B. Patterson*[1], who studied medicine and lived in Lewistown, Pa.

By the second wife, Esther Finley, Wm. Patterson[1] had five children:—

1. JOHN PATTERSON[1]; b. 1767; Dr. G. W. Archer[2] says he "settled in Warren Co. O."
2. WM. AUGUSTUS PATTERSON[1]; b. 1771; died July 15, 1854, in White Deer Valley, aged 83 years
3. JAMES PATTERSON[1]; b. 1776; Archer says "settled in Warren Co., O."
4. ESTHER PATTERSON.
5. ISABELLA PATTERSON[1]; d. Sep. 5, 1826; m. David Hunter[1] (d. 1824); issue:—
   (1) *John Hunter*[1]; b. 1792; m. Margaret Dugal; children:—Isabella[2], Margaret[2], William[2], Clarence, Jane, Charles[1], Albert, Horatio, and Maria.
   (2) *James Hunter*[1]; b. 1794; m. Margaret Montgomery; children:—Robert M., David[3], Isabella[3], John[2], Hugh P. D, Henry Frick, James[2], Thomas, Ed. Burke, Charles, and Sarah.
   (3) *Catherine Tomson Hunter;* b. 1796; m. Thomas Comley; children:—Hunter, Isabella, Charles[2], William, Thomas, and Catherine.
   (4) *Margaret Hunter*[1]; b. 1798; d. 1844; m. 1817 to Alem Marr (b. 1787; d. 1843) of Milton, Pa.; children:—
      a. William Marr; b. 1819; d. 1871; a doctor, at Tamaqua and Lock Haven; m. Annie ——; children:—William, Mary, Agnes, M., and Reed.
      b. James Marr; b. 1821; d. 1849; lived at Milton, Pa.; unmarried.
      c. Isabella H. Marr; b. 1823; d. 1878; m. 1848, W. S. Thompson (of Topeka, a merchant); children:—Theodore, Robert S. (Topeka; b. 1852), William, Walter M. (b. 1857; Topeka; m. A. E. Keim; child:—Ed. Walter), Ella (b. 1859; Topeka), Isabella Marr (b. 1864; Topeka).
      d. Susan Marr; b. 1825; d. 1866; Milton, Pa.; unmarried.
      e. Joseph Marr; b. 1827; d. 1864; Milton, Pa.; unmarried.
      f. Alem Marr; b. 1830; dead; Milton, Pa.
      g. Charles Marr; b. 1832; d. 1864; Scranton, Pa.; unmarried.
      h. Margaret Marr; b. 1834; d. 1884; Milton, Pa.
      i. Augustus P. Marr; b. 1836; d. 1882; merchant; Milton,
   (5) *Esther Hunter;* b. 1800.

(6) *David Hunter*[2]; b. 1802; d. 1890, at Watsontown, Pa.; a physician; married Maria Saterley; one child.
(7) *William Hunter*[1]; b. 1805.
(8) *Isabella Hunter*[1]; b. 1807; m. Jacob Derr; 12 children:—George, Caroline, Clara, Catherine, William, Yencer, John, Clarence, Margaret, Alfred, Edmund, Alfred Edmund.

II.—MARY PATTERSON[1], who married first Thomas Chambers who was killed by the Indians at Big Island (Lock Haven). See *Border Life* (p. 126) *and Juniata Valley* (p. 363). This was during the sixties. He left two children; a dau. Catherine and a son.

Mary Patterson's second husband was the celebrated Gen. James Potter[1] (son of John Potter[1]) sketches of whose life have often been published. See *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. I, p. 369; *Cyclopedia of Indiana and Armstrong Counties*, p. 386; etc. See also many references in the Pennsylvania *Colonial Records*. He was the first sheriff of Cumberland County and served through both the French and Indian Wars and the Revolution, rising to the position of Major-General in 1782. He was also made a member of the State Council (1779) and Vice-President of the State (1781). He resided chiefly in Penns Valley where he owned 9,000 acres of land. He was an active Presbyterian. He was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1729, and died in 1789 or 1790, in Franklin Co., Pa. By his first wife he had a daughter who married the renowned Capt. James Poe. By his second wife, Mary Patterson[1], he had five children; and "his family have furnished two Major-Generals, one U. S. Senater, a State Governor, several members of Congress, Law Judges, and representatives in the Legislature" (*Penn. Mag.*, p. 347). "Over 40 descendants of Gen. Potter[1] served the Union in the War of the Rebellion, only two of whom were killed, and they of the Gregg family" (Geo. L. Potter's letter). Children by Mary Patterson:—

1. James Potter[2]; b. July 4, 1767; d. Nov. 2, 1818; appointed Judge in 1800, also Major-General of militia in 1807; and Secretary of the Commonwealth in 1823; married *first*, Mary, daughter of Judge Brown, and *secondly*, Miss Duncan. By the former he had—
   (1) *James Potter*[3]; b. Dec. 1, 1789; d. Mar. 1865; became a prominent business man; m. *first*, Maria (daughter of Gen. Wm. Wilson[2]) and had children: James[4], Susan, William W.[2] (captain; died 1884; father of Geo. L. Potter[3], Insurance Agent of Bellefonte), John[4], George L.[2] (m. Thomasine Harris), and Andrew Gregg; married *secondly*, Susan Irvin (widow of Thomas Duncan) and had issue:—Thomas D., Wilson I., Maria, Annie Amelia, Jacob L., Charles H., and Mary Ellen.
   (2) *William W. Potter*[1]; b. Dec. 13, 1792; d. Oct. 29, 1839 m. Lucy Winters March 20, 1814; no issue; a lawyer of Bellefonte; M. C. two terms (1836 and 1838).

(3) *George L. Potter*[1] ; b. Jan. 13, 1795; d. Feb. 18, 1822; physician of Danville, Pa.; no issue.

(4) *Mary Potter*[2] ; b. April 8, 1797 ; d. January. 19, 1861 ; m. Dr. Wm. Irvine Wilson, of Potter's Mills ; children surnamed Wilson :—Catherine Irvine, who m. Gov. Curtin, May 30, 1844 ; James P. ; Mary A. ; Lucy ; Elizabeth[3] ; Laura ; Wm. W., a distiguished officer on General Hancock's staff ; Frank ; and Alice.

(5) *John Potter*[3] ; b. Jan. 13, 1800 ; d. Nov. 20, 1886 ; a prominent business man and Major-General of Penn. militia ; removed to Wisconsin in 1852 ; in high position there ; m. Miss Burnside Dec. 12, 1822 ; Issue :—James G., Thomes B., William N.

(6) *Peggy Crouch Potter* ; b. 1802 ; d. 1824 ; m. Dr. Charles Coburn, a prominent physician of Aaronsburg, Centre Co., Pa. ; no children.

(7) *Martha Gregg Potter*[1]; b. Nov. 5, 1804 ; d. June 17, 1824 ; m. Abraham Valentine, founder of Valentine Iron Co., of Bellefonte.

(8) *Andrew Gregg Potter* ; died without issue.

2. MARTHA POTTER ; b. 1769 ; d. 1815 ; m. Hon. Andrew Gregg[2] (son of Andrew[1], son of John, son of David) Jan. 29, 1787. Her husband for 16 years (from 1790) was a Congressman, from 1807 to 1813 U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, in 1820 appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in 1823 was a nominee for Governor. Children of A. Gregg and Martha Potter, as follows :—

(1) *Mary Gregg* ; b. 1788 ; d. 1826 ; m. Wm. McLanahan of Greencastle, Franklin Co. Their children were—

a. Andrew Gregg McLanahan[1] ; b. 1807 ; farmer, Greencastle; children :—

(*a*) Andrew G. McLanahan[2]; lawyer, Greencastle ; children : Jessie[2] and Bruce.

(*b*) Richard McLanahan ; Tecumseh, Neb. ; children : Edna and George W[2].

(*c*) E. Ormond McLanahan ; Greencastle, Pa.; child : Elizabeth.

(*d*) Cecilia ; Greencastle.

(*e*) Jessie McLanahan[1] ; m. George Work ; Tecumseh, Neb.

(*f*) Alice McLanahan ; m. Edgar Fleming.

b. James X. McLanahan ; b. 1809 ; d. 1864 ; lawyer, Chambersburg, Pa ; State Senator (1842 –1844) ; M. C. (1848 —1852) ; m. Ann M. McBride of N. Y. City ; one son, George William McLanahan[1], of Washington, D. C., who m. S. Day and had two children : George X. and Cornelia D.

c. Isabella McLanahan ; m. Dr. J. M. Hiester, grandson of Gov. Hiester ; lived near Mercersburg, Pa. ; children :

(*a*) Josephine ; (*b*) Marie C. M. ; (*c*) H. M., a son.

d. Mary McLanahan ; m. Dr. J. C. Richards, of Chambersburg, Pa. ; children : (*a*) Sarah who m. Ronalds Thomas, (*b*) M. C., who m. Wm. Marstine Niles.

(2) *Jean Gregg* ; b. 1790 (or 1791) ; d. 1854 ; m. in 1814 (as his second wife) Roland Curtin (*b*. in Ireland in 1767), a prominent iron manufacturer of Bellefonte, Pa. Children :

a. Andrew Gregg Curtin ; *b*. in Bellefonte, April, 1815 ; lawyer ; Presidential Elector in 1848 ; Sec. of Commonwealth in 1854 ; Governor of Pennsylvania, 1860 to 1864 (a great War Governor) ; Minister to Russia, 1869 to 1872 ; Congressman, 1881 to 1887 ; d. at Bellefonte Oct. 7, 1894 ; m. his cousin, Cath. I. Wilson, May 30, 1844 ; children :—

(*a*) Mary Wilson Curtin ; b. May 7, 1845 ; m. June 8, 1870, Geo. F. Harris, M.D., son of Wm. Harris[12].

(*b*) Jennie Curtin ; b. 1847 ; d. 1893 ; m. (1859) W. H. Sage of Ithaca, New York ; children : Kate Curtin, Henry Wm., A. G. Curtin, and De. Witt Linn.

(*c*) Mercy Curtin ; b. 1849 ; m. Capt. K. R. Breese, of U. S. Navy, in 1873 ; children : A. G. C. Randolph, Elizabeth Malbone, and Jean Curtin.

(*d*) Wm. Wilson Curtin ; m. Oct. 21, 1875, Harriet F. Harding, of Wilkesbarre, Pa ; resides in Philadelphia. Two daughters Marian Harding and Katherine Irvine Harding.

(*e*) Kate W. Curtin ; b. 1859 ; m. 1888, M. D. Bennet (or Burnett), of Syracuse, N. Y. ; two children.

b. Constans Curtin[2] ; b. 1817 ; d. 1895 ; iron master ; unm'd.

c. Martha M. Curtin ; b. 1819 ; d. 1880 ; m. Dr. Wm. Irvin[2] ; one son, Roland C. Curtin (b. 1846).

d. Ellen Honora Curtin ; b 1822 ; d. 1851 ; m. W. H. Allen, LL. D., President of Girard College (1850 to 1862) and President of the American Bible Society. Both dead. Three children : Nora C. Allen (b. 1851) and two sons, now dead.

e. Margery Curtin ; b. 1823 ; d. 1885 ; m. Thos. Reynolds, of Bellefonte ; one daughter, who m. James Pierpont (1885) and had one son (now dead).

f. Nancy J. Curtin ; b. 1828 ; m. Dr. Clark (d. 1870) ; living (1897) in Barton ; no children.

g. Julia Curtin ; living in Philadelphia (1897).

(3) *Martha Gregg*[1] ; b. June 7, 1793 ; d. Dec. 31, 1829 ; m. Dr. Constans Curtin[1], a prominent doctor of Bellefonte ; no children.

(4) *Eliza Gregg* ; b. 1795 ; d. 1882 ; m, David Mitchell of Bellefonte, (d. 1843) ; children :—

a. Andrew Gregg Mitchell; m. Harriet Taylor; son, Andrew Gregg Mitchell.

b. Julia Ann Mitchell; m. Rev. J. S. McMurray; children:—

(*a*) David Mitchell McMurray; m. Kate McGovern; son John Jacob McMurray.

(*b*) James Hamlin McMurray; m. Clara J. Marks; son John Jacob McMurray, who m. Nellie Julia ———.

(*c*) Lillie Gregg McMurray; m. Rev. Wm. Brill; children: Jacob McM. Brill, Francis Asbury Brill, Julia Brill, and Clinton Fisk Brill.

(*d*) Kate Virginia McMurray.

c. Margery Gregg Mitchell; m. John D. Lieb, children;—

(*a*) John Mitchell Lieb,; m. Matilda Geisthwait; children: – Kate Margaret Lieb, Eliza Gregg Lieb, Margery Gregg Lieb.

(*b*) David Mitchell Lieb; d. 1893.

(*c*) Eliza Gregg Lieb; d. 1888; m. Dr. Robert L. Dartt; children:—John Lieb Dartt, Robert Le.Roy Dartt.

(*d*) And. Gregg Mitchell Lieb.

(*e*) Kathrina Julia Lieb; d. Aug. 26, 1897.

(5) *Julia Ann Gregg*; b. 1797; d. 1856; m. James Irvin[2], a large landowner and iron manufacturer, very liberal to public enterprises, Major-Gen. of militia; M. C. two terms (1840, &c.); nominee for Governor in 1857; no children.

(6) *Andrew Gregg*[3]; b. Nov. 30, 1799; d. May 13, 1869; m. Margaret Irvin, a sister of Gen. James Irvin[2], Dec. 2, 1824; engaged in the mercantile and iron business; in State Senate from 1856 to 1861; children:—

a. John Irvin Gregg[1]; a distinguished officer in the Mexican and the Civil Wars, especially in cavalry service; rose to be a Brig.-General; afterwards Colonel in the regular service; retired for disability from wounds in 1878; m. C. A. Everhart, and after her death Hattie Marr; two children by each wife.

b. Andrew Gregg[4]; called "Hon"; lived at Milesburg, Pa.; d. aged about 65, Aug. 26, 1896; m. M. J. Smythe; children:—Annie E.,[2] John I.,[2] James[2], Andrew[5]; and Mary S.

c. James Potter Gregg[2]; also an officer in the Civil War; killed at the battle of Peach Orchard in Virginia.

d. Martha P. Gregg; m. J. B. Mitchell; *e.* Ann E. Gregg[1]; *f.* Julia Gregg; *g.* Susan P. Gregg; *h.* Mary J. Gregg; *i.* Margaret Gregg.

(7) *James P. Gregg*[1]; b. 1802; d. in Va. in 1845; m. Eliza Wilson; children:—

a. Theodore Gregg[1]; m. Lida Hall; children;—Frances B. Gregg (who m. Elmer Brown and had son Sam

Brown); Lida L. Gregg and Theodore Gregg[2].

b. Roland Gregg.

c. James Gregg[1]; m. Mary Arkery; children:—Harriet Wilson, Martha Eleen, Howard James, Roland Irvin, Fred., Wm. Harrier, Mary Cath., Elmira, and Josephine.

d. Martha Gregg[2]; *e.* Harriet Gregg.

(8) *Matthew Duncan Gregg*[1]; b. April 5, 1804; d. July 27, 1845; a lawyer but chiefly an iron master; m. Ellen McMurtrie of Huntingdon, dau. of David McMurtrie and his wife Martha Elliot; children:—

a. Martha Gregg[3]; b. 1829; d. 1851; m. R. R. Bryan.

b. Andrew W. Gregg; b. 1831; d. 1851.

c. David McMurtrie Gregg; b. April 10, 1833; m. Ellen Frances Sheaff, gr.-granddaughter of Gov. Jas. Hiester and Frederick Augusta Muhlenberg; graduated at West Point in 1855; Capt. in 6th U. S. Cavalry; served with great distinction as a Cavalry Officer during the Rebellion; rose to be Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. U. S. Volunteers; in many battles; resigned Feb. 3, 1865; was Consul at Prague in 1874, and elected Auditor-General of Pa. in 1891; resided at Reading in 1897; fond of genealogy and furnished the writer much information; children:—George Sheaff (b. Mar. 9, 1867) and David McMurtrie (b. Oct. 3, 1869).

d. Mary Gregg[2]; b. 1834; m. G. Dorsey Green,[1] of Barree Forge, Pa.; children:—Ellen Gregg (who m. Wm. Earnshaw Gray of Bellefonte and had one son Saml. H. G. Gray); Saml. Miles (who m. Annie Donnatier and had one son Roy D. Green); Allan McMurtrie; Elizabeth Dorsey; Rachel Dorsey; and George Dorsey[2].

e. Ellen M. Gregg b. Dec. 24, 1836.

f. George Gregg; b. Feb. 10, 1838.

g. Wm. H. H. Gregg; b. 1840; m. Rose Mitchell; served in the Civil War and brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel; Military Secretary of Gov. Curtin; went to Missouri in 1869 and there engaged in lead mining; children:—Thomas Jackson[2], Matthew Duncan, Charlotte Elizabeth, Jean Scott, and Arthur Mitchell.

h. Thomas Jackson Gregg[1]; b. 1842; m. Bessie D. McKnight; grad. of Dickinson College; in Civil War; rose to be Captain in Volunteer Cavalry; also Captain in regular U. S. Cavalry; retired in 1877; afterwards banker in Hueneme, California; children:—Elizabeth Denny, Martha McMurtrie, Alice, and Ellen McNight.

i. Olitipa Gregg; b. 1844; d. 1847.

(9) *Sarah Gregg*; b. 1807; d. 1836; m. Henry Kinney (in 1828); children:—*a.* Andrew (dead); *b.* Amelia; *c.* Martha (who m. John Brotherline[1], of Hollidaysburg, Pa. and had children: Jas. Irvin, John[2], Henry Hale, and Davis Willard); *d.* Sarah (who m. Dr. Jas. P. Wilson of Potter's Mills, Pa.).

(10) *Daughter*; d. infant.

(11) *Margery Gregg*; b. 1811; d. 1888; m. Rev. Charles Tucker (Baptist) in 1838; children:—

a. Andrew Gregg Tucker; b. about 1844; lieut. 142nd Pa. regiment; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

b. Martha Tucker; died 1864; unmarried.

c. Augusta Tucker; d. 1888; m. Rev. Justin Ralph Loomis, LL.D, Pres. of Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pa.; one child:—Andrew Gregg Loomis who studied law.

3. MARY POTTER[1] (dau. of James[1]); m. *first*, George Riddles (d. March 14. 1796; buried in the Northumberland Presb. churchyard), and *secondly*, Wm. McClellan (or McClelland) of Northumberland, Co.; children:—

(1) *Mary A. (or H.) Riddles*; m. Wm. Harris Patterson[1] (son of James P[3]. and Jane Harris[3]); children given on p. 394.

(2) *Eliza Riddles*; m. Dr. Jos. B. Ard[1], of Lewistown (probably son of Dr. Joseph Ard); Dr. J. B. Ard died, aged 77, at Phila, but he and his wife are buried at Lewistown; one son:—

a. George Ard; b. 1814; d. at Pine Grove Mills, 1892; merchant; Democrat; Presbyterian; m. Emeline Harvey (who d. aged 25); children:—

(*a*) Eliza Riddles Ard; b. 1839; an Episcopalian; m. about 1859, Francis Shoemaker[1], of Phila, a druggist; children:—George Ard (who d. a young man), Ellen Ard (who m. Dunade L. Buzby, a lawyer, of Phila.), and Francis[2], a druggist.

(*b*) Joseph B. Ard[2]; b. 1841; merchant; Pine Grove Mills; m. Mary C. Lysle; one child (b. 1893) named Wilson Potter Ard[2].

(*c*) Wilson Potter Ard[1]; b. 1843; doctor, Woodward, Pa.

(*d*) Ellen R. Ard; b. 1843; d. 1878; m. Robert Lovett, banker.

4. JOHN POTTER[2] (son of James[1]); d. unmarried at the Middle Creek settlement, Snyder Co., Pa., about 1781.

5. MARGARET POTTER[1] (youngest child of James[1]); b. 1775; d. 1797; m. Edward Crouch of Walnut Hills near Middletown, Pa. (son of Gen. James Crouch), Associate Judge, member of the 13th Congress, who died in 1827; one child;—Mary B. who m. Benjamin Jordon, Esquire, whose son Thomas J. Jordon was Colonel of

Cavalry during the Civil War and afterwards an Indian agent.

III.—ELIZABETH PATTERSON (dau. of James P.[2]); m. Robert Campbell, who is said to have been killed by the Indians, July 1763, at home on Tuscarora Creek. See Jones' *Juniata Valley*.

IV.—SUSANNA PATTERSON[2]; m. James Moore; lived at Middletown, Pa., as late as 1783; descendants said to be now (1897) in Carlisle, and in Papertown near Carlisle.

V.—JAMES PATTERSON[3]; joint heir with George[2] to much of the home property; m. Jean[3], eldest dau. of John Harris[2], Esquire, of Mifflintown, before 1780; children:—

1. John Patterson[2]; millwright; b. Apr. 18, 1780; d. Jan. 15, 1842; m. twice:—*first*, Miss Hayes, by whom he had one child, Eleanor Ann (b. Mar. 18, 1806) who m. Christian Myers and had 8 children surnamed Myers, *viz.*, Jane Ann (who m. Mr. Books), James Henry (of Kansas City), a dau. (who m. Mr. Gregory), John, Louisa, Calvin, and two other daughters.

John Patterson[2] (sometimes called John Harris Patterson) next m. Mary Irvine, by whom he had the following 17 children—all born within a period of 29 years:—

(1) *Jackson Patterson;* m. Susan Nanagon (or Noragon); children:—William[3] (of Water Street, Pa.), Addison, Mary[4], Calvin, and Miles.
(2) *Rebecca Patterson;* m. John Thomson[1]; one child, John[2].
(3) *Grizzel Patterson;* m. above named John Thompson after her sister's death; one child, Allison, who married, *first*, Anne Keesey (by whom he had Lois Isabel, Herrold Gage, Allison Whitaker, and Genevieve, and *secondly*, a sister of his first wife.
(4) *Julia Ann Patterson*[1]; died unmarried.
(5) *Eliza Patterson*[1]; m. John McCabe[1]; six children (some living, in Lewisburg, Pa.), *viz.*, Winonee (m. H. Voris), Mary, Rudolph, John[2] (dead), Elizabeth, and Richard.
(6) *Jane Paterson*[2]; m. Wm. Hutchison; address Warrior's Mark, Pa.; children:—
  a. George Hutchison; m. Adeline Hyskell; children:—William, Florence, Raymond.
  b. Elizabeth Hutchison; m. George Curry[1]; children:—Bertha, Fred (deceased), Jessie, Elizabeth, George[2].
  c. Louis Hutchison; m. and had two children.
  d. Anna Hutchison; deceased. *e.* Edward Hutchison.
(7) *John I. Patterson;* merchant; b. Jan. 14, 1826, d. March 29, 1887; m. *first*, Sarah Hutchison, *secondly*, Mary Ellen Shaw; children (only by *first* wife):—
  a. William H. Patterson[4], lawyer, b. Nov. 14, 1851; m. Frances Foley, dau. of Hon. W. C. Foley, Oct. 11,

1882, and had children : W. Foley (b. Aug. 6, 1883; d. Aug. 3, 1886); Marie (b. May 6, 1887; d. Sep. 6, 1887); J. Bruce (b. June 4, 1885; d. 1885); Raymond L. (b. March 13, 1889); Emma F. (b. Mar. 18, 1889) and William H.[5] (b. Dec. 30, 1891).

b. Anna Patterson[1]; b. July 13, 1853; m. Mr. Jerome Link; no issue.

c. Archer Patterson; deceased.

(8) *Samuel Bryson Patterson;* m. Rachel Fisher; lived at Spruce Creek, Pa., children :—

a. John Irvine Patterson; now (1897) deceased; m. Miss Shank; one child.

b. George Patterson[5]; deceased.

c. Andrew Patterson[1]; m. Sadie Cameron; living (1897) in Altoona; children :—Don and others.

d. Anna Paterson[2]; Franklinville; m. John Mattern; seven or eight children.

e. Maybery Patterson[1]; Warrior's Mark, Pa.

f. Mary Patterson[5]; m. Scott Davis, March 26, 1889.

g. James Patterson[6]; of Warrior's Mark Pa.

h. Jennie Patterson[3]; of Warrior's Mark, Pa.

i. Dorsey Patterson; of Warrior's Mark, Pa.

j. Milton Patterson; of Warrior's Mark, Pa.

k. Al Patterson; of Warrior's Mark, Pa.

(9) *George Patterson[4];* d. at Spruce Creek, Pa. before 1897; m. Sarah Jane Cunningham; had seven sons (all living in 1897 at Omaha., Neb.), *viz.*, Richard Cunningham, Wm. Calvin, David C., James H., Maybery[2], Ruldolph, and Oaks.

(10) *James Henry Patterson;* b. Nov. 11, 1835; d. Oct. 20, 1893; lived at Yellow Springs, Pa.; widower (in 1897) at Williamsburg, Pa.; m. Dec. 25, 1856, Anna E. Keller (who was b. Oct. 8, 1833); children :—

a. Mary Maude Patterson; b. 1857; m. W. W. Hewitt; Pittsburg, Pa.; children :—Josephine P. and Ellis Eberle.

b. Ida Anetta Patterson; b, Sep. 12, 1858; deceased; m. Charles Ake; children;—Anna Maude, James Raymond, Florence Myrtle, Charles Wesley, and Edith May.

c. John Keller Patterson; b. Sep. 24, 1860; deceased.

d. Frank Tussey Patterson; b. Oct. 18, 1862.

e. Howard McClellan Patterson; b. Nov. 19, 1864; m. Josephine Fink; children :—Theodora, Frank Keller.

f. Charles Atlee Patterson; b. June 8, 1866; m. Charlotte W. Garber, children :—Lester Atlee, and an infant (in 1897).

g. Robert Stewart Patterson; b. April 4, 1868.

h. Anna Mary Patterson; b. Sep. 12, 1869; m. Homer L. Nix; in Texas; one child, Margaret P. Nix.
i. Edith Rebecca Patterson; b. Oct. 1, 1872.
j. James Lynn Patterson; b. June 4, 1874.
k. George Guy Patterson; b. April 26, 1879.

(11) *Wm. Calvin Patterson;* Superintendent, State College, Centre Co., Pa.; m. Adeline Mattern; children:—Blanche (who m. Mr. Miller, a Methodist minister), Harry Jacob (who m. Elizabeth Hutchison) Professor of Chemistry in the Maryland Agricultural College at College Park, M'd., May[1], and Nellie.

(12) *Thomas Harris Patterson*[2]; b. July 16, 1816; d. Feb. 17, 1825.

(13) *William Harris Patterson*[2]; b. Feb. 21, 1820; d. Feb. 28, 1837.

(14) *Henry Patterson*[1]; b. July 2, 1829; d. July 24, 1833.

(15) (16) and (17) were two girls and a boy who died, in infancy.

The last six are, perhaps not given in their regular order.

2. William Harris Patterson[1] (son of James P.[3] and Jean Harris[3]) was born Feb. 22, 1789 (?); m. Mary Ann Riddles (see page 391); children:—

(1) *Riddles Patterson*; m. Evaline Scott; at least one son: Captain Wm. H. Patterson[3] (formely of Harrisburg; in 1897 at Washington, D. C.)

(2) *Mary Patterson*[3]; d. May 18, 1868; m. Brig.-Gen. George Buchanan of Auchentorlie, Bemis Valley, Centre Co., Pa.; one dau. died an infant.

(3) *Eliza Patterson*[2]; m. a Mr. Smith.

(4) *Jane Patterson*[3].

(5) *Martha Patterson*; lived with sister Mary till her death.

3. Thomas Harris Patterson[1]; b. June 14, 1791; d. in Mifflintown, Pa., Mar. 30, 1809.

4. Jane Patterson[1]; no issue.

VI.—GEORGE PATTERSON[2]; b. July 24, 1762; d. Oct. 3, 1814; m. Aug. 8, 1783, Jean Burd (dau. of Colonel James Burd and his wife Sarah Shippen, who was b. Aug. 12, 1757, and d. Sep. 19, 1819); lived at Mexico, Pa., till 1810; then moved to Mt. Airy near Philadelphia; children:—

1. Sarah Patterson[2]; b. 1784; d. 1792.
2. Mary Patterson[2]; b. 1786; d. 1857; unmarried.
3. James Burd Patterson[1]; b. 1888; d. 1867; moved to Pottsville, Pa., where his family has been prominent; m. Matilda Dowers; children:—James Burd[2] (left issue), Mary Anna, Edwin, Joseph Shippen[2] (left issue), Josephine, and Adeline.
4. Edward Patterson; b. 1790; d. 1814; unmarried.
5. Joseph Shippen Patterson[1]; b. 1791; d. 1811; no issue.

6 Wm. Augustus Patterson[2]; b. 1792; d. 1833; m. (1820) Elizabeth Peale, dau. of C. W. Peale[1]; children:—Sophronista, and Charles.

7. Charlotte Chambers Patterson; b. 1794; d. 1863; at Mexico, Pa.; m. *first*, Wm. Thompson[4], founder of Thompsontown, son of Wm. Thompson[3], (son of John[1] the immigrant), and *secondly*, Andrew Thompson[1]; children by first husband:—

(1) *Ed. Patterson Thompson*; m. Matilda Snyder; Wichita, Kansas in 1896.

(2) *Wm. Shippen Thompson*; b. 1818; 1891; m. Isabella H. Marr (b. 1823; d. 1878), gr.-grand dau. of Captain Wm. Patterson[1] (see p. 386) and lives at Topeka, Kansas; children;—Theodore, Robert S., William[5], Walter Marr (m. Anna E. Keim; son Edward Walter), Ella, and Isabella Marr.

(3) *Lucien Mitchell Thompson*, M. D.; m. Katherine Trautman; no issue.

(4) *Theophilus Thompson*; m. Mary Harrington; Kansas City, Mo.; child: William[6] who is married.

(5) *Theodore Samuel Thompson*; farmer; Thompsontown, Pa.; m. Annie E. Cassel; children:—Emily C. (who m. T. W. Haldemer of Pottsville, Pa.), William M. H., and Edward Shippen.

(6) *Josephine P. Thompson.*

8. Eliza Burd Patterson; b. 1795; d. 1864; m. Rubens Peale[1], son of C. W. Peale[1], the artist; children:—

(1) *Charles W. Peale*[2], b. 1821; d. 1871; m. Harriet Friel; children:—

a. Albert C. Peale, M. D.; b. 1849; government geological surveyor, Washington, D. C.; a great genealogist; writer much indebted to him; member of many societies; m. Emilie W. Wiswell; children:—

(*a*) Harriet Peale; b. Apr. 29, 1876; d. Aug. 8, 1876.
(*b*) Coleman Sellers Peale; b. Apr. 12, 1878.
(*c*) Charles Peale; b. Mar. 2, 1883.
(*d*) Albert Burd Peale; b. May 9, 1884.
(*e*) Helen Elizabeth Peale; b. Oct. 25, 1885.

(2) *Clara E. Peale*; m. Charles K. Mills, M. D., of 1909, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, a distinguished physician, lecturer, and author.

2 *George Patterson Peale;* b. 1822; d. 1858; unmarried.

3 *William Peale;* b. 1824; d. 1838.

4 *Mary Jean Peale;* b. 1827; artist, oil portraits; unmarried.

5 *James Burd Peale;* surgeon in Civil War; m. *first*, M. C. McBurney (one daughter); *secondly*, Mary Wilmer (three daughters).

6 *Ed. Burd Peale;* b. 1836; m. Louisa Hubley; children:—Fanny (who m. a doctor and had two sons), and Rubens[3] who also is married.

7 *Rubens*[2]; b. 1836; d. 1837.

9. George Patterson[3]; b. 1797; d. 1871; his family prominent in Pottsville, Pa.; married *first*, Maria Shenkle (or Shindle); children:—
   (1) *Geo. Stewart Patterson*[1]; b. 1827; d. 1875; m. Deborah Know; issue:—Mary Louisa, Harry K., Margaret K., Thos. Wilson, Annie S., Frederick, Bertha, Geo. S.[2], Sarah K., Stewart H.
   (2) *Fred. Graeff Patterson*; b. 1825; d. 1884; m. Eliz. B. Loeser; children:—George[6], Charles Loeser, Frances Elizabeth.
   (3) *Edward Burd Patterson*[2]; b. 1827; d. 1885; m. Rebecca Wilson; children:—Howard, Ida, Warren, Ed. Burd[3], Laura E.
   (4) *Mary Jane Patterson*; b. 1831; d. 1838.
   (5) *Wm. Francis Patterson*; b. 1834; dead; m. *first*, May Z. Weaver; children:—Frank Stewart, Wm. Weaver, May[2]; m. *secondly*, Matilda Clemes; child, Charles W.

   George Patterson[3], m. *secondly*, Lydia Adams; children:—Theodore F., John Adams, Emma Jane, Mary Eliza, Lydia Adams, Horace, Rubens Peale, Belle, and Linn.

10. Galbraith Patterson[2]; d. an infant.

VII.—SARAH PATTERSON[1] (?); some doubt as to the existence of such a person; said to have married Colonel John Thompson[2] and to have had two children: Andrew[2] (who m. *first*, Rebecca Stewart and *secondly*, Jane Stewart[8] and moved to Ohio) and Rachel (who m. Wm. Sterrett).

APPENDIX No. IX

Suit Stuart[1].

For some account of *Suit Stuart*[1] see pages 58, 94—97, and for her descendants see *Appendix No. XXI.*

APPENDIX No. X

Jean Stuart[2] and the Rowans

Jean Stuart,[2] daughter of John[1] and Ann Stuart[1], of Donegal, Lancaster Co., Pa., was the youngest of the family and may have been born as early as 1738, but certainly before Oct. 30, 1749, when her father made his will and left her some property, at the same time appointing her mother and her mother's brother, James Anderson[2], her guardians. After her mother's second marriage she doubtless went with her to John Allison's place and shared the fortunes of the family. On reaching maturity she married Stewart Rowan[1], son of Charles[1] and Margaret Rowan[1], who had also

another son, named Charles[2]. The Rowans seem to have lived two miles west of Mt. Joy on the Harrisburg turnpike, where Charles[2] and Stewart Rowan[1] are said to have purchased a large part of a tract of 300 acres, on which, or near which, lived John Stewart[8], probably a relative. Aug. 6, 1754, Charles Rowan[1], of Donegal, appears on a petition to secure protection from the Indians, and Margaret is on the list of stipend payers for Derry some time between 1745 and the Revolution. About 1762 Charles Rowan, carpenter, (either father or son) moved to Carlisle where he was still living in 1770. April 16, 1768, Stewart Rowan[1] and Jean, his wife, made a deed of land in Donegal, which had been received from the Bayleys, to Carper Singhaus. In 1770 Stewart Rowan[1] was paid money in the settlement of the estate of John Allison[2], Esquire, his wife's stepfather, while in the same settlement he also represented his brother-in-law, George Steuart[2], as attorney-in-fact. In 1770 and 1771 his name appears on the assessment rolls of Carlisle, being taxed for one lot, one negro, and other property. March 25, 1776, we find a Stewart Roan (probably the same) enrolled as a private in Captain Sherer's Company. From these data we infer that after the sale of his property near Mt. Joy he went to Carlisle, but subsequently returned to Lancaster Co., where he died—perhaps in the army. Court records show that he died intestate in the year 1777. James Anderson[2], Sr., his wife's uncle who was appointed administrator, filed his account and had it approved, June, 9, 1785, but no children are mentioned. Dr. G. W. Archer[2] says that he had a numerous family. The following, mentioned in public records, were probably either his children, or children of his brother Charles[2].

1. *Stewart Rowan*[2], farmer, of Bald Eagle Twp., Mifflin Co., Pa., who with Jane, his wife, made a deed of land in that place to Thomas Ross, which was witnessed by Wm. Patrika and James Harris[7]. This was done June 28, 1797. No doubt this is the same who kept a store in Milford Twp. in 1787 (or 1797) and 1798, and in Fermanagh township in 1799.

2. *Charles Rowan*[3], of Harrisburg, who made his will April 24, 1810, which was probated May 18, 1810, and in which are mentioned his wife Margaret, sister Margaret[2] (wife of John McCreight[1]), and two children—John[2] and William[1].

3. *Margaret*[2] (above named) who was married Jan. 1, 1800, by the Rev. N. R. Snowden.

4. *John Rowan*[1], who "enlisted as a soldier in 1780, was discharged in 1783, having been wounded in the right knee and the left leg, and died near Mercersburg Jan. 13, 1823, aged 60," may have also been a son, and was probably the same John Rowan who enlisted in Captain Robt McCallen's Company of Colonel Bertram Galbraith's regiment of militia.

Of J. (Stuart) Rowan,[1] the widow, we know nothing further. The Jane Rowan who died Dec. 12, 1827, aged 80 years, and is buried

at Carlisle was probably the wife of David, who lies besides her. The Rowans of York Co., of whom Senator Rowan of Kentucky was one, are not known to be related. The Senator's father was William[2], of Fawn Township. Rev. John Roan spelt his name differently and is not known to have been related. The Jane Rowan[2] who married David Wilson, and became the mother of the first Henry R. Wilson[1], D. D. (b. near Gettysburg, Aug. 7, 1780) was probably of the York Co. Stock. See *Scotch-Irish Settlers*, page 362.

APPENDIX No. XI

The Mifflintown Document

A copy of this document was sent the author by John Harris[9], M. D., of Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1865. At the conclusion he wrote:

"The foregoing was copied Aug. 10, 1855, by John Harris[9] (then resident in Phila) from two separate half sheets of cap paper, in the handwriting of his father, James Harris[7], in the possession of Mrs. Thomazin Potter, a granddaughter of James Harris[7]. John Harris[9], the copyist of the foregoing, born Dec. 31st, 1792, was the son of James Harris[7], who was the son of John Harris[2] who was the son of James Harris[1] (by his second wife, Janet McClure), who was the son of Edward Harris[1] and Flora Douglas. The family of James Harris[7], the copyist's father, were Jane[5], John[9], Eliza Grizzel, James D., William[11], Joseph, and Andrew, besides Robert and a female child who died in infancy. Jane, John, and Eliza were born in Mifflintown, the others in or near Bellefonte".

In view of the above statement, therefore, it seems probable that James Harris[7] of Bellefonte was the author of the document. At the time of writing (Dec. 20, 1801) he was about 45 years old. He was also a very careful, cultured man and no doubt put nothing down but what was thoroughly established as correct.

He probably, too, gathered up his facts and penned them at Mifflintown where he was born, where there were older records, and where several older Harrises resided who could aid him in his researches. These persons were his eldest sister Jane[5], his mother Jane[1] (then in her 78th year), his uncle James Harris[3], then 82 or 83 years old), and probably his mother's cousin, Mrs. Turbett (*née* Dolly Harris[1]) besides others who could give more or less help. The oldest of all, Thomas Harris[1], had died 16 days previously, and his death seems to have suggested and stimulated the effort to get a written record of genealogies before it was entirely too late.

The antecedent probability that this document is perfectly trustworthy has been confirmed by all subsequent investigations (excepting in regard to William Harris[2] and his wife—see Appendix XVIII), and the writer considers it fortunate that he has had such a record to guide his researches.

It is hardly necessary to say that the "superior" numbers inserted are not original, but added by the author of this book as a guide to identity. The words bracketed are also the author's.

The document is without a heading and reads as follows:—

Edward[1] and Charles[1] Harris, being dissenters, were driven from Ayrshire, in Scotland, at the time of the persecution of the Protestants in the reign of Charles II, or of his successor, James. They settled in County Donegal, near Rapho, Ireland. They were possessed of a valuable estate in Scotland, which was lost on account of their abandoning it.

Edward[1] was married to Miss Flora Douglas, of the famous family of that name, who resided near the borders of England. He had sons: Edward[2], Robert[1] and James[1].

Robert[1] was married to Dorothy Wiley. They had children: John[1], William[1], James[2], Margaret[1], Thomas[1], Samuel[1], Robert[2] and Charles[2].

James[1], son of Edward[1], and Flora Douglas, married Mary Simpson, by whom he had William[2], Ann[1] and James[3]. By a second marriage with Janet McClure he had a son, John[2].

Edward[2], son of Edward[1], and Flora Douglas, married..... ... and had children: Robert[3], William[3] and Mary[1].

John[1], son of Robert[1] and Dorothy Wiley, had Margaret[2], Jane[1], Robert[4], and James[4] by his first wife Grizzel Steel, daughter of Margaret Gray; by a second wife, Rebecca McBay, he had William[4], Elizabeth[1], Thomas[2] and John[3].

William[1], son of Robert[1] and Dorothy Wiley, married Elizabeth Glen, daughter of R. Glen and Jane Scott, by whom he had Robert[5], James[5], George[1], Elizabeth[2], William[5], John[4], Jane[2], Susan[1], Margaret[3], Sarah[1], Dolly[1], Thomas[3], Isabella.....Ireland.

James[2], son of R. and D. Wiley, married.....McIlhenny, by whom he had Robert[6], Samuel[2] and others. The family moved to the Carolinas.

Margaret[1], sister of James[2], married Alexander Poer, to whom he had Jane, Dorothy, William and Samuel.....Pennsylvania.

Thomas[1], son of R., and Dorothy Wiley, married Mary McKinney[1], by whom he had Robert[7], Mathew[1], Margaret[4], Margaret[5], John[6], Catharine[1], and Mary[2]. He died Dec. 4th, 1801 .....Pennsylvania.

Samuel[1], brother of Thomas[1], married.....Laird, by whom he had several children in Carolina.

Robert[2], his brother, married Fanny Cunningham, by whom he had Robert[8], William[6], Elizabeth[3], Martha[1] and Margaret[6]..... Carolina.

Charles[2], his brother, married.....McIlhenny; had a large family in Carolina.

William[2], son of James[1], and Mary Simpson, married Catharine Wilson; emigrated from Ireland; settled at Swatara; had James[6], John[7], William[7] who died young, Sarah[2], Mary[3], and Robert[3].

Ann[1], sister of William, married David Caldwell[1]; emigrated to Pennsylvania; moved to Carolina; had a family of children. After the death of D. Caldwell she married Robert Harris[2], son of Robert[1] and Dorothy Wiley.

James[3], son of James Harris[1] and Mary Simpson, never married, and is at this time (Dec. 20, 1801) living with his sister-in-law, widow of his half brother, John[2], at Mifflintown, Mifflin Co., Penn'a.

John Harris[2], son of James Harris[1] and Jane McClure, first married Jane Poer, daughter of Alexander Poer and Margaret Harris[1], Mifflin, who died without issue. By his second wife, Jane Harris[1], daughter of John Harris[1] and Grizzel Steel (born Feb. 7, 1724) had Jane[3], James[7], Williams, Grizzel[1], Margaret[7] and Ann[2]..... Penn'a. He died Feb. [28], 1794.

Robert Harris[3], son of Edward[2] the younger and....., married, and had Margaret[8], Jane[4], and Margery[1]. By a second wife, Margaret McIlmunn, he had Robert[10], Mary[4] and William[9]. He died in Carolina.

Margaret Harris[2], daughter of John[1], and Grizzel Steel, married Andrew Buchanan[1], to whom she had Jane, Mary, John, James and Andrew[2]. They resided near Gilligordon, Donegal, Ireland.

James[4], son of John Harris[1] and Grizzel Steel, married Elizabeth Harris[3], daughter of Robert[2] and Fanny Cunningham. By her he had a number of children in Carolina, where he died about 1794.

Robert[4], his brother, died without issue.

William[4], son of John Harris[1] and his second wife Rebecca McBay, married Margaret Wilson, by whom he had John[8] and a number of other children. They resided in South Carolina.

Thomas[2], brother of Willam[4], married in South Carolina.

John[3], his brother, who had lived with his half brother-in-law John[2], and sister Jane[1], went to Carolina, married....., by whom he had William[10] and other children. After her death he married..... by whom he has other children. He now resides near Mayville [or Maryville], Blount Co., Tennessee. His children are William[10], John Baird, Elizabeth[4], Robert Marklin, Mathew Handy, and Joseph Gilliland ——— 1801.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE.

For accounts of Edward Harris[1], Flora Douglas, Robert Harris[1] Dorothy Wiley, Thomas Harris[1] and Margaret Harris[6], see special sketches in Parts III and IV of this book. For an account of John Harris[2], of Mifflintown, and his descendants see pages 92, 93 and Appendix No. XVII. For Mathew Harris[1] and his descendants, see pages 94 to 97, and App. No. XXI. For Robert Harris[7] see pages 97, 98, 110. For John Harris[6] and his descendants see pages 94 to 96 and App. No. XX. For Catherine Harris[1] and her descendants see pages 94, 95 and App. XIX. For Mary Harris[2] and her descendants see pages 101, 102, and App. No. XXIII. For the Carolina Harrises see

App. No. XXXV. For William Harris[2] and his family see page 82 (note) and App. No. XVIII. Some of the family of William Harris[1] lived for a time in Harford Co., Maryland—see page 93. Margaret[3] married a Fulton—see App. No. VI; Dolly[1], a Turbett—see App. No. XXVII; Isabella married her cousin Robert Harris[7]—see page 98.

APPENDIX No. XII

GEORGE HOME STEUART, M. D.

This representative of the Stewarts came to Annapolis, Maryland in 1720 or 1721 from Perthshire, Scotland, and married Ann Digges, daughter of George Digges, of Warburton, Prince George's County, Md., a descendant of Sir Dudley Digges, who fell fighting under the banner of Charles I. Dr. Steuart was a graduate of the University of Edinburg and rose to high distinction in Maryland. He was apparently one of the members of the Council and of the Upper House in 1774 under the Proprietary, and also a member of the Commission to settle the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. He claimed to be of royal descent and a long list of his ancestors back to Kennet II is given in *Old Kent of Maryland*, by George A Hansom, M.A., pages 262—275. His descendants also were prominent. Among them was Gen. George H. Steuart of the Confederate Army during our Civil War.

APPENDIX No. XIII

THE RIPPEYS OF SHIPPENSBURG

Some of the information given below and in the main part of the book (pages 362 and 363) was obtained from public and private records, but for his latest information the writer is indebted to Mrs. J. T. Rippey of Shippensburg and her daughter, Mrs. Kolbe, who wrote him in 1897.

Hugh Rippey[1]; the pioneer; came to Shippensburg in 1730, an elder in 1743, and 1747; d. at Shippensburg in 1749. His children were the following:—

I.—JOHN RIPPEY[1]. Possibly this was a brother (not a son) of Hugh[1]. His wife's name was Mary. He died in 1758. Children:—Marjory (no other record); Hugh[2] (who went to Pittsburg before 1790, married a McNair and d. before Nov. 7, 1791, leaving six children); Agnes, (no further record).

II.—MARY RIPPEY[1]; d. unmarried in 1733.

III.—SAMUEL RIPPEY[1]; d. in 1791; m. *first*, Jane Grabel Allen, and *secondly*, Rachel———; children, probably by first wife:—

1. WILLIAM RIPPEY[1]; b. about 1741; d. Sep. 22, 1819; in Revolutionary War; captain; hotel-keeper; and prominent citizen;

held a slave in 1786; m. *first*, Margaret Finley and *secondly*, Betty McCracken; one wife d. Jan. 2, 1801; children by first wife:—

(1) *William Rippey*[2]; d. in 1821; m. Lucy Piper; issue:—
  a. Allen Rippey; dead; m. Catherine Duncan; children:—
    (*a*) William Rippey[3]; dead; m. Rebecca Valient; child George Rippey[2] who lives in Waynesboro, Pa.
    (*b*) Duncan Rippey; m. but soon died.
    (*c*) John Rippey[4]; d. in childhood.
    (*d*) Elizabeth Rippey[3]; now dead; m. Joseph Bender; children: Kate and Lulu, both of Hagerstown, Md.
    (*e*) Sarah Rippey[2], now dead; m. Peter Dock; several children in Waynesboro.
    (*f*) Joseph Rippey; m.————; afterwards died.
    (*g*) Sue Rippey; in 1897, only surviving child of her parents; m Rev. Thos. Dougherty (M. E. Church, now dead); lives at 2,008 Druid Hill Park, Balt. Md.
  b. Washington Rippey; m. Nancy Wolf.
  c. Lucy Ann Rippey; m. J. Wolfry.
  d. Julia Rippey; m. J. Immel.
  e. Isabel Rippey[4]; never married.
  f. Mary Rippey[3]; never married.

(2) *John Rippey*[2].

(3) *Ruth Rippey*; m. Joseph Duncan.

(4) *Isabel Rippey*[2]; m. James Findley[1]; children:—Isabel, Samuel, John, James[2], and Mary.

(5) *Margaret Rippey*[1]; m. Mr. Carr.

(6) *Catherine Rippey*; m. John Raum; descendants in Shippensburg.

(7) *Jane Rippey*; m. Dr. Alexander Stewart[3] (son of Robert[11], or Henry and Anna Stewart; b. at Chestnut Level about 1770; d. in 1830); large family; descendants in Shippensburg; eldest son, W. R. Stewart, M. D., in York Springs, Pa., whose son W. W. Stewart, M. D., practiced in Mechanicsburg, Pa.; youngest dau., Julia, m. Joseph Mifflin; another dau. m. Jacob C. Clippinger.

2. Samuel Rippey[2]; tanner; held a slave in 1786; m. Mary Armstrong, dau. of Colonel John Armstrong[1], of Colonial Wars; d. 1804 or 1805; children:—

(1) *John Rippey*[3]; dead; m. Mary Piper; children.—
  a. Samuel Rippey[4]; d. unmarried.
  b. Elizabeth Ann Rippey[1]; m. Wm. Fletcher; moved to Huntingdon, Pa. (?) about 1867.
  c. Lucinda Rippey; m. Wm. Piper; moved to Bedford, Pa., in the sixties; daughter m. Mr. Woods, of Pittsburg, Pa.
  d. Margaret Rippey[3]; m: W. Daunecker; moved to Schellsburg, Pa., about 1867.
  e. Sarah Rippey[1]; d. before her father.

(2) *Armstrong Rippey*; child, Mary Ann Smith Rippey.
(3) *Samuel Allen Rippey*; m. Sutia Steuart[2]; see pp. 361—371.
(4) *Elizabeth Rippey*[2]; d. before Sep. 8, 1804; m. Hugh Smith[1]; child, Marian Smith.
(5) *Harriet Rippey*; m. (after 1808) Thomas Jacobs.
(6) *Isabel Rippey*[3]; m. Wm. Bailey (children:—Samuel, and Mary Findley); descendants in Shippensburg.
(7) *Mary Rippey*[2]; m. (after 1808) George Hammill; descendants in Shippensburg.
(8) *Margaret Rippey*[2]; d. unmarried in Dec. 1808.

3. Elizabeth Rippey[1]; living in 1808.
4. Elijah Rippey[1]; d. 1794 (?); m. Elizabeth Thompson[1]; children:—
   (1) *Samuel Rippey*[3]; d. Aug. 8, 1829; m. Jane Falkner; issue:—
      a. Elijah Rippey[2]; drowned Oct., 1830; unmarried.
      b. Elizabeth Ann Rippey[2]; d. June 1, 1831; unmarried.
      c. Mary Jane Rippey; m. John McCurdy.
      d. J. Thomson Rippey; b. 1820; living (1897) in Shippensburg; m. Mary J. Donavin; child:—
         Sarah R. Rippey; elocutionist; m. Mr. Kolbe; her address in 1897 was 49, Cleveland Avenue, Columbus, O.
      e. Isabel Rippey[5]; d. Jan. 11, 1858.
      f. Samuel Rippey[6]; d. June, 19, 1855; unmarried.
   (2) *Thompson Rippey*; unmarried.
   (3) *Isabel Rippey*[5]; d. unmarried.

IV.—ISABEL RIPPEY[1]; no further record.

APPENDIX No. XIV

An old Harris family of virginia

This family is scattered over many states. The late Isham G. Harris, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, one of its scions, wrote me in 1894 of his oldest brother, Dr. Wm. T. Harris of Martin, Tenn., and of a distant relative, Elisha Harris (probably E. W. Harris, who died before 1894, aged 88 or 89 years). E. W. H's grandfather was Edward[4]; and his father a brother of Senator Harris' grandfather. E. W. Harris had two sons, W. A. Harris, M. D., of Somerville, Tenn., and Geo. C. Harris, S.T.D., of the Episcopal Church, Madison Station, Miss. The latter sent me an extensive list of many generations of his line of Harrises, which was returned uncopied, being too long and too much involved for my use. The head of this race was Thomas Harris[14], who is said to have come to Va., in 1691, though his ancestor (also a Thomas Harris[13]) is thought to have migrated with Gov. Dale in 1611 and settled at Henrico City. N. E. Harris (b. 1846 at Jonesboro, Tenn.), of the law firm of Hill, Harris, and Birch, Macon, Ga., a scion of the same stock, and a kinsman of James A. Harris, Comptroller of the Treasury,

Nashville, Tenn., sent me his immediate line as far back as he could trace it as follows:—father, Alex. Nelson Harris (b. in 1815 at Jonesboro, Tenn.), grandfather John C. Harris (b. about 1766, probably in Hanover Co., Va.), gr.-grandfather, Benjamin Harris[2], (b. Dec. 22, 1742, in Hanover, Co., Va.; d. Sep. 26, 1820). Benjamin[2] was probably a son of one of the sons of Thomas Harris[15], of Hanover Co., Va., who names in his will (of 1729) these children:—Thomas[16], John[24], Sarah[4], Martha[4], Robert[25], James[22], Benjamin[1], Phœbe, and Francis. Benjamin[2] had a son, John Harrison, and a daughter, Rachel. The wife of John C. Harris was Sarah Reagan, aunt of Senator Reagan of Texas. Any one desiring to follow up this line more particularly would do well to send to the Rev. Geo. C. Harris for the list above mentioned.

APPENDIX No. XV

John Harris of Harrisburg and his family

From various sources, chiefly from *Notes and Queries*, the author culls the following:—

John Harris[13], father of the founder, his family affirm, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1673 (though Dr. Egle said he was of Welsh origin), and coming to America he settled first in Philadelphia, then in Chester Co., then at the mouth of the Conoy Creek, then at Paxtang, and died in Dec., 1748. He married in Philadelphia, Esther Say, an English lady, who m. secondly, Wm. McChesney and died in 1757. Their children were:—

I.—Elizabeth Harris[10]; b. 1720; m. Sep. 16, 1844, John Finley[1]; children:—Esther (who m. Capt. Wm. Patterson[1]—see Appendix No. VIII) and others.

II.—Esther Harris[1]; b. 1722; m. Wm. Plunkett.

III.—John Harris[14]; the founder of Harrisburg; b. about 1726; d. July 29, 1791; a prominent character in Colonial and Revolutionary days, but never had a high office; m. *first*, Elizabeth McClure[2], dau. of Richard McClure[1] (or more probably dau. of David[2] and Margaret McClure of Donegal—see Appendix No. XXV); children:—

1. *Mary Harris*[10]; b. Apr. 13, 1750; m. Wm. McClay (b. July 20, 1737); son of Charles McClay; first U. S. Senator from Pa.; children:—
   (1) Hetty McClay; m. April 26, 1800, Dr. Henry Hall, of Harrisburg.
   (2) Sarah McClay; m. Mar. 10, 1804, Maj. John Irwin[3].
   (3) Jane McClay; m. Apr. 28, 1808, John Lyon[4], probably son of Benjamin Lyon and his wife, Mary Lyon[1].
2. *John Harris*[21]; b. Aug. 20, 1751; killed at Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775; in Capt. Matt. Smith's company.
3. *David Harris*[2]; a Revy. officer; a judge; d. Nov. 16, 1809; m. Sarah Crockett[2]; issue:—John[13] and Mary Crockett.

4. *William Harris*[16]; b. Jan. 23, 1756; d. July 3, 1764.

5. *Elizabeth Harris*[11]; b. Nov. 22, 1759; d. s. p.

JOHN HARRIS[14] m. *secondly*, Mary, dau. of Adam and Mary Read, of Hanover Twp. She was b. in 1730 and d. in 1787. Children:—Adam, James[11], Robert[22] (b. Sep. 5, 1768; d. Sep. 3, 1851; paymaster in War of 1812; M. C. 1823-27; m. May 12, 1791, Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. John Ewing[2], D.D., of Phila.), Mary[11] (?), Jean[10], Joseph, William[17], Read, Elizabeth[12], James[12]. One dau. m. Gen. Jno. A. Hanna.

Of these Robert Harris[22] had a son, David[4], who m. Elizabeth Latimer, "a relative of Bishop Hugh Latimer who was burnt at the stake in 1558," and had children:—Philip, Henry, Mrs. Louisa Harris Wilson, and Sallie Latimer Harris—the writer's correspondent in 1897, then living in Harrisburg.

IV.—WM. AUGUSTUS HARRIS; b. about 1730; d. in 1760, near Elizabethtown; m. Oct. 4, 1752, Margaret Simpson; sons:—John[16] who d. childless, and Simpson, a Revolutionary soldier.

V.—SAMUEL HARRIS[3]; b. May 4, 1733; lived in Northumberland Co.; moved to Cayuga Lake, N. Y., in 1795, and d. there Aug. 19, 1825; m. Elizabeth Bonner, who was b. at Phila., Mar. 17, 1740, and d. Dec. 25, 1828; children:—John[17] (b. Sep. 26, 1760), William,[18] Ann[9], David[3] (who m. Ann———and had children: Alfred, Samuel,[4] and Elizabeth[13]).

VI.—DAVID HARRIS[1]; b. about 1737, settled at Sunbury; prothonatory, 1777 and 1778; perhaps Judge of Northumberland Co.; m. Miss Mahon, of Baltimore.

APPENDIX No. XVI

THE DOUGLAS FAMILY OF SCOTLAND

Omitted for lack of room.

APPENDIX No. XVII

JOHN HARRIS[2] OF MIFFLINTOWN, AND HIS DESCENDANTS

For references to John Harris[2] see pp. 76, 127, 129, 130, &c. He was b. in Donegal, Ire., about 1722; came to Pa. early in life, settled on the Swatara; moved to M'd, next farm to Thomas Harris[1]; bought this farm Dec. 27, 1760, and sold it (in two sections) April 12 and 19, 1773; bec. J. P. there; moved to the Juniata River, Pa., in 1774 or 1775; a leading spirit in the Carlisle Conference of July 12, 1774, to sympathise with the Bostonians; in Provincial Conference at Carpenter's Hall, Phila., June 18, 1776, and the subsequent convention of July 15—28; appointed sub-lieut. of Cumberland Co. March 12, 1777; in Assembly 1777 to 1781, and in 1784; Commissioner at New Haven (Nov. 22, 1777) to regulate

the price of commodities; for gradual abolition of slavery March 1, 1780; appointed J. P. 1779; in state convention (1787-1789) which adopted the constitution of the U. S.; a deeply religious man; probably a Pres. elder; founder of Mifflintown 1790; active in organizing Mifflin Co., Sep. 19, 1789; probably the greatest Penna Harris of his century; m. *first*, Jane Poer (a cousin, who d. early childless, see Index) and *secondly*, about 1752, Jean Harris[1] (a cousin, who d. Jan. 11, 1807); d. himself Feb. 28, 1794. Sketches of him are found in *Penna Magazine*, (Volume III, pp. 438, 439), in *History of Juniata and Susquehanna Valleys*, (pp. 701, 703), in *Centennial History of Carlisle Presbytery* (Vol. I, pp. 319, 320), in "Juniata Sentinel" of Feb. 16, 1878, and *Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution*, 1787-1788, edited by John Bach McMaster and Frederick D. Stone (1888). John Harris' memoir is given on p. 733, of the last named book, his vote against the constitution on pp. 425-426, his remarks at the close on page 428, and the reasons for dissent by the one-third minority on pp. 454—482. Several of the sketches give the date of John Harris' death as Feb. 24, 1794; but Feb. 28 is in the family Bible and on his monument, and must be correct. Children, all by second wife:—

I.—JEAN HARRIS[3]; b. Apr. 23, 1754; d. Mar. 19, 1882; m. James Patterson[3]; for children see App. No. VIII.

II.—JAMES HARRIS[7]; b. Feb. 26, 1756; m. June 15, 1790, Nancy Dunlop; for descendants see App. No. XXIV.

III.—WILLIAM HARRIS[3]; b. Feb.; 15, 1759, at Swatara; d. at Mifflintown, Apr. 20, 1807; unm'd., a surveyor; assisted his uncle James, also a surveyor; see App. XVIII and Index.

IV.—GRIZZEL HARRIS[1]; b. in Md. June 8 (or 9), 1762; d. Nov. 23, 1831; m. 1794 (?) James Knox (lawyer, son of Thomas Knox[1] of Franklin Co., whose will was made in 1802); d. at Mifflintown Dec. 29, 1819, aged 56 yrs. 4 mos. and 12 days; children:—

1. Maria Reynolds Knox, b. July 16, 1795; unmarried, lived with her sister Jane; d. in Sidney, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1870.

2. Jane Harris Knox; b. in Mifflintown, Sep. 10, 1797; d. Apr. 10, 1886; m. in Baltimore, Feb. 1821, Joseph Cummins[1] (probate judge); moved from Mifflintown to Sidney, O., June 1834; children:—

(1) *James Knox Cummins*; b. May, 8, 1822; d. Aug. 27, 1823.

(2) *Joseph Cummins*[2]; b. July 2, 1826; d. Oct. 14, 1830.

(3) *Reynolds Knox Cummins*; b. Sep. 8, 1828, in Mifflintown; d. in Sidney June 10, 1892; officer C. S. A.

(4) *John Evans Cummins*; b. in Mifflin, Apr. 5, 1831; d. in Denver, Col., Apr. 9, 1875; lawyer of Sidney; Brig.-Gen. in war for the Union; State Senator one term; m. June 5, 1856, Harriet K. Carey; children:—Joseph Knox (b. Apr. 30, 1857; m. Nov. 15, 1887, Kate Ackerly; child Margaret A., b. June 23, 1889); John Carey (b. Dec.

20, 1859; m. Aug. 21, 1881, Jennie R. Taylor; children :—Harriet who was b. Feb. 12, 1883, and Taylor who was b. Jan. 26, 1885) ; Frank Carey (b. Dec. 7, 1868 ; m. Dec. 4, 1895, Harriett Metcalf).

(5) *Thomas Knox Cummins*; b. in Mifflintown Mar. 1,1834 ; d. in Etna, Cal., Feb. 11, 1896 ; engineer ; bachelor.

(6) *Hannah Maria Cummins* ; twin of Thomas ; d. an infant.

(7) *Three boys* ; b. Aug. 7, 1837 ; d. Sep. 1, 1837.

(10) *Jean Knox Cummins* ; b. in Sidney, Aug. 17, 1841; m. June 2, 1869, Elisha H. Arbuckle, who d. of paralysis Jan. 2, 1904 ; lived mostly in Sidney ; in School Board there ; moved to N. Y. in 1899 ; address 101 W. 83 St. ; children :—Jean Harris (b. Warrensburg, Mo., Mar. 12, 1870 ; d. Apr. 13, 1883) ; Joseph (b. Warrensburg, Feb. 1, 1872 ; N. Y. City ; in R. R. Office) ; Thomas H. (b. Sidney, Mar. 29, 1875; went to Los Angeles, Cal.) ; Samuel C. (b. in Sidney, Mar. 14, 1880 ; m. Anne Harrold, Dec. 12, 1901 ; child Virginia Knox, b. July 24, 1905) ; Woodward A. (b. Sidney, Oct. 26, 1868).

3. THOMAS KNOX[2] ; b. in Mifflintown, Mar. 24, 1800 ; d. at Point Chicot, Arkansas, Mar. 17, 1829 ; lawyer ; bachelor.

4. HANNAH KNOX ; b. in Mifflin, July 18, 1802 ; d. at Sidney, Ohio, Mar. 3, 1847 ; m. in Mifflin Samuel Mathers[2] ; children :—

(1) *Ann Mathers* ; b. Sidney, July 6, 1836 ; m. July 28, 1865, Snowden Dorsey, a Baptist, who d. Sep. 11, 1894 ; lives 12 miles from Sidney ; children :—Samuel M. (b. Sidney, Oct. 26, 1868 ; farmer) ; Charles M. (b. Sidney Oct. 27, 1870 ; local editor ; Sidney ; m. Oct. 14, 1896, Mayne Belle Brelsford ; children :—Amelia Knox b. Dec. 27, 1897, Mary Stuart b. Apr. 9, 1899 and d. Jan. 13, 1900, Horace Taylor b. Nov. 8, 1903) ;

(2) *Joseph Mathers*[3] ; b. Apr. 27, 1838 ; d. Jan. 4, 1843.

(3) *Belle (Isabell*[3]*) Mathers* ; b. at Sidney, June 30, 1842.

5. JOHN H. KNOX ; Sep. 30, 1804 ; d. in Cumberland Co., Pa., in 1835 ; physician ; unmarried.

V.—MARGARET HARRIS[7] ; m. John Steuart[2] ; see PART V, SECTION I.

VI.—ANN HARRIS[2] ; b. Dec. 16, 1767 ; d. Oct. 10, 1831 ; m. in 1783, Samuel Bryson[1], Esq. (came from Franklin Co. ; officer in Revolution ; county lieutenant Oct. 9, 1789 ; Ass. Judge 1791 ; member of the Society of the Cincinnati ; at diff. times merchant and farmer ; d. Dec. 19, 1799, aged 48 years) ; children :—

1. JOHN HARRIS BRYSON ; b. 1784 ; physician ; practiced in Mifflintown and afterwards in Pittsburg, where he d. 1821 ; m. Sarah Davidson, Dec. 11, 1811 ; children :—

(1) *Ann Harris Bryson* ; b. 1813 ; m. in 1833, Dr. Geo. Howard Irwin of Lewistown ; moved to Lodi, Wis. ; husband

surgeon in U. S. A. during Civil War ; son Ed. Howard (also M. D. and surgeon in Civil War ; m. Sarah Pashley ; d. about 1891 ; had one dau. and three or four sons).

(2) *Agnes Bryson ;* m. May 25, 1841, Richard Rush Franks ; d. about 1878 ; children :—Mary (m. Wm. Brooks of Boston, bro. of Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D.) and James (Episcopal minister).

2. Samuel Bryson[2], A. B. ; b. 1795 ; theo. student ; tutor in a doctor's family in Va. and d. there early of consumption.

3. Sarah Bryson ; b. 1787 ; d. Apr. 27, 1839 " in her 52nd year " ; m. Mar. 6, 1810, Wm. Bell[2] (son of Wm. Bell[1], of Tuscarora Valley at Academia, who was a Revy soldier, and a J. P., and d. early in 1819, leaving wife, Elizabeth *Stewart*, sons David, Robert, Arthur, and Wm., daughters Mary *Stewart*, Elizabeth[1] *Lytle*, Ann[1] *Laird*, Jane *Taylor*, Sarah[1] *McFadden*, and grandsons Wm. Bell Stewart[1], Wm. Bell Lytle, Wm. Bell Laird, Wm. Bell McFadden, Wm. Bell[4] of David, Wm. Bell[3] of Wm.[3] and Wm. Bell[5] of Robert). Wm. Bell[2] was a storekeeper in Port Royal and afterwards in Mifflintown, a sheriff from 1806 to 1809, and owned the island, where he d. Sep. 4, 1821, aged 46. Children :—

(1) *Elizabeth Bell*[2] ; b. Sep. 1811 ; d. Oct. 5, 1821.

(2) *Sarah Ann Bell* ; b. Sep. 1813 ; d. May 27, 1835.

(3) *Jane Harris Bell* ; b. Aug. 11 (or 28,) 1815 ; d. Oct. 30, 1892 ; m. Sep. 6, 1838, Dr. John Irwin[1], who practiced near Mifflintown and d. Mar. 14, 1853 ; children :—

a. Sarah J. Irwin ; b. July 10, 1839.

b. Wm. Bell Irwin ; b. Aug. 29, 1841 ; d. Sep. 18, 1848.

c. Thomas Van Valzah Irwin ; b. Sep. 6, 1843 (or 1844) ; m. Feb. 9 or 10, 1892, Mrs. Margaret (Crawford) Pomeroy (b. Sep. 12, 1852) ; banker in Mifflintown ; child, Margaretta Crawford (b. Mar. 26, 1893).

d. John Holmes Irwin ; b. Jan. 13, 1846 ; m. Dec. 24, 1878, Clara E. Milligan (b. Dec. 10, 1853) ; banker in Newport, Pa. ; children :—Jean Bell (b. Mar. 22, 1880 ; m. Charles McHenry Eby of U. S. Army, Sep. 24, 1902 ; child :—Helen Irwin), Helen Lynn, (b. Mar. 16, 1882 ; d. Apr. 8, 1888), James M. (b. Mar. 4, 1884), Sarah Bryson (b. July 9, 1886) ; Anne Lynn (b. July 8, 1888), Mary Harris (b. Dec. 7, 1890).

e. Margaretta Bell (Maude) Irwin.

f. Mason Irwin[1] ; b. Feb. 19, 1850 ; a lawyer and judge in Montesano, Washington ; m. *first*, Nov. 25, 1887, Eliza De Newell, (dau. of Dr. Newell, Gov. of Washington territory), who d. Dec. 16, 1891, but had children :—Eleanor Newell (d. Sep. 1891, aged 2 years) and Wm. Newell (d. Sep. 1891) ; *secondly*, Lucille

Hepfinger of Montesano who had children:—Louise (b. Feb. 1895), Florence Douglas (b. Jan. 1897), Mason[2], Helen, and Elizabeth.

(4) *William Bell*[3], b. Aug. 11, 1817; d. May 21, 1900; owned the island; a prominent citizen; a General of militia; Lt.-Col. of 12th Penna Volunteers during the Civil War; severely wounded at Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 21, 1864; a Pres. elder; always ready to help in genealogy; a delightful companion; m. *first*, May 11, 1847, Sarah Weir Mason (granddaughter of Dr. John M. Mason and Silas E. Weir) who d. Jan. 5, 1850, leaving a son, Mason, who d. Nov. 21, 1848, aged 24 days.

(5) *Samuel Bryson Bell*; b. Aug. 11, 1819; d. Oct. 8, 1821.

(6) *Margaretta Harris Bell*; b. Sep. 1821; d. Apr. 2, 1903; m. on Bell's Island, March 12, 1850, J. D. Sharon, a lawyer; settled at Springfield, O.; children:—William (b. Mar. 12, 1852; living in Springfield, O.; civil engineer; unmd.); Rose (d. Mar. 15, 1882, aged 28 years); Samuel (d. at 16).

4. James Bryson; b. 1785; a farmer near Mifflintown; m. Hannah Cottle; two children that d. in infancy.

5. Jane Harris Bryson; b. 1791; d. unmd. at Mifflintown, July 18, 1852, aged 62 years, 1 mo. and 24 days; had a bright intellect but a puzzling chirography.

6. Mary (Polly) Bryson; b. 1793; d. unmd. at Mifflintown, May 22, 1866.

APPENDIX No. XVIII

William Harris[2] of Swatara and his Descendants

Wm. L. Harris[2] writes, "In an old book in the handwriting of my father, James Harris[10] (who was a son of James Harris[6], and Mary Laird[2]), I find the following statement, 'My grandfather Harris was Welsh from Wales, his wife was Scotch from Scotland of the family of Sir Robert Douglas—her name was Douglass.'" Two points in this run counter to the *Mifflintown Document*, *App. XI.* That says the Harrises came from Ireland and were Scotch-Irish. It also says that the wife of William Harris[2] was a Wilson, not a Douglas, but gives his grandmother's name as Douglas. The writer for many reasons believes the Mifflintown Document to be correct in both particulars. Dr. Egle says William Harris [2] was born in 1701 and came to Donegal, Lan. Co., in 1725. No proof is given for either date and the first is improbable. All agree, however, that he had a farm on the Swatara and that his estate was divided by the Orphans Court, Sep. 6, 1763. The date of his death is given by some as Apr 4, 1754. His children were:—

I. James Harris[3]; b. Friday, Jan. 16, 1739; d. Apr. 30, 1787; m. June 2, 1768, Mary Laird[2] (dau. of Capt. Wm. Laird[3], and Catherine

Spencer), who was b. Apr. 28, 1750, and died Dec. 13, 1842 ; family moved about 1800 to the neighborhood of Lewisburg, Pa. ; issue :—

1. Wm. Harris[15]; b. Apr. 28, 1769 ; d. Feb. 2, 1785.
2. Elisabeth Harris[9] ; b. July 18, 1770 ; d. May 20, 1842 ; m. Thomas Howard.
3. Katherin Harris[3] ; b. Apr. 2, 1772 ; d. Dec. 28, 1784.
4. Jean Harris[9] ; b. Jan. 6, 1774 ; d. Dec. 5, 1839 ; unm'd.
5. Laird Harris ; b. Feb. 22, 1776 ; d. June 30, 1804 ; unm'd.
6. Robert Harris[18] ; b. Nov. 22, 1777 ; died about 1813 ; m. Mary McClure[6].
7. Sarah Harris[3] ; b. Sep. 4, 1779 ; d. Dec. 30, 1827 ; unm'd.
8. James Harris[10] ; b. June 13, 1781 ; d. July 1, 1868 ; lived in E. Buffalo Twp., Union Co., Pa. ; m. Sarah Bell[2], of Dauphin Co., Oct. 19, 1819 ; issue (account to 1897) :—
   (1). Wm. Laird Harris[2] ; b. Aug. 24, 1820 ; unmarried ; my chief informant ; wrote me in 1897.
   (2). James Spencer Harris ; b. Apr. 14, 1822 ; m. Oct. 12, 1852, Emma C. Whartenby ; Philadalphia ; d. March 10, 1882 ; wife and two daughters (both married) survive.
   (3). Saml. Bell Harris ; b. Sep. 2, 1824 ; m. June 11, 1850, Anna E. Van Dyke ; d. in Beloit, Wis., March 8, 1897 ; wife and three married daughters survive.
   (4). Mary Laird Harris ; b, Nov. 16, 1826 ; m. S. Wilson Snodgrass (now dead) ; several children, mostly married.
   (5). Robert Douglas Harris ; b. Feb. 18, 1829 ; d. in Oct. 1856 (?) ; unmarried.
   (6). Ann Berryhill Harris ; b. March 24, 1831 ; unmarried.
   (7). Sarah Clementina Harris ; b. June 17, 1833 ; m. P. Potts Green, of Bellefonte ; son and three daughters.
   (8). Caroline Douglas Harris ; b. Jan. 31, 1836 ; d. Sep. 19, 1864 ; unmarried.
   (9). Berryhill Bell Harris ; b. May 3, 1839 ; m. Jennie Hess ; three sons living.
9. Martha Harris[2] ; b. Aug. 13, 1784 ; d. Feb. 13, 1873 ; unm'd.
10. Wm. Laird Harris[1] ; b. May 17, 1786 ; d. Nov. 11, 1845 ; unm'd.

II. Sarah Harris[2] ; b. March 20, 1741 ; m. in 1760 to James Irwin[3] (or Irvine), brother of Gen. Wm. Irvine[1] of the Revolution. They lived on the Conedoguinet at Silver Springs and were prominent citizens. He was born in Ire. in 1726 and d. May 5, 1811. She d. in Carlisle Mar. 5, 1837. Dr. Egle includes her in his book on *Some Penna Women in the Revolution*, pp. 92, 93. Of her children, Catherine m. James Ross[1], LL. D. (author of the Latin Grammar) as his second wife, and d. Dec. 1, 1846, aged 82 yrs., but had no children. She is buried at Carlisle.

III. John Harris[7] ; b. Nov. 20, 1746 ; lived in Middleton Twp., Cumberland Co. ; will made Jan. 10, 1796, and probated Jan. 27, 1796 ; doubtless unmarried.

IV. William Harris[7] ; b. Nov. 20, 1749 ; was dead in 1763.

V. Mary Harris[3] ; b. July 22, 1752 ; m. Robert Rhea and had children, who were living in 1796.

VI. Robert Harris[3], M. D. ; b. March, 1755 ; d. of quinsy in Tredyffrin Twp., Chester Co., Pa., March 4. 1785 ; a surgeon in the Penna line during the Revolution ; his medicine chest and other articles were in 1897 in the possession of Wm. L. Harris[2], of Lewisburg, Pa.

APPENDIX No. XIX

John Archer[1], M. B., and his descendants

John Archer[1] was the only son of Thomas[1] and Elizabeth (Stevenson) Archer who reached maturity. Thomas Archer[1] (b. 1720 ; m. Oct. 22, 1739 ; d. Aug. 1, 1772) was the eldest of four children of John Archer pioneer and Esther Irwin who came from Ireland to Maryland. Elizabeth Stevenson (b. 1715) was also of a family from the north of Ireland. For some notices of John Archer[1] and his wife, Catherine Harris[1], see pp. 94, 95, and the Index. For the following (down to 1897) I am indebted mostly to G. W. Archer[2], M. D., and Mrs. Hannah C. VanBibber. Children of Dr. Archer :—

I.—Thomas Archer[2], physician ; b. Feb. 23, 1768 ; d. Oct. 7, 1821 ; practiced in Maryland ; m. (1803) Elizabeth Paca Phillips ; children :—

1. *Cordelia Phillips Archer ;* b. 1805 ; d. unm'd Feb. 1, 1856.
2. *John T. Archer, M. D. ;* b. Apr. 19, 1810 ; d. unm'd May 24, 1850.
3. *Robert Harris Archer*[2] ; b. May, 1812 ; d. Aug. 12, 1875 ; graduate of West Point ; in U. S. Army 15 years ; m. 1st, E. M. Archer, dau. of Stevenson Archer[2], 2ndly, 1858, Mary Ringgold ; by 1st wife a son, Wm. H., of Clinton Miss., and two daughters :—Roberta (b. 1838), and Mary[4] (m. R. Wilson and had children, Robt. Harris and Francis Howard) ; by 2nd wife R. H. Archer[2] had a son (b. 1859) named James R.
4. *James Phillips Archer ;* b. 1817 ; d. 1862 ; m. Ellen Brown, of Boston ; three daughters and one son ; all married.

II.—Mary Archer[1] ; b. 1770 ; d. 1777.

III.—Stevenson Archer[1] ; b. 1772 ; d. 1779.

IV.—Elizabeth Archer[1] ; b. 1774 ; d. 1775.

V.—Robert Harris Archer[1] ; b. May 9th, or Aug. 28th, 1775 ; d. May 19, 1857 ; m. Apr. 5, 1805, Mary Stump, of Md. ; practiced medicine mostly in Md. ; twice in legislature ; from 1823 to 1826 in the Governor's Council ; children :—

1. *John Archer*[3] ; b. 1806 ; d. in Texas 1889 ; m. in 1883 Ann Savin ; West Point graduate ; resigned 1833 ; moved to Texas 1847 ; an officer in C. S. A. ; afterwards a County Judge ; children :—Clara (d. in infancy) ; Thomas[3] (in C.

S. A. ; d. unm'd.) ; Eugene (in C. S. A. ; m. and had issue); Osceola (in C. S. A. ; m. and has issue) ; Anna Mary (d. young) ; Florence ; Georgie (m. and has issue); Augusta (m. and has issue).

2. *Thomas Archer*[3] ; b. 1808 ; d. 1870 ; m. Susanna Glasgow ; lawyer and farmer in Harford Co., Md. ; children:—
   (1) Jas. Glasgow Archer ; A. B. ; Pres. pastor at Clearfield Pa. ; killed in a R. R. accident in 1869 ; m. Julia Branch and left a dau. Elizabeth[3] who m. and has issue—Mary and Jas. Glasgow Lee.
   (2) Robert Harris Archer[5] ; educated at Dickinson College ; farmer and elder ; m. twice ; issue by each wife.
   (3). Mary Archer[3] ; resides in Balt. ; m. Geo. Harlan and has children :—Susan ; Elizabeth ; Mary ; G. Shaffer.
   (4) Delia Lee Archer ; m. Hener Wilson and has issue—Harris, Alice, and Thomas Archer.
   (5) George Archer ; grad. of Princeton ; architect, Balt.
3. *Henry Stump Archer* ; b. 1811 ; d. 1889 ; graduate of Union College ; moved to Tioga Co., Pa. ; m. and had issue ; dau. Alice[1] m. U. S. Senator John J. Mitchell, of Wellsboro, and had issue.
4. *Robert Harris Archer*[3] ; b. 1813 ; d. 1883 ; grad. of Union and M. D. ; m. Deborah Jackson, lived at Wellsboro, Pa., many years ; returned to Harford Co., Md. ; one son (who m. and had children) and two daughters.
5. *Stevenson Archer*[3] ; b. 1818 ; frontier ranger in Texas many years ; in C. S. A. ; returned to Maryland ; unm'd.
6. *Hannah Stump Archer* ; b. 1822 ; unm'd.
7. *Geo. W. Archer*[2], M. D., b. 1824 ; Emmorton, Md. ; surgeon in C. S. A. ; an excellent writer.

VI.—John Archer[2], M. D. ; b. Oct. 9, 1777 ; d. May 21, 1830 ; m. Nov. 16, 1802, Ann Stump ; practiced in Harford Co., Md. ; children :—

1. *Geo. W. Archer*[3] ; b. 1803 ; midshipman U. S. N. ; d. unmarried in 1822.
2. *Hannah Archer* ; b. 1805 ; d. 1871; m. 1829, Albert Constable[1] M. C. and Circuit Judge ; children :—John A. (b. 1830 ; d. unm'd); Isabel S. (b. 1832 ; now dead ; m. 1861, S. E. Gittings and had 8 children) ; Alice M. (b. 1836 ; d. 1873 ; m. 1862, John C. Gittings who d. in 1866 ; one child), Albert[2], (b. 1838 ; m. 1866, Elizabeth B. Groome ; a prominent lawyer of Cecil Co., Md. ; issue—Albert[3], lawyer ; Henry L. ; Alice ; Arleise ; Wm. P. ; and Catherine).
3. *Mary Archer*[2], b. 1808 ; d. unm'd 1882.
4. *Catherine Archer*[1], b. and d. 1809.
5. *Catherine Archer*[2] ; b. 1810 ; d. 189—; m. 1836, D. Smithson; children :—Ann Archer (b. 1838 ; d. unm'd.) ; William (deaf mute ; b. 1840 ; twice m. ; one dau. Frederica) ;

Mary Archer[1] (b. 1843 ; d. 1846) ; Georgiana (b. and d. 1846) ; Mary Archer[3] (b. 1847 ; d. 1854) ; Herman S. (b. 1850 ; m. 1873, Josephine Knight, and 1879, Ann S. Williams ; two children by second wife).

6. *Henry Wilson Archer*[1] ; b. 1813 ; d. 1887 ; m. 1849, Mary E. Walker ; Yale grad. and a leading lawyer of Md. ; lived at Bel Air ; member of Legislature and State Constitutional Convention of 1867 ; children :—Elizabeth[2] (b. 1851) ; John[4] (b. 1853 ; d. 1855) ; Henry Wilson[2] (b. 1854 ; lawyer at Bel Air ; m. Hannah B. Lee in 1897) ; Wm. Stevenson (b. 1855, M. D.) ; Mary A. ; Robert (lawyer of Bel Air) ; Ann S. (b. 1859) ; James J[2] (b. 1861 ; lawyer of Bel Air) ; Isabel S. (b. 1862 ; d. unm'd in 1879) ; Rosalie (b. 1864 ; d. an infant) ; Christian Graham (lawyer at Bel Air ; moved to Balt.).
7. *John Stump Archer* ; b. 1815 ; d. unm'd. 1835.
8. *James J. Archer*[1] ; b. 1817 ; d. unm'd. 1864 : Brig. Gen. C.S.A.
9. *Robert Harris Archer*[4] ; b. 1820 ; d. 1878 ; m. 1853, Ellen Howe Davis ; Lt.-Col. C. S. A. ; one son, Henry Wilson[3] (b. about 1854, lawyer and county surveyor, was killed accidentally near Bel Air, Jan. 19, 1898).
10. *Ann Herman Archer* ; b. 1822 ; d. 1882 ; m. Oliver H. Thomas, officer of C. S. A. ; no issue.
11. *Marion Archer* ; b. 1825 ; d. 1827.

VII.—JAMES ARCHER[1] ; b. Aug. 2, 1779 ; d. May 15, 1815, in Port Gibson, Miss. ; m. May 10, 1812, Margaret Ann Ross, of Miss. ; graduated M. D. in 1806 ; moved to Miss. in 1810 ; planter and physician ; widow m. Commodore Read and d. in 1838.

VIII.—GEO. W. ARCHER[1] ; b. Aug. 23, 1781 ; d. Sept. 19, 1800.

IX.—STEVENSON ARCHER[2], b. Oct. 11, 1786 ; d. June 26, 1848 ; m. Jan. 20, Pamelia Barney Hays (b. Oct. 11, 1786 ; d. 1863) ; Princeton graduate ; lawyer ; in 1807 chosen legislator, and in 1811 M. C. before reaching the requisite age ; twice reelected ; appointed by Pres. Madison Gov.-Judge of Miss. Territory in 1817 ; again M. C. in 1819 ; Chief Judge of Balt. Judicial District (1824-44) and Chief Justice of the State (1844-48) ; made LL. D. by Princeton ; children :—

1. *James Archer*[2] ; b. 1811 ; m. 1836 Mary Ann Hunt, Pres. elder and planter near Stanton, Miss. ; 14 children, of whom 7 d. in childhood ; living in 1897:—Rev. Stevenson[5] (b. 1838, pastor Pres. Ch. at Greenville, Miss. ; m. Ann Finley ; 8 children, *viz.*, James[3], doctor ; Stevenson[7], engineer ; Alice[3] ; Anna[2] ; Wm. ; Pelham ; Dunbar ; Blanche) ; James A. (cotton planter ; m. Lillie McCaleb) ; Ann[1] (m. Jas. Brandon ; son Girard B., engineer) ; Alice[2] (m. John Finley ; son Haycroft) ; Olivia D. ; George H. (merchant and cotton planter) ; John G. (banker m. Priscilla Finley).

2. *Elizabeth M. Archer*; b. 1813; d. 1852; m. 1838, Robert Harris Archer[2], of Thomas[2], *q. v.*
3. *Hannah Catherine Archer*; b. 1815; m. 1839, Geo. L. Van Bibber[1], a planter of Miss., who had gone from Md.; when husband d. in 1854 she returned to Md., and was living at Bel Air in 1897; Children :—
   (1) Lucretia Van Bibber; b. 1840; m. 1865, Frank N. Doan, of Ill.; son Job Parker (b. 1866; electrician, Jacksonville, Ill.).
   (2) Stevenson Van Bibber; d. infant.
   (3) Geo. L. Van Bibber[2]; b. 1845; lawyer Bel Air, Md; m. 1871, Adele Franklin of Tenn.; five children; living :— Armfield (b. 1872; M. D. 1896) and two daughters, Hallie and Lena.
4. *Laura S. Archer*; b. 1817; d. Dec. 27, 1896; m. 1836, Joseph A. Turpin, a planter, of Natchez, Miss., who d. 189—, children :—
   (1) Stevenson W. Turpin; b. 1837; m. Salome Leghers; doctor in Letsworth, La.; son Stanley A. Turpin, dentist in Letsworth.
   (2) Emily Turpin; b. Nov. 1839; m. Israel Scott; several children, of whom Laura m. Richard Harris, of N. C.
   (3) Laura Turpin; b. 1840; m. O. Lejeune; son John Archer, officer in U. S. Navy.
   (4) White Turpin; C. S. A.; killed 1864.
   (5) James A. Turpin; cotton planter; b. 1845; m. and had sons Henry H. (b. 1871) and Joseph, cotton planters.
   (6) Stanley A. Turpin; dentist.
   (7) Rebecca Turpin; unmarried.
   (8) Ellen Turpin; m. E. Steel Drake, lawyer; children :— Joseph T. (lawyer), Winburn, Ruth, Catherine Ellen and Laura—Port Gibson, Miss.
5. *John George Archer*, M. D.; b. 1819; d. 1884; m. 1846, Sarah E. Watson of La.; practiced medicine in La.; legislator; children :—John W.; Stevenson[6] (Auditor B. and O. R. R.; m. Sybil Magele); Wm. B. (doctor).
6. *Pamelia Hays Archer*; b. 1821; m. 1843, Dr. Chas. T. Chamberlain (practiced in Miss.; now dead); 11 children, six dying young; two sons and two daughters m. and had issue, *viz.*, George Earle (lawyer in Portland, Oregon), Charles T. (a merchant in Natchez, Miss.), Josephine (m. Wm. Kert), and Cath. (m. Alford Davis).
7. *Harriet Hays Archer*; b. 1825; d. 1871; m. 1855, Dr. Lewis J. Williams, U. S. Navy, who d. 1888; two sons and a dau.; son Stevenson A. (b. 1851; m. 1875, Arid Strutt) is a leading member of the Bel Air bar and has one son and three daughters; Fred. R. (b. 1861) also a lawyer of Bel Air.

8. *Stevenson Archer*[4]; b. 1827; m. Blanche Franklin, of Tenn. leading lawyer at Bel Air; M. C. several terms; state; treasurer 10 years; one son (Percy F.) in the Naval Department, D. C.
9. *Wm. R. Archer*; d. young.

APPENDIX No. XX

DR. JOHN HARRIS[6], OF NOVA SCOTIA, AND HIS DESCENDANTS

For ancestry see pp. 76—111, and for some personal references see pp. 94—96, 110. Dr. Harris lived for a time near his father in Pennsylvania where he married, then moved to Maryland, and in 1767 went to Pictou, N. S., where he spent the rest of his life. His wife, Elizabeth Scott, was the dau. of Wm. S., who d. in 1775, and Mary Scott. She d. in 1815. She had a sister Susanna who m. Col. Samuel Hunter, of Ft. Augusta (now Sunbury), who did good service in the Revolution. Her brother Abraham Scott was also a prominent citizen. Wm. Scott may have been a son of Hugh Scott. See *N. & Q.* reprint, Third Series, 1896, p. 133. Following are the children of Dr. Harris and his wife Elizabeth* :—

I.—THOMAS HARRIS[6]; b. June 10 or 11, 1867, see p. 96; d. in 1809; m. Alice Logan, of Truro, who d. in 1843. They left four sons and three daughters. One son, Thomas[17], had two sons Edward[3] and James[23], who married sisters, cousins (p. 434).

II.—MARY HARRIS[9]; b. 1769; d. Nov. 1864; m. 1795, Robert[1], son of Rev. Daniel Cock of Truro (who d. about 1843, aged 79); residence N. S.; children:—

1. WILLIAM COCK; b. 1796; d. Feb. 1862; m. Cath. Hugley (or Shugley) in 1823; children:—
   (1) Mary Cock[1]; b. 1824; d. Oct. 1869; m. 1845, Robert Akenhead; issue six daughters.
   (2) Jane Cock; b. 1826; m. Saml. Gray in 1850; had a family.
   (3) John Cock[1]; b. 1828; m. 1855, Jane Wilson[3], who d. Feb. 1867, and Mary Conkey, Sep. 1896.
   (4) Charlotte Cock[2]; twin of John; m. Henry Porter in 1854; left family.
   (5) Elizabeth Cock; b. 1830; m. 1859, Geo. Tucker; had children.
   (6) Robert Cock[3]; b. 1832; went to the U. S.
   (7) William Cock[2]; b. 1834; moved to the U. S.
   (8) Alison Jamison Cock; b. 1836; m. John Wilson[4], New Annan.
   (9) Annie Cock; b. 1838; removed to U. S.

* My chief authorities for the descendants are Dr. George Patterson[1] and George W. Harris, Esq., librarian of Cornell University. R. S.

2. Ebenezer Cock ; b. 1799 ; m. Jan. 25, 1825, Christiana Crowe, who d. Aug. 8, 1858 ; lived at Onslow ; children :—
   (1) Abigail Cock ; b. Jan. 1826 ; d. Dec. 6, 1856 ; m. Charles Soley.
   (2) John Cock[2] ; b. 1828 ; moved to U. S. ; m. Phydora Hays Mar. 8, 1855 ; children four sons and four daughters.
   (3) Maria Cock[2] ; b. Jan. 4, 1831 ; (4) Lucy, b. July 8, 1844 ; (5) Charlotte, b. June 20, 1848.
3. Eliza Cock ; b. Mar. 18, 1801 ; m. J. C. Stevens, Mar. 1, 1827, who d. Nov. 20, 1863 ; children :—
   (1) Mary Ann Stevens ; b. June 4, 1829 ; m. A. Pears ; two sons and four daughters.
   (2) Thomas Stevens ; b. June 26, 1831, moved to U. S. ; m. M. E. Nelson in 1863 ; two daughters.
   (3) Maria Stevens ; b. May 5, 1833.
   (4) David Cutten Stevens ; b. May 25, 1835 ; d. Feb. 12, 1859.
   (5) Charlotte Stevens ; b. Feb. 5, 1839 ; m. J. Berrill, Feb. 17, 1863 ; two sons and one daughter.
   (6) Elizabeth Stevens ; b. May 21, 1841 ; d. Feb. 20, 1863.
   (7) Harriet Stevens ; b. June 10, 1844.
4. Robert Cock[2] ; b. 1803 ; m. Lavinia Drysdale in 1836 ; children :—
   (1) Amelia Cock ; b. 1838 ; m. Robt. Wilson[2] of New Annan, 1859 ; two sons and four daughters.
   (2) George Cock ; b. 1841 ; m. Dec. 1867, Kate Conkey ; one son and one daughter.
   (3) James Cock ; b. 1845 ; m. Jennet King, May 8, 1872.
   (4) Mary Cock[2] ; b. 1847 ; m. Wm. Kennedy, Feb. 20, 1872.
   (5) Nancy Cock ; b. 1851 ; m. Geo. Nelson, Feb. 20, 1872.
   (6) Lavinia Cock ; b. 1853.
5. Charlotte Cock[1] ; b. at Truro, 1809 ; m. D. Field, 1848 ; one son, Luther, b. 1849.
6. Maria Cock[1] ; b. 1812 ; m. her cousin, Robert Harris[26] ; see below.

III.—WILLIAM HARRIS[14] ; b. 1771 ; studied medicine with John Archer[1] of Md. ; m. Susan Hunt[1] ; practiced at Bellefonte, Pa. ; died early ; one daughter.

IV.—MARGARET HARRIS[13] ; b. 1773 ; m. *first*, June, 1793, J. Notting, who d. Jan. 23, 1795 ; son John Harris Notting (b. Apr. 5, 1794 ; m. Martha Kent, Sep. 29, 1825) ; m. *secondly*, Robert Watson[2] Feb. 9, 1796, who d. Mar. 22, 1851, aged 82 ; died herself June 6, 1853 ; had by second husband seven sons and one daughter.

V.—ELIZABETH HARRIS[7] ; b. 1775 ; d. Jan. 6, 1820 ; m. John McKeen, who d. Oct. 17, 1854, aged 84 yrs. ; three sons and seven daughters.

VI.—JOHN WASHINGTON HARRIS ; b. 1777 ; long sheriff of Pictou ; m. Sutiah Mary Headley (or Hadley) granddaughter of Matthew Harris[1] in May, 1804, (see App. No. XXI p. 419) ; d. Dec. 28, 1862 ; children :—

1. Wm. Henry Harris ; b. Feb. 4, 1805 ; m. Ann Arnison about 1832 ; d. 188— ; children nine, of whom Margaret F. m. J. D. McLeod, Mary Ann[2] m. W. W. Glennie, and J. Sim m. Emma Ives.
2. Elizabeth Harris[8] ; b. Feb. 6, 1806 ; d. about 1893 or 4 ; m. Alex. Milne ; lived in Providence, R. I., for a time ; children :—Mary H. (m. H. W. Christian) ; Isabella P. (m. Ed. H. Frink) ; Barbara L. (m. Alex. Wilcox) ; Janetta D. (m. W. W. May) ; John W. H. (m. Eliz. Wood) ; Alex. O. (m. Emily Richards) ; Thomas F. ; Wm. L. (m. Emma Henderson).
3. Margaret Spencer Harris ; b. May 4, 1807 ; d. Mar. 7, 189—; m. Thos. R. Fraser, M. D., of Halifax ; no issue.
4. John Harris[19] ; b. July 7, 1808 ; d. July 16, 1809.
5. Robert Harris[16] ; b. Aug. 19, 1801 ; moved to Rochester, N. Y. ; m. *first*, 1834, Cath. Stout, who d. 1853, leaving one son Robert[17], and *secondly*, Anna E. Hollenback.
6. Alice Harris ; b. 1811 ; d. 1812.
7. Geo. Stewart Harris[3] ; b. Sep. 17, 1812 ; d. Mar. 30, 1835.
8. John Fawson Harris ; b. Feb. 18, 1814 ; d. Feb. 28, 1896 ; m. *first*, Marg. Grace Johnson, dau. of Geo. Johnson and Ann Harris,[5] (see App. No. XXI), and *secondly*, Anne Harris[6] full cousin of first wife (see App. No. XXI) ; children :—
   (1) George William Harris ; b. Dec. 18, 1849 ; Librarian of Cornell University ; m. *first*, Lucy Thurber Howard, who d. Mar. 3, 1893, and *secondly*, Annie Smith, dau. of Mary Harris[7], and Alfred Smith (see App. XXI).
   (2) Isaac Johnson Harris ; b. June 1, 1853.
   (3) Walter Scott Harris ; twin of Isaac ; d. May, 1890.
   (4) Mary Catherine Hay Harris (by second wife) ; b. March 3, 1857.
9. Mary Ann Harris[1] ; b. July 7, 1815 ; d. Feb. 3, 1845.
10. James Patterson Harris ; b. Apr. 3, 1817 ; d. Dec. 19, 1821.
11. Abram Scott Harris ; b. Nov. 29, 1818 ; went to U. S.
12. Walter Patterson Harris ; b. Sep. 1, 1820 ; d. Aug. 1842 in Cuba.
13. Thomas Harris[7] ; b. May 7, 1822 ; m. Mrs. Jane Renton ; went to California.
14. Isaac Harris[1] ; b. Sep. 16, 1823 ; d. in 1854 ; m. Cath. (or Barbara) Dawson, who d. in 1855 ; one daughter.
15. Jane Hatton Harris ; b. Feb. 19, 1825 ; m. Dec. 23, 1854, Burton McKay ; moved to Cal. in 1859 ; husband killed by rowdies in 1872 or 1873 ; children :—
   (1) Arthur J. McKay ; b. Nov. 26, 1852 ; m. 1888, Lillian Miller.
   (2) Barbara Dawson McKay ; b. Apr. 10, 1857 ; m. *first*, 1877, C. Cassidy, by whom child Arthur B. (b. Dec. 1877), *secondly*, 1890, Melville B. Everham.

(3) Mary E. McKay ; b. Aug. 2, 1861 ; m. 1887, Fred. A. Stuart ; children :—Ray (b. Feb. 16, 1888) and Archer B. (b. Feb. 16, 1891).

(4) Effie R. McKay ; b. July 10, 1863 ; m. *first*, (1881), R. B. Borland, by whom she had children : Evelyn M. (b. 1883 ; d. young), and Roy E. (b. Sep. 9, 1896) ; and *secondly*, (1890), married Geo. H. Thompson.

(5) Albion Harris McKay ; b. and d. in Oct. 1865.

(6) Amelia G. McKay ; b. Dec. 1866 ; m. Mar. 6, 1892, A. C. Moorehead.

(7) Maybelle N. McKay, b. July 9, 1868.

16. James Purves Harris ; b. Aug. 23, 1830 ; d. Sep. 12, 1830.

VII.—SUSANNA HUNTER HARRIS ; b. Apr. 2, 1779 ; named for an aunt ; m. John Moore[2] (b. 1772) ; three sons and five daughters.

VIII.—ROBERT HARRIS[15] ; b. Nov. 21, 1783 ; d. Dec. 26, 1812 ; m. Hannah Hoar, Jan. 30, 1805 ; inherited his father's homestead, where he spent all his life ; children :—

1. Ebenezer Hoar Harris ; b. 1806 ; d. at Onslow Mountain, March 1869 ; m. June 1829, Lavinia Lynds ; one son and two daughters.
2. Eliza Harris[1] ; b. Oct. 21, 1811 ; m. James Archibald, Dec. 31, 1833 ; resided at Clifton, N. S. ; three sons and one daughter.
3. Robert Harris[26] ; b. July 14, 1813 ; m. 1839, his cousin, Maria Cock[1] ; children :—Walter (b. 1842, moved to U. S.) ; George[3] (b. 1844, moved to U. S.) ; Mary[13] (b. 1847) ; Robert[27] (b. 1849) ; Isaac[2] (b. 1852) ; Robert.[28]

APPENDIX No. XXI

Matthew Harris[1] and Suit Stuart[1] with their descendants

This Appendix is peculiarly important because it gives a family which is as much interested in the ancestry of Col. George Steuart[2] and Margaret Harris[5] as the descendants of this couple themselves are—Matthew Harris[1] being a brother of Margaret Harris[5] and Suit Stuart[1] being a sister of Col. George Steuart.[2] This double relationship also doubles the consanguinity of each succeeding generation, as compared with ordinary lines of descent.

Items of biography regarding Matthew Harris[1] and his wife given elsewhere need not be repeated here. See pp. 57, 58, 94—97, 100, 110.

Though born in Pennsylvania they were among the first English speaking settlers of Nova Scotia and there they spent most of their lives. Their descendants, as far as traced,* are as follows :—

* Some are traced down to about 1875 ; others to 1897 ; others still later. My chief authority for these lines is the late Dr. Geo. Patterson[1] ; but many facts have been obtained from representatives of the different branches and other sources.

I. MARY HARRIS[6]; b. Jan. 18, 1760, doubtless in Lancaster Co., Pa.; d. probably in 1787; m. Henry Hadley[1] (or Headley); children:—

1. JOHN HADLEY; drowned at Louisburg; issue:—
   (1) *James Hadley*; living in 1874 at the straits of Canso.
   (2) *Mary Ann Hadley*; m. John Thompson; living in 1874 in B. E. Island.
2. SUTIA MARY HADLEY; b. Dec. 25, 1786; d. Aug. 13, 1838; m. May 1804, John Washington Harris, son of her granduncle, Dr. John Harris[6]; for her children see App. XX.

II. THOMAS HARRIS[4]; b., doubtless in Pennsylvania, March 24, 1761; d. April, 1836; a surveyor, and for 20 years (until 1811) deputy sheriff of Pictou Co., N. S.; issue:

1. ANN HARRIS[5]; b. in 1780 (?); d. Dec. 29, 1830; m. George Johnson; children:—
   (1) *Wm. Johnson*; b. at Pictou, N. S., May 8, 1816; died Jan. 26, 1881; a sea captain; m. at Windsor, N. S. (in 1849) Mary Jane Scott, who died Mar. 13, 1888; children:—
      a. Charles Thomas Johnson; b. Jan. 7, 1851; lost at sea in 1870; unm'd.
      b. William Edward Johnson; b. April 8, 1853; a Methodist minister, now (1897) stationed at Harcourt, Kent Co., New Brunswick; m. Elizabeth Hayes of P. E. Island; children:—Ethel May; Margaret Lillian; S. Mildred; Wm. Romaine; Geo. Scott; and Edward Albert.
      c. John Scott Johnson; b. Apr. 5—; d. May 5, 1894; left widow, but no children.
      d. Florence Augustus Johnson, d. in infancy.
      e. Hiram Johnson; b. Nov. 14, 1861; d. in 1862.
   (2) *Emma Johnson*; m. Geo. Henderson living in Cape Breton in 1874; a daughter m. her kinsman, Wm. L. Milne—see App. XX, p. 417.
   (3) *Margaret Grace Johnson*; d. June 23, 1853; m. her kinsman, John Fawson Harris, in 1847; for issue see her husband, App. XX, p. 417.
2. MARGARET HARRIS[10]; m. her first cousin, Matthew Patterson—see p. 422; died early; her issue d. in infancy.
3. SUTIA HARRIS[1]; m. Joseph Robinson; d. in Providence, R. I.; children:—
   (1) *A daughter*; m. C. W. Styles; d. in Providence, R. I., leaving no issue.
   (2) *George Robinson*; an artist of some repute; d. in Providence, R. I.; widow living there in 1896.
4. GEORGE STEWART HARRIS[2]; m. Mary Catherine Hay and settled up the Bay Chaleur where he died; children:—

(1) *Anne Harris*[5]; b. 1821; d. June 28, 1890; m. in 1854 her kinsman, John Fawson Harris, as his second wife—see App. XX, p. 417.

(2) *Mary Harris*[7]; m. Alfred Smith; children :—Henry R.; Arthur; Annie, who married George William Harris, a kinsman—see App. No. XX, p. 417.

(3) *Other children* living in 1896.

III. JOHN HARRIS[11]; b. Oct. 14, 1762, probably in Pa.; d. a bachelor.

IV. GEORGE STEWART HARRIS[1]; named doubtless after his uncle Col. Geo. Steuart; b. Nov. 14, 1764, probably in Maryland; sailed (either for Boston, or from Halifax for Pictou) and never was heard of afterwards.

V. ANN HARRIS[4]; named after her grandmother Stuart (then Mrs. John Allison[2]); b. May 18, 1766, doubtless in Maryland; d. Feb. 20, 1823; m. Oct. 14, 1782, John Patterson[5], a Scotchman, "Father of Pictou," and an elder in the church, who died Dec. 14, 1808 They had 10 sons and 2 daughters. Four sons and one dau. d. of consumption bet. the ages of 20 and 30; their children are as follows :—

1. John Patterson[6]; b. July 18, 1783; d. April 4, 1847; partner with his brother Abraham (1815 to 1832) in an extensive shipping and fishery business (headquarters at Pictou); Presbyterian elder and treasurer of Synod; much beloved; m. *first*, Jan. 25th, 1814, Isabella McKay (who died June 26, 1836), and *secondly*, Miss Henry whose issue did not survive infancy. The children by his first wife were as follows :—

(1) *Elizabeth Ann Patterson*; b. July 5, 1815 (?); d. Sep. 22, 1889; m. Rev. Geo. Christie, Presbyterian minister successively at Shubenacadie, Yarmouth, and Bedford—all in N. S.—now (1897) deceased; issue :—

a. Geo. Augustus Christie; a physician of Pictou; m. Miss Burrell, of Yarmouth; died leaving two children.

b. Howard Christie; d. a young man.

c. Thomas McCulloch Christie; Presbyterian missionary to the coolies of Trinidad; returned with loss of health, and d. of consumption in California: m. Miss Archibald, who also d. of consumption; left four children, of whom two d. before Sep. 31, 1897.

d. Douglass Christie; teacher in Ontario; m. and has a family.

e. Frederick Christie; a civil engineer; lived in Bedford, N. S., when last heard of; married.

(2) *Alexander James Patterson*; b. June 25, 1815 (?); living at Pictou in Sep., 1897; a merchant; m. May 29, 1851, Catherine Crerar, from Scotland (now dead); issue :—

a. John Patterson[7]; d. when 8 years old.

b. Catherine Crerar Patterson ; b. May 10, 1856 ; m. Aug. 29, 1885, Major Rigg, of the British army, who in 1897 was serving in Ceylon ; no children.
c. Isabella Patterson[3] ; b. March 28, 1859 ; unm'd.
d. Andrew Dalziel Patterson ; b. April 28, 1862.
e. Jessie Patterson ; b. May 4, 1865 ; d. Dec. 28, 1881.
(3) *John G. Patterson* ; died in childhood.
(4) *Christian Grant Patterson* ; d. in childhood.
(5) *Robert Archibald Patterson* ; d. in childhood.
(6) *Isabella Christian Patterson* ; b. March 14, 1826 ; d. in Ontario, June 11, 1880 ; m. in 1843, James K. Creelman, a partner in the law firm of McCarthy, Creelman and Co., one of the first in Toronto ; children :—
a. John Patterson Creelman ; a lake captain ; lost about 1887 ; unmarried.
b. Margaret Creelman ; d. unmarried.
c. Catherine Fraser Creelman ; m. Alex. MacLennan, a Presbyterian minister in Ontario, who died leaving her a widow with five children—three sons and two daughters.
d. Alexander R. Creelman ; a lawyer of McCarthy, Creelman and Co. ; m. dau. of Rev. John Jennings ; children living in 1897 :—John (aged 15), Isabel Margaret (12), and Marion Douglass (10).
e. Isabella Creelman ; m. Geo. Warner ; 9 children.
f. Elizabeth Creelman[1] ; died in infancy.
g. Alexander Creelman[1] ; d. in infancy.
h. Laurena Creelman ; San Diego , Cal. ; m. about 1897.
i. William Creelman ; a lawyer ; now (1897) in Nashville, Tenn., unmarried.
j. Ashmore Creelman ; lived in 1897 in Grand Rapids, Michigan ; married and had then five children.
k. Frederick Creelman ; m. in San Diego, Cal.
l. George Creelman ; in 1897 a professor of biology in the Agricultural College, Mississippi ; m. ; two children.
m. Elizabeth Creelman[2] ; m. John Jeffray ; living in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1897.
n. Alexander Creelman[2] ; m. in Toronto ; ledger-keeper in the Imperial Bank.
(7) *Catherine Patterson* ; b. April 7, 1828 ; d. March 1, 1855 ; m. Jan. 12, 1854, Thomes Keller, now deceased ; no issue.
(8) *John Harris Patterson*[2] ; b. July 11, 1829 ; d. March 20, 1873 ; went to Australia and m. a widow with a large family.
(9) *Wm. Chipman Patterson* ; b. Dec. 24, 1831 ; d. Jan. 30, 1836.

2. MATTHEW PATTERSON ; b. June 5, 1785 ; m. *first*, his cousin, Margaret Harris,[10] dau. of Thomas Harris[4] (p. 420), and *secondly*, Margaret McLean ; issue by second wife ;—

(1) *John George Patterson*; married and removed to Providence, R. I.; died some years ago; left a family.
(2) *Matthew Stewart Patterson*; printer; d. in Providence, R. I.; m. a lady named Smith; one daughter.
(3) *Margaret Elizabeth Patterson*; d. unmarried.
(4) *James Patterson*[6]; a bookseller in Pictou; afterward had a situation in the Custom House; married and went to Manitoba; ordained there as a home missionary; for some years he did excellent work, but by 1897 had lately retired; had five children, one married.

3. Walter Patterson[1]; b. Aug. 8, 1787; d. June 8, 1821; m. Laura Lowden, March 24, 1818; had one son John David Patterson, who in 1897 had not been heard of for years.
4. Abraham Patterson; b. Sep. 27, 1789; d. June 23, 1867; J. P. for 50 years, and Judge of the Inferior Court many years; one of the most prominent men in Pictou; m. Jan. 20, 1818, Christiana Ann McGregor, dau. of Rev. James McGregor, D. D.; children as follows:—

(1) *Margaret Ann Patterson*; b. Feb. 8, 1819; d. unm'd.
(2) *John James Patterson*; d. in infancy.
(3) *Walter Patterson*[2]; d. in infancy.
(4) *George Patterson*[1], D. D., LL. D.; b. April 30, 1824; d. of pneumonia, at New Glasgow, N. S., Oct. 5, 1897; a prominent Presbyterian minister and author; pastor at Greenhill from 1849 to 1876; at new Glasgow from that time till his death; published *Life of Dr. McGregor*, *History of Pictou*, *Life of the Rev. John Geddie*, D. D., *Memoirs of Johnstone and Matheson*, *Doctrine of the Trinity*, and many other works; gave a great impulse to missions in his church; was an authority on archæology; very much interested in genealogy and is the present writer's chief authority in regard to the N. S. Harris families and their connections. His character was lovely and the writer valued him as one of his best and warmest friends. He m. Mar. 20, 1851, Miss Marg. McDonald, who survived him; issue:—

a. Christiana Patterson; d. when two years old.
b. John McKinley Patterson; b. 1854; d. 1887, unm'd.
c. Helen Patterson; b. Aug. 28, 1856; m. William McKeen; in 1897, a widow in Boston; no children.
d. Mary Catherine Patterson; b. April 13, 1858; m. Kenneth Irving; one child, Margaret Irving (b. Dec. 17, 1891).
e. Louisa M. Patterson; b. Feb. 7, 1860; living in New York; unmarried.
f. Hugh Patterson; b. Feb. 8, 1862; a builder in New York; unmarried.

g. George Geddie Patterson ; b. June 15, 1864 ; a lawyer of standing in New Glasgow, N. S.

h. Annie Patterson[4] ; d. when four years old.

(5) *Archibald Patterson*[3] ; b. June 23, 1826 ; d. 1872 ; a man of high standing ; once a member of the highest house of Parliament ; m. Elizabeth Campbell ; children :—

a. Alexander C. Patterson ; lawyer in Truro, N. S. ; married but no children.

b. Anna Patterson[5] ; in Bridgeport, Cape Breton ; m. to a Revere, a descendant, or at least a relation of the celebrated Paul Revere ; two children.

c. Emma Patterson[1] ; d. unmarried.

(6) *Gordon Patterson* ; b. Sep. 26, 1828 ; d. June 30, 1834.

(7) *Louisa Dwight Patterson* ; b. Aug. 12, 1831 ; m. John Millar, merchant of Tatamagouche, N. S., who died before Sep. 1897 ; children :—

a. Gordon Millar ; in Wisconsin ; unmarried.

b. William Millar ; in N. W. State : m. ; four children.

c. George Millar ; Presbyterian minister, settled in 1897 at Brookfield, P. E. Island ; unmarried

d. Alexander Millar ; merchant in Tatamagouche, N. S. ; m. about 1897, Fanny Purves.

(8) *Abram Harris Patterson* ; b. Nov. 17, 1837 ; married *first* Jane McKeen, by whom he had Mary[6] (who died at the age of 16), and James McGregor (electric engineer at Amherst, N. S.) ; *secondly*, Sarah Calhin, by whom he had Grace, Douglas, and Jean[4].

(9) *Robert Ross Patterson* ; b. about Feb. 1838 ; d. before Oct. 9 1841.

(10) *Wm. Albert Patterson* ; b. June 10, 1841 ; m. Bessie Campbell (who is dead) ; in 1897 he lived in Tatamagouche, N. S. ; children living then :—Margaret[2], Edith, Henry[2], William[4] ; Mary Dickson, Emma[2], and Frank. Several others died in childhood.

5. George Stewart Patterson[2] ; b. Nov. 29, 1791 ; d. June 15, 1821.

6. Alexander Patterson ; b. Feb. 30, 1794 ; d. Feb. 16, 1816.

7. James Ross Patterson ; b. Mar. 8, 1796 ; d. June 26, 1816.

8 Margaret Patterson[1] ; b. Sep. 20, 1798 ; d. Sep 5, 1818.

9. Archibald Patterson[1] ; b. Nov. 12, 1800 ; a student of theology ; d. in Scotland, Sep. 25, 1821.

10. Robert Harris Patterson ; b. Jan. 31, 1803 ; d. Aug. 21, 1823.

11. *Child* that died in infancy.

12. Ann Patterson[3]; b. May 12, 1808 ; d. 1888 or 1889 ; unm'd.

VI. MARGARET HARRIS[9] ; b. Aug. 18, 1768 ; m. William Lyndsay, a Scotchman of some standing in the old country who

kept a tavern in Pictou, N. S., and died when his children were young, as also probably did his wife ; children :—

1. Jean (or Janet) Lyndsay ; b. Aug. 27, 1789 ; d. March 4, 1845 ; when a young woman, came to Pannsylvania, with her uncle, W. W. Harris, and her sisters, Margaret Sutia and Christina, to visit her relations ; m. Jan. 25, 1810, Wm. Spear (b. July 13, 1787 ; d. Aug. 7, 1865) and spent most of her married life in Williamsburg, Pa. ; children, as follows :—

(1) *Wm. Lyndsay Spear* ; b. Oct. 30, 1811 ; d. in Butler, Pa., Nov. 24, 1872 ; manager of iron furnaces and manufactures in Blair, Venango and Butler counties, Pa., and also in Ironton, Ohio ; m. Elizabeth M. Spang, Jan. 2, 1834, (who d. Feb. 19, 1862) ; children :—

a. Matilda E. Spear ; b. in Blair (then Huntingdon) Co., Pa., Feb. 19, 1837 ; m. Oct. 7, 1856, James Bredin, a lawyer (of Butler and afterward Pittsburg) who from 1875 to 1885 was also a District Judge ; resided at 18 Union Ave., Allegheny ; children :—

(*a*) Wm. Spear Bredin ; b. July 22, 1857, in Butler, Pa. ; stenographer and typewriter ; lives (1897) in N. Y.

(*b*) *Son* ; unmarried ; d. at thirty years of age.

(*c*) *Daughter* ; d. when 19 months' old.

(*d*) Charles Henry Bredin ; b. Nov. 2, 1865 at Butler, Pa. ; lawyer in Pittsburg ; moved to Detroit : manufacturer of hooks and eyes ; m. Grace Leonard ; children :—Elizabeth Spear (b. 1892), and Lewis Leonard (b. 1894).

b. Henry Spear ; b. in 1838 ; d. in Butler, Pa. in 1880 ; a lieut. on Gen. Meade's staff in the Civil War ; afterwards in the iron business ; m. Alice Scott (dau. of Robert Scott) sister of Mrs. Marshall Field of Chicago. Mrs. Spear d. in 1887 ; one child, Catherine Spear, a kindergarten teacher in Cleveland, Ohio.

c. Anica H. Spear ; b. 1840 ; d. 1884, in Clarksville, Tenn. ; m. in 1865 Geo. K. Hosford, a steamboat captain, but now (1897) iron broker in Cleveland. Address, 850 Logan Avenue. Children :—Alice S., Clara W., Charlena, and Anna.

d. Charles W. Spear ; b. 1845 ; in Civil War ; in 1897, a commercial traveller living in Toledo, O. ; m. Alice Johnston in 1873, who died in 1891 ; child, Jessie M.

e. Mary J. Spear ; b. 1849 ; m. in 1867, Joseph B. Bredin who in 1897 was a lawyer in Butler, Pa.; children :—James (b. 1869; in Col. in 1897), and Norman (b. 1873).

f. Frank Dickson Spear ; d. unm'd. in Chicago, about 1882.

g. Clara Spear ; b. 1853 ; m. in 1884 W. E. Lawrence, who in 1897 was an agent for steamship lines. Address, 4

Sherman Street, Chicago. Children :—Malcolm (b. Feb. 22, 1875 ; clerk in Chicago) ; Rena ; Norman ; Jean.

h. *Daughter* who died young.

(2) *Isabella Spear* ; b. Nov. 24, 1813 ; m. Lewis T. Watson, a Railway President ; d. Feb. 1838, in Lewistown, Pa.; children (who died soon after their mother) Benjamin, Jennie, William, and two others.

(3) *Robert Spear* ; b. Jan. 4, 1816 ; d. unmarried, Jan. 14, 1889 ; in iron business.

(4) *Elizabeth Mary Spear* ; b. April 4, 1818; m. Wm G. Huyette (b. 1814 ; d. 1875) ; lived many years in Williamsburg, Pa.; moved to Rollo, Mo., where her husband and four children died before 1897 ; husband a wholesale machinist ; children :—

a. Ulysses Lyndsay Huyette ; b. Oct. 25, 1841 ; d. Oct. 12, 1886; a captain in the Civil War ; a graduated practising physician ; m. Marian Wishart (a lineal descendant of the martyr, George Wishart, and in 1897 doing literary work for a newspaper in St. Louis, Mo.).

b. Jane Alice Huyette ; b. July 21, 1843 ; d. May 20, 1855 (?).

c. Mary Neff Huyette ; b. May 31, 1846 ; d. Feb. 19, 1891.

d. Ella Patterson Huyette ; b. Oct. 1, 1848 ; d. March 26, 1851.

e. John Grove Huyette ; b. Feb. 25, 1852, or 1853 ; a telegrapher ; killed in a cyclone at St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1896.

f. Isabella Watson Huyette ; b. Apr. 5, 1854, at Williamsburg, Pa. ; m. Nov. 27, 1879, Hamilton Emmet Baker, a lawyer in Rollo, Mo. ; children :—Alice Huyette (b. 1880 ; d. 1881), Robert Emmet (b. April 20, 1882), Lynn Malcomb (b. and d. in 1886) and Helene (b. Oct. 24, 1888).

(5) *Margaret Spear* ; b. May 11, 1820 ; d. in Butler, Pa., Dec. 11, 1866 ; m. Alex. Lowrie, hotel-keeper ; children as reported in 1897 :—Wm. A. (of Butler, Pa.), Charles (also of Butler), John[2] (Butler), Isabella (Butler), Thomas (of New Castle, Pa.), Porter Wilson (lawyer of Butler), Lyndsay (of Pittsburg), and George (druggist and Presbyterian elder of Sioux Falls, S. Dakota).

(6) *Jean Spear* ; b. July 7, 1822 ; d. Jan. 15, 1823.

(7) *John Spear* ; b. July 4, 1824 ; d. Oct. 21, 1896 ; lived in various places (Ironton, O ; Philadelphia ; Oil City ; Foxbury, Pa. ; Rimersburg, Pa., and Braddock, Pa., where he died) ; in different employments, chiefly the iron business ; m. twice, *first*, Nov. 18, 1855, his mother's cousin, Margaret Patterson Harris, dau. of Robert Harris[11], Jr., M. D., of Phila., by whom he had four children, and who died in 1863 ; and *secondly*, in 1867,

Elizabeth R. Patton of Rimersburg, Pa., by whom he had three children. In order of birth his children are :—

a. Charlotte Lyndsay Spear ; b. Nov. 18, 1856 ; educated at Thiel College ; an active travelling business woman ; home at 839, Halket Street, Braddock, Pa.

b. Harris Sproat Spear ; b. Feb. 1, 1858 ; in 1897 agent for B. and O. R. R. at Connellsville, Pa.; m. March 4, 1880, Kate M. Hall ; children :—Mary Elizabeth (b. 1882) ; Irene Harris (b. 1884), John Hall (b. 1886), Robert Patterson (b. 1891).

c. Albert Green Spear ; b. Sep. 23, 1860 ; in 1897 at Connellsville, Pa., in Car Association of B. and O. R. R. ; m. Anna Baxter ; no children.

d. Edwin Shaw Spear ; b. Sep. 23, 1862 ; in 1897, in employ of Joint Freight Traffic Association at Bellaire, Ohio ; m. July 20, 1893, Nettie Roberts ; one child Edwin Harris (b. Apr. 16, 1894).

e. Herbert Lincoln Spear ; b. Apr. 28, 1868, Glenwood, Pa. ; cab-builder in B. and O. shops, in 1897.

f. Jannet Patton Spear ; b. Sep. 18, 1871 ; Braddock in 1897.

g. Mary Spear ; b. Oct. 14, 1876 ; at Braddock in 1897.

(8) *Albert Gallatin Spear* ; b. Jan. 20, 1827 ; d. Jan. 5, 1833.

(9) *Jean Christina Spear* ; b. Mar. 22, 1829 ; d. Aug. 1, 1831.

(10) *Sarah Catherine Spear* ; b. June 24, 1832 ; m. Samuel M. Ross, M. D., a physician of superior standing at Altoona, Pa. ; children :—William S. (a physician with his father at Altoona in 1896) ; Fannie (m. C. M. Mendenhall ; in Wilmington, Del.) ; Margaret M. ; John Louis ; (d. Sep. 20, 1874, aged 11 years).

2. Mary Ann Lyndsay ; m. Robert Patterson[1] ; lived and died at Cape Breton ; children :—Henry[3] (died unmarried) ; daughter (m. Mr. McKenzie ; had a family) ; other daughters, who died unmarried.

3. Margaret Statira (or Sutia) Lyndsay* ; b. in 1797 at Picton, N. S. ; came to Pennsylvania when young with her sisters Jean and Christina ; was extremely beautiful and had charming manners. Her figure was taken in wax, as a model of beauty for C. W. Peale's Museum, but this was destroyed when the Museum was burnt. She was married Sep. 24, 1812, to Col. James William Sproat and died at Lawrenceville, N. J., April 30, 1828. Her husband was born July 3, 1793, and died Aug. 15, 1821. He was captain in the war of 1812 and from Aug. 1, 1814, Col. of Militia. His father

* Most of the facts about M. S. Lyndsay and her descendants were furnished by her grandson, H. E. Sproat, Esq.

Wm. Sproat was a major in the Revolution, and his grandfather, Rev. James Sproat, D. D., was pastor of the 2nd Pres. Church, Phila., from 1745 to 1783. The Sproats are descended from Henry Samson of the Mayflower through Samson's daughter Elizabeth, who married Robert Sproat. Maj. Wm. Sproat was also one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati, and through primogeniture his membership was inherited by his son James W. Sproat, his grandson Harris L. Sproat, and his great-grandson Harris E. Sproat, all officers of the Society. The Sproats for more than a century have been wealthy and influential citizens of the country. The children of Col. James W. Sproat and his wife, M. S. Lyndsay, are as follows :—

(1) *Harris Lindsay Sproat*[1]; b. Aug. 7, 1813; d. at Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1872; graduated at Princeton College in 1830; studied law at New Haven, Conn.; practised law at St. Louis, Mo. (1834—45), and at Philadelphia (1852—1857); m. in July, 1845, to Caroline H. S. Spencer, daughter of Wm. Sheepshanks (surname changed to Spencer by the Legislature); children :—

a. Harris Elric Sproat; b. Oct. 24, 1852; graduate of the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, and civil engineer by profession; lives mostly in Philadelphia; m. Apr. 27, 1876, Endora Maria Heylin; children :—Harris Lindsay[2] (b. Mar. 9, 1877, a law student in 1897); Mildred (b. June 19, 1879), Endore Adele (b. Dec. 24, 1881), Elric Sparhawk (b. June 28, 1885), Caroline Darrach (b. Feb. 8, 1889), Ronald Sheepshanks (b. Oct 3, 1890).

b. Olive Elrica Sproat; b. Jan. 30, 1854; m. in Dec., 1875, Charles W. Sparhawk (senior member of law firm of John and C. W. Sparhawk, 400, Chestnut St., Phila., in 1897) children :—Harris Sproat (b. Oct., 1876; a law student in 1897), Ethel (b. April, 1878), Charles V. (b. Oct., 1880), Dorothy (b. Oct., 1884), Hesther (b. Dec., 1889); residence of the family 219, South 41st St., Philadelphia

c. William Sheepshanks Sproat; b. July 3, 1855, d. at Phila. Oct. 3, 1895; unmarried.

d. Caroline Sproat; Aug. 24, 1858; m. Jan., 1880, Henry Darrach, a lawyer and president of the Perpetual Fire Insurance Co., whose office is 625, Walnut Street, Phila.; children :—Christina (b. Sep., 1881), Edna Sproat (b. July, 1884), Helen (b. Feb., 1888, deceased), Kathelene (b. May, 1891); residence of the family No. 4101, Spruce St., Philadelphia.

e. *Others* died in infancy.

(2) *William Sproat*, M. D.; b. Aug. 1, (or 31), 1814; d. in Washington Co., Mo., Aug. 18, 1840; had a large practice and was much esteemed; unmarried.

(3) *Spencer S. Sproat*; b. Sep. 8, 1815; d. at St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1841; practised law for a time in Washington Co., Mo.; wrote some light literature; unmarried.

4. Christina (or Christiana) Lyndsay; probably came to the U. S. with her sisters, Jean and Margaret; married a man named Cook (or Cooke); Dr. Patterson says "went to N. Y. State"; Mrs. Ross says, "lived at Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.; had a family of whom one at least (William) served as a soldier in the war for the Union."

VII. JANET HARRIS[1]; b. Apr. 24, 1771; first white female child born in the County of Pictou; d. in Wallace, N. S., Feb. 3, 1863; m. in 1799, Simon Lathrop Newcomb, eldest child of Simon,[2] of Simon[1], of Andrew[2], of Capt. Andrew[1]. S. L. Newcomb was born about 1760 and died at Wallace, N. S., in 1846. For further particulars in regard to him and his descendants see *The Newcomb Genealogy*; children:—

1. Captain Simon Newcomb[3]; b. near Pictou, Sep. 8, 1800; d. at Vienna, Canada, June 13, 1870; m. four times: *first*, Phœbe Huestis in 1832; *secondly*, in 1844, Isabella Kerr; *thirdly*, in 1860, Alzina Culver; *fourthly*, Mary C. Brady. After leaving N. S. he lived for a time in Texas and afterwards in Upper Canada. He followed the sea for many years as captain of a vessel. He had five children, one by his first wife, the rest by his second. They were:—

(1) Simon Bolivar Newcomb; b. Mar. 9, 1838; a lawyer and judge; resided in N. S., Ohio, Upper Canada and Texas; now at Los Cruces, N. Mexico; m. Nov. 19, 1867, Alice M. McDonald, of Vienna, U. C., who d. Sep. 7, 1869; no children.

(2) Albert Newcomb; b. July 24, 1845; in Mason, Texas.

(3) George Henderson Newcomb; b. Aug. 13, 1847; resided at Poplar Point, Manitoba.

(4) Sarah Jane Newcomb; b. 1849; d. 1855.

(5) Thomas Bolton Newcomb; b. Oct. 10, 1854; lived with his brother George.

2. Margaret Newcomb; b. April, 1802; unmarried.

3. Briseis Newcomb; b. Jan. 7, 1804; m. Sep. 11, 1828, George Henderson[3], merchant and magistrate; lived in N. B.; children:—John Alexander (b. 1829; d. 1849), George[3] (b. 1830; d. 1831), Simon Newcomb (b. 1833; d. 1855), Anna Matilda (b. 1835; m. 1854; d. 1856).

4. Capt. Thomas Newcomb[1]; b. 1806; a sea captain for some years, then a lawyer; moved to Texas in 1839, with his brother Simon; d. at San Antonio, Texas, in April,

1849; m. *first*, Martha Margaret Pearson, *secondly*, Eliza J. Russell; called a "man of genius, eloquence, and courage"; two children by his first wife reached maturity:—

(1) Hon. James Pearson Newcomb; born in Amherst, N. S., Aug. 31, 1837; founded a newspaper successfully when 17 yrs. old; a brave defender of the Union in Texas, but compelled to flee; returned after the war and became Sec. of State; also resumed his editorial work; m. *first*, Jeannie Davis whose only child died an infant; *secondly*, Antoinette Hitchcock.

(2) John Gore Newcomb; b. May 19, 1839; resided in San Antonio, Texas; served in the Confederate Army; m. in 1867 Martha A. Garetson; children:—James (b. 1868), and Gore (b. Jan. 1, 1871).

5. John Burton Newcomb; b. at Pictou, July 10, 1809; m. March 13, 1834, Emily A. Prince, dau. of Thos. Prince of Moncton, N. B.; resided in N. S. till 1852 or 3, and after that in Mass., Ill., Wis., and Texas; a school teacher nearly all his life; a private soldier in an Illinois regiment during the Civil War; county supt. of schools in Texas; resided at Kerrsville, Texas; children:—

(1) Simon Newcomb,[4] LL. D.; the celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Washington, D. C.; b. in Wallace, N. S., March 12, 1835; removed to U. S. in 1852 or 1853; taught school for two years in Maryland; graduated from the Cambridge Scientific School in 1858; in 1861 appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy in U. S. Naval Academy; and in 1877 was made supt. of the Nautical Almanac Office, retiring from both in 1897; served for some years also as a professor in the Johns Hopkins University; belongs to the highest scientific societies in Europe and America; has received the degree of LL. D. from many colleges and universities; is considered almost without an equal in his special departments of study; was president of the World's Congress of Scientists at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904; m. Aug. 4, 1863, Mary Caroline, dau. of Dr. Charles A. Hassler of the U S. Navy and his wife *née* Anna J. Nourse; residence 1620 P. Street, Washington D. C.; children:—

a. Anita Rosalie Newcomb; b. Nov. 4, 1864; m. Feb. 14, 1888, W. J. McGee (LL. D.; formerly Geologist U. S. Survey, Ethnologist Smithsonian Institution, and Chief of Dept. of Ethnology at Lousiana Exposition, St. Louis; now Director Public Museum, St. Louis, Mo.); M. D.; Asst. Surgeon U. S. Army, in charge of Army Nurse Corps (1898 to 1901); appointed (1904) by Japanese Minister of

War Supervisor of Red Cross Society of Japan; children (all b. in Washington, D. C.):—Klotho (b. July 10, 1889), Donald (b. Sep. 10, 1895; d. June 25, 1896), and Eric Newcomb (b. Feb. 11, 1902).

b. Wm. Bartlett Newcomb; b. and d. Sep. 23, 1867.

c. Emily Kate Newcomb; m. April 1890, Francis Asbury Wilson (official of Am. Tobacco Co., N. Y.); residence 34 Gramercy Park; children:—Marjorie Newcomb (b. Feb. 28, 1892), Mildred Newcomb (b. Nov. 1894), Helen (b. Sep 22, 1904).

d. Anna Josepha Newcomb; b. 1871; m. April 11, 1896, Edward Baldwin Whitney (B. A—Yale; lawyer); residence 321 W. 77th St. N. Y.; children:—Silvia (b. Apr. 29, 1898; d. June 4, 1898), Wm. Dwight (b. Aug. 26, 1899), Caroline (b. June 25, 1901), Simon Newcomb (b April 5, 1903) and Roger (b. June 19, 1905).

(2) Thomas Newcomb[2]; b. in N. S. May 20, 1837; came to U. S in 1853; moved to Tenn. in 1858; tanner and shoemaker; had a large trade; m. in 1861 Mary Frances, dau. of W. T. and Leah (Parker) Brown; residence Corinth, Miss.; issue:—John Archibald (b. 1862), Wm. Henry (b. 1864), James Washington (b. 1866), Mary Emily (b. 1868), Sarah Ann (b. 1870; dead), Simon Joseph (b. 1871).

(3) Harriet E. Newcomb; b. in N. S. Apr. 23, 1839; m. in Boston Apr. 7, 1861, Henry J. Bryant, trader and paper hanger; lived near Boston.

(4) Richard Henry Newcomb; b. Oct. 23, 1841, in P. E. I.; boot manufacturer; d. some years ago; m. in Clifton Tenn., in 1862, Mary Rutherford; moved to East Weymouth, Mass; children:—Sarah Frances (b. 1863) and Mary Etta (b. 1865).

(5) Sara Newcomb; b. May 9, 1844, in P. E. I.; in Boston High School; teacher in Va. and afterwards in San Antonio, Texas; m. Mr. Merrick; practices medicine at 359 Mass. Ave., Boston; dau. Julia lives with her.

(6) James T. Newcomb; b. in N. S. in 1847, paper hanger in San Antonio, Texas; d. some years ago; no children.

(7) John B. Newcomb[2]; b. in N. S. in 1851; a paper hanger in or near Boston; unmarried

6. Charlotte Newcomb; b. 1811, in N. S.; m. Oct. 5, 1847, John Gilmore, a farmer and pension officer, who d. in 1848; widow went to Boston; one child Matilda Jane (b. 1848).

7. Matthew Harris Newcomb; b. Nov. 7, 1813; d. July, 1832, at Wallace, N. S.

VIII. ROBERT HARRIS[11], M. D.; b. in N. S. Aug. 19, 1773; came to Phila. as early as 1794; became a physician; practised for a

time at West River, N. S., also as surgeon in the navy, but lived most of his life in Phila, U. S. A.; kept a drugstore there and died in reduced circumstances Apr. 4, 1847; buried in Lafayette Cemetery Cor. 10th and Federal Streets; is said to have been a freemason; m. 1805, Charlotte Matilda Shaw (dau. of Commodore Shaw), who d. July 20, 1847, aged 60 years; children:—

1. Anna Cook Harris; a milliner in Phila.; d. May 6, 1870, aged 63 yrs.; property left to brother Robert; unmarried.
2. Jean Lyndsay Harris; unmarried; d. about 1870 in an M. E. Home for Ladies.
3. Barton J. Harris; a tinsmith; lived and died in Harrisburg, Pa.; m. and had two daughters:—Anna[7] and Olive (or Lillie), who were living in low circumstances in 1896 on 11th St., Phila., below Huntingdon.
4. Elizabeth Harris[5]; m. a man named Scribner (or Scrivener), a carpenter; had two or three children.
5. Matilda Harris; m. Thomas Sipps; at least one son, Robert (or Thomas) living on Catherine St., Phila.
6. Robert Shaw Harris; Methodist minister; b. in 1819, in Phila.; entered the ministry in 1840; served 24 charges—all in N. J.—became well known as the "Father of Children's Day", which he started in 1866; d. at 444 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., Mar. 21, 1898; m. Maria———; left all his property to his wife's heirs; one child of his own, Charles[4], died when about five years of age.
7. Margaret Patterson Harris; b. May 10, 1830; d. July 23, 1863; m. her kinsman, John Spear, son of Wm. Spear and Jean Lyndsay. See John Spear's record (p. 425).

IX. JAMES ANDERSON HARRIS[1]; b. Feb. 18, 1776; called after his great-grandfather; lived on Carriboo Island, Pictou Co., N. S.; m. Janet Bone from Saltcoats, Scotland. The account of his children given below came to me in 1897, from Dr. Geo. Patterson[1]:—

1. Robert Harris[12]; d. in middle life; children:—Margaret[15] (m. Hugh McLeod now dead; she lives at Bay View, Pictou; two sons married), John[20] (lives in Ganno St., Providence; three sons married), James [15] (m. a lady named Hogg; went to Iowa; thence to S. Dakota; thence to St. Clouds), Janet[3] (m. in Iowa—to Mr. Taylor), Robert[23] (a shoemaker in San Francisco), Mary Ann[3] (m. Mr. Ward in Iowa), George[1] (in San Francisco), Matthew[3] (killed in a mine at Tombstone, Arizona), Cassie (m. Mr. Ward; lives in Los Angeles, Cal.), Daniel (married; lives at St. Clouds).
2. James Anderson Harris[2]; m. Ann McKenzie; lived at Carriboo Island; d. about 1895; his wife predeceased him; children:—Janet[4] (d. young), Christiana (m. Henry Avery; living at Cambos River; no children), James

Anderson[4] (m. and living on the old farm ; has issue), Ann[10] (m. Daniel Morrison, now dead ; 3 boys and one girl living), Flora[1] (m. Mr. Davison ; 4 girls), Janet[5] (m. Daniel Cameron ; Carriboo), Martha[3] (m. Hugh McInnis, dead).

, Ann Harris[8] ; m. Wm. Murdoch[1], a Scotchman ; lived in Pictou ; children :—Jessie (m. W. Sweeton ; he is dead, she is living at Woburn ; two girls and one boy), David (m. Margaret Monro ; living in Pictou ; two children), James (m. a lady named Gass ; living in Pictou ; three girls and one boy ; two girls married), Robert (a tanner; in Woburn ; wife dead ; two girls unmarried), George (he and wife both died in Woburn ; two girls and one boy living), William[2] (d. unmarried out West), John[2] (sailed in a vessel which was lost), Abram (living at Woburn ; wife dead ; one boy and one girl), Mary Jane (m. Justin Edwards Thomson ; in Woburn ; four girls and one boy).

4. Margaret Harris[11] ; m. John Douglass ; is dead ; children :—John Robert (in Providence ; by first wife one boy and one girl ; by second, one boy dead and one girl), James A. (m. a Douglass ; both living ; Maitland, N. S. ; 5 daughters and 4 sons), William[2] (m. a Dicks, now dead ; living in Providence ; by second wife has three boys and one girl), Alexander (d. unmarried), Janet (m. Geo. Sutherland ; in Providence ; three boys and one girl), Daniel Peter (m. a Stewart ; in Providence ; one boy and one girl).

5. Barbara Harris ; m. John Fullerton[1] ; W. River Road, Pictou ; now dead ; children :—Fergus (a sea captain ; wife and he died of yellow fever in the W. Indies), Jessie (m. D. Gollan, now dead, leaving 3 girls, 2 of them m. in Boston ; m. again), John[2] (dead), Thomas (a doctor ; d. in U. S. ; left a wife and one son), Daniel (d. in W. Indies, unmarried), George (d. unmarried), Mary Jane (m. Oliver Goodspeed ; Somerville, Mass. ; family dead), Robert (living at W. River Road, Pictou ; 6 children), Caroline (m. W. I. Clark, West River, Pictou ; 4 boys and 3 girls), Maggie (m. Daniel Olding, Pine Tree Gut, Pictou Co. ; two boys and two girls), Ada (m. R. R. McLean by whom two girls and one boy ; m. secondly, Edwin Archibald, by whom one boy ; lives at Alma, Pictou Co.), Abram P. (in Cal., unmarried), two children who died young.

6. Janet Harris[2] ; m. John McKenzie[1] ; dead ; children :—Ellen (m. John Wallace ; in Providence ; 3 girls and 4 boys), Barbara (m. James Wallace ; in Providence ; two girls and two boys) ; Janet (m. Thomas Robinson, the

painter of Providence, grandson of Thomas Harris[4], Matthew's son), Elizabeth Ann (m. Hugh Sutherland; at Carriboo, Pictou Co.; no children) Robertina; m. James Clark; two boys), John[2] (m. Flora Harris[3], daughter of James[15]; Carriboo Island), Isabella Ross (m. John Lockhart; Woonsackett; one boy).

7. MARY HARRIS[8]; m. but husband and wife dead; no issue.
8. GEORGE P. HARRIS; m. Martha Kitchen; d. recently in California; his wife's address 1015 B Hide St., San Francisco; children :—Elizabeth[15] (m. Edward Harris[3]) one boy and two girls), Jane[11] (m. James Harris[23]; three boys and two girls), Louisa (m. Thos. McKay; living in Benicia; one boy and one girl), Sarah Ann[2] (m. Rev. J. P. Gerrion, a Presbyterian evangelist now laboring in Los Angeles Presbytery; one girl) James[16] (m. Lucy Murdoch; in Cal.; two girls), Robert[24] (m. a McLaren; in Cal.; one boy and one girl), Ella (m. David McKeand; in San Francisco; two boys), George[2] (m. but no family; d. a few weeks ago), Maud[2] (unmarried lives with her mother).
9. MATTHEW HARRIS[2]; m. Margaret Fraser; in Pictou town; children living :—William[19] (m. a Holmes; in Pictou; 3 boys), Maggie[13] (m. James Albert Gray; in Halifax; one girl).
10. ELIZABETH HARRIS[6] (m. Henry Hadley[2]; Mulgrave, N. S.; children :— Robert (m. Jessie Till; one son), Mary (m. an Edgar, who is dead; one boy).
11. THOMAS HARRIS[5]; m. Lydia Moore; in Pictou; no children living.
12. WILLIAM HARRIS[13]; d. young.

X. WILLIAM WASHINGTON HARRIS[1]; b. in N. S., May 9, 1778; d. of old age, Mar. 15, 1864; came to Phila. in the early part of the 19 century (probably in 1800) bringing his nieces, the Lyndsay girls, with him; visited his relatives in central Penna, learned the tanning business with his kinsman, Thos. H. Stewart[1]; pursued his trade for a time at Williamsburg, Blair County, but chiefly at Spring Tannery (P. O. now Saluvia), Fulton Co., Pa., where he died; was of medium size, fine looking, a Presbyterian, a J. P. and highly respectable. About 30 years before he died he was cured of cancer by an operation performed by his brother Robert[11], of Phila. His usual title among his Pa. relatives was Cousin Billy Harris. He was married probably in 1807 to Elizabeth Steuart[4] of the Lack Township Steuart stock—see App. No. XXIX. Their children as recorded in an old family Bible printed in 1776 and presented to Mr. Harris by his half-aunt, Ann (Allison) Vance, are as follows*:—

* The account of the descendants is down to 1897.

1. Suttia Stewart Harris ; b. Aug. 26, 1808 ; d. of lung trouble Feb. 15, 1880, m. in 1830, Emmanuel Sipes ; a Methodist ; in Fulton Co. ; buried at Ebenezer Church ; eight children :—Clementina (m. a Rowlan ; buried at Warsaw, Ind.), Elizabeth (m. E. N. Palmer, marble-cutter, Everett, Pa.; children :—Bertha M. Palmer and Fred. V. Palmer, both adults in 1897), Watson Steuart (killed in Civil War at Atlanta), Anna (m. Wm. Bunyan, Bluffton, Ind.), Suttiah (m. Adam Reinard, Warsaw, Ind.), Robert Harris (at Portland, Ind.), Theophilus (a miller, Harrisonville, Fulton Co., Pa.), Allen Brown (a miller, at Toledo, O., married).
2. Joseph Stewart Patterson Harris ; b. March 12, 1810 ; d. March 31, 1879 ; lived mostly in Williamsburg, Pa. ; farmer and store-keeper ; colonel in the militia ; m. in 1832, Anna Mary (or Elizabeth) Burns, *secondly* a Miss Rodkery ; seven children :—

(1) *Anna Mary Harris* ; b. Oct. 27, 1833 ; Williamsburg, Pa.
(2) *John A. Burns Harris* ; b. Nov. 5, 1835 ; d. Feb. 20, 1837.
(3) *George Watson Harris* ; b. April 15, 1838 ; d. Feb. 12, 1863 ; a promising young lawyer of Hollidaysburg, Pa.
(4) *Robert Harris*[29] ; b. Dec. 24, 1840 ; d. April 17, 1845.
(5) *Elizabeth Alice Harris* ; b. July 28 (or 29), 1845 ; m June 22, 1868, Prof. Samuel R. McHenry, son of Rev. Solomon McHenry ; lived at Williamsburg and Grafton, Pa. ; Lutheran ; children :—Elmer Ellis (d. young) ; Lizzie L. (b. 1871 ; m. L. W. Garner ; has dau. Martha who was b. in 1897) ; Martha S (b. 1878) ; Mary (twin of Martha ; d. an infant).
(6) *Wesley Burns Harris* ; b. Feb. 3, 1850 ; d. June 3, 1850.
(7) *Luella Sarah Harris* ; b. Oct. 17, 1852 ; living at McKeesport, Pa., m. Aug. 3, 1874, John A. McCloskey, a mechanic; children :—Minnie Stewart (b. Aug. 18, 1875), Howard Harris (b. Aug. 18, 1877), Luella Emma (b. May 13, 1880), Mary Knox (b. March 13, 1885), Mildred Burns (b. June 6, 1889 ; d. Jan. 26, 1897), Rhoda Irwin (b. Feb. 4, 1892).

3. Nancy McConnell (or McCoy) Harris ; b. at Spring Tannery, Fulton Co., Aug. 25, 1811 ; d. at McConnellsburg, July 8 (or 9) 1880 ; m. David Shoemaker, as his second wife, Oct. 2, 1849 ; a Presbyterian before marriage, an M. E. after ; a devoted Christian ; husband, by trade, a "hatter and potter," but followed merchandizing a large part of his life ; he was born July 14, 1803, and d. at Chambersburg, Pa., Dec. 21, 1892 ; children :—

(1) *Wm. Harris Shoemaker* ; b. July 18, 1850 ; lived in 1897 at 126 Pitt Street, Carlisle ; a merchant ; m. Jan.

2, 1878, R. Bell Elden ; one child, Elda Harriet (b. Aug. 13, 1882).

(2) *Geo. Berlin Shoemaker* ; b. March 3, 1853 ; a Methodist minister ; served chiefly in Iowa ; m. Apr. 7, 1875, Blanche Brundige Baldwin ; children :—Eugene Roy (b. Jan. 13, 1876 ; a printer ; address Traer, Iowa), Herbert Berlin (b. March 30, 1877), Bessie Mitchell (b. Sep. 24, 1881), George Ernest (b. Nov. 11, 1882).

4. Anna Vance Harris ; b. Feb. 24, 1814 ; d. Sep. 8 (or 9), 1886 ; m. Thomas Fluke[1] ; at Davenport, Iowa ; children :—*N. K. Fluke* (Davenport, Iowa ; no children), *Alverda* (m. Mr. Reading, Davenport, Iowa ; two sons), *Lewis* (Chicago, Ill. ; 3 daughters), *Orville* (Chetopa, Kansas ; one daughter), *Orlando* (Denver, Colorado ; one daughter), *Anna* (m. Mr. Cooper ; Oswego, Kansas), *Edwin* (Albuquerque, N. M. ; several children), *Charles* (Chicago, Ill. ; sons), *Thomas*[2] (St. Louis, Mo. ; one daughter).

5. Wm. Washington Harris[2] ; b. July 7, 1816 ; d. July 29, 1892 ; settled near Johnstown, Pa., in 1844, where he lived till he died ; tanner and farmer; a Methodist and a Democrat ; justice of the peace ; highly respected ; m. Mary Albaugh, dau. of Rev. David Albaugh, a Dunkard minister ; children :—*David A.* (b. Oct. 26, 1843 ; teacher ; chief clerk in the Cambria Iron Co. at Johnstown ; m. Margaret J. Cooper, dau. of Col. James Cooper ; children :—Jennie C., who m. Prof. D. N. Greer of Johnstown, and Bessie), *Sarah A.* (m. Dr. J. C. Wakefield, Vineo, Pa., one son), *Lucinda S.* (m. Edwin Burkhart, Johnstown ; two sons), *Flora*[2] (m. Harry Wayne, Altoona, Pa. ; two sons and one daughter), *Maude*[1] (m. Edwin C. Wills, Columbus, Ohio ; five daughters), *Wm. W.*[3] (m. Alice Strayer ; Lake Park, Iowa ; one dau., two sons), *Orange C.* (m. Sarah Angus ; Johnstown, Pa. ; one son), *Clement H.* (m. Sarah Good, Johnstown ; two sons), *Allen R.* (m. Elizabeth ; both deceased).

6. Robert Harris[13] ; b. Nov. 10, 1819 ; d. May 2, 1840 ; a clerk in Hollidaysburg, Pa. ; unmarried.

7. Elizabeth Jane Harris ; b. Aug. (or July) 24, 1822 ; d. Sep. 12, 1894 ; m. David Coulter, son of Rev. John Coulter ; eight children :—*O. H.* (Topeka, Kansas), *Irene F.* (m. Mr. Jaggord, Chaplain, Elke Co., Kansas), *Anna S.* (m. Mr. Steward, of Morning Sun, Iowa), *R. H.* (Columbus Junction, Iowa), *Mary B.* (Washington, Iowa), *Clara F.* (Washington, Iowa). Father living in 1897.

8. Margaret Laird Harris ; b. May 24, 1825 ; d. March, 1893 ; m. Joseph Burns ; lived at Altoona, Pa. ; child-

ren :—*Florence* (m. W. B. Stahl ; now dead) ; *Clara* (m. Robt J. Robinson ; Altoona, Pa. ; 6 children ; mother dead), *Anna* (m. D. S. Keer ; No. 2208, 8th Ave., Altoona ; one dau.), *Elizabeth* (m Thos. P. Zigler ; Williamsport, 30 Ross St.; three children), *Maggie* (m. D. S. Giboney ; Duncansville, Pa.), *Jennetta* (m. Robert C. Stiffer ; Blair Co., Pa.; two children), *Lula H.* (m. E. P. Gamble, Altoona, Pa.), *Sarah L.* (m. John B. Parr ; Altoona ; 4 children), *Sattia* (m. Archie Carnahan, Hagerstown, Md. ; two children), *Joseph H.* (m. Margaret Waitt, Eldorado, Blair Co., Pa. ; one child), *Cora M.* (Hagerstown, Md.), *Robert C. J.* (Hagerstown).

9. Eleanor McCoy Harris ; b. Aug. 22, 1828 ; d. Nov. 12, 1894; m. *first*, Mr. Fluke, and *secondly*, Mr. Kettering ; children :—Joseph Fluke (Berwick, Ill.), Elizabeth Fluke (m. at Monmouth, Ill.), Harry (Davenport, Iowa), Asbury (Bardolph, Ill).
10. James Allison Harris ; called "Hon."; b. Sep. 29, 1832 ; d. January 30, 1895 ; tanner ; kept his father's place; Pres. elder for 30 years ; J. P. for 25 years ; filled offices of Co. commissioner, auditor, legislator ; a Democrat, as were all his sons ; children :—
    (1) *John Harris*[12] ; b. Nov. 3, 1857 ; paralyzed in lower limbs by railway accident ; Saluvia, Pa. ; unmarried.
    (2) *William C. Harris* ; b. Oct. 7, 1859 ; Omaha, Neb. ; m. Laura Deal in Sep. 1886 ; since deceased.
    (3) *Joseph P. B. Harris* ; b. Mar. 4, 1862 ; farmer ; lives near Roseville (or Wheatfield), Cal.
    (4) *James O. Harris* ; b. Mar. 17, 1864 ; at Sanger (or Gridley), Cal. ; m. Mary E. Mann.
    (5) *Luella Grace Harris* ; b. Aug. 18, 1866 ; m. J. D. Stevens, merchant, Aug. 18, 1892 ; address, Laidig, Pa.
    (6) *Harry W. Harris* ; b. Mar. 3, 1869 ; d. Apr. 14, 1872.
    (7) *Robert*[14] (?).
    (8) *Geo. A. Harris* ; b. June 21, 1872 ; tanner and teacher ; resides at Spring Tannery, near Saluvia ; occupies same tannery as was used by his father and grandfather ; single in 1897.
    (9) *Ernest Leroy Harris* ; b. Sep. 28, 1875 ; d. Sep. 23, 1890.

APPENDIX No. XXII

Maryland Will of Thomas Harris[1]

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. I THOMAS HARRIS YEOMAN of Baltimore County and Province of Maryland being at this Time in perfect Health and of sound Mind, Memory and

Understanding and knowing the uncertainty of this transitory Life do therefore make this my last Will and Testament in Manner and Form following, *viz.* :—

Imprimis, It is my Will and Desire that all my just Debts and funeral Charges be carefully discharged—

Item, I give and bequeath to my eldest son Dr. Robt. Harris of the City of Philadelphia the sum of fifty pounds commo..... Mo..... *having* already given him what I suppose to be his equal Dividend of *my Estate.*

Item, I give and bequeath *unto my sons Matthew* and Dr. John Harris of Nova Scotia *all my tract* of Lands *that they now occupy* to be equally divided between them to them their heirs and assigns for *ever but if they or either* of them should produce any Accts against my Estate and recover *therefor* the above *tract* of Lands and Dividend hereafter mentioned to be appropriated to the use of my *other* Children—note except a Bond in Jno Smith's Hand—

Item, I give and bequeath to my second Daughter Catherine Archer, wife of Dr. John Archer a Clock now in the said Archer's Possession.

Item, I give and bequeath to third daughter Mary Harris a Negro Boy named Juba two feather Beds and Furniture, two Tables, a case of Drawers, Looking Glass, Corner cupboard and Dresser.—

Item, I give and bequeath unto my Grand Children John Steuart, Ann Steuart, Thomas Harris Steuart, Robert Steuart and Margaret Steuart, children of my Daughter Margaret Steuart, wife of George Steuart, fifty Pounds less than an equal Dividend of my estate among my children hereafter mentioned and the said fifty Pounds I give and bequeath to my said daughter Margaret Steuart, wife of George Steuart.

Item, I give and bequeath to my beloved children Mathew Harris, Dr. John Harris Catherine Archer, wife of Dr John Archer and my Grand Children in conjunction with their mother Margaret Steuart, wife of George Steuart as above mentioned all my real and Personal Estate in Maryland, Pennsylvania or elsewher to be equally divided among them or to be sold and the Money equally Divided as may best suit themselves—note my Grandchildren in Conjunction with their Mother Margaret Steuart to have only a Child's Part with my other Children

Lastly, I do hereby nom*inate* and appoint *Dr. John* Archer, Executor of this my last Will and Testament and do authorize and empow*er him* to make suitable Deeds and Conveyances for Lands.....ing.....P.....according to the Tenor of..... between me and the parties and I do hereby revoke and disannul all former Wills by me heretofore made or executed—In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and seal *seventh day* of June Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and seventy three Note the word divided in the tenth Line from the bottom was

interlined before signing and the words as abeve meutioned erased in the eleventh line.

Signed sealed and acknowledged in presence of us and tested in Presence of the Testator and in Presence of each other —— THOS HARRIS [Seal]

Edward Prall
William Martin
James Harris

The above will (noticed on pp. 99, 100) was made June 7th (or 11th) 1773. The original is in the hand writing of Dr. John Archer[1] among whose papers it was transferred to his descendants. Recently it was discovered by Sarah E. Archer among the papers of her late husband, Dr. John G. Archer[1] of Pr. Coupee, La. Mrs. H. C. Van Bibber, of Bel Air, Md., forwarded it to the author for inspection, Sep. 23, 1897, and a copy was made by him Oct. 12, 1897, after which the original was returned to Mrs. Van Bibber. The original is rather coarse paper, quite yellow, badly worn, and in places entirely destroyed. The parts printed in the Roman character are legible; the parts in Italics are reproduced but almost certainly correct; the spaces marked with dots could not be reproduced by the transcriber; the erasure of the words "as above mentioned" is not indicated in the printed copy. The seal is simply a wafer under a piece of paper. The witness, James Harris, is James Harris[5] of the Cross Roads, Md., where his uncle Thomas Harris[1] was living.

This Will was never probated. Though then 78 years old, its author lived 28 years longer. His probated will is found on p. 105.

APPENDIX No. XXIII

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN LYON[2] AND MARY HARRIS[2]

For interesting items about the family see pp. 101, 102, and *Index*. The children of John Lyon[1] were William[1] (m. Alice Armstrong), James[1] (m. Miss Martin), Samuel (m. Eleanor Blaine), John[2], Mary[1] (m. Benjamin Lyon), Frances (m. Wm. Graham[1]), Margaret[1], Alice (m. Thos. Anderson), and Agnes (unm'd). John Lyon[2] and his wife were buried in the Middlesex (Pa.) Presbyterian church graveyard. Their descendants have been numerous.

I.—THOMAS HARRIS LYON[1]; b. Apr. 11, 1779; d. in Butler Co., Pa., in 1829; m. Sep, 1802, Mary Kerr of Butler Co.; children:—

1. *John Lyon*[5]; m. *first*, Elizabeth Howe, dau. of Daniel Howe, a Maryland Revolutionary soldier, who settled in Allegheny Co. Pa.; m. *secondly*, Ruth White, sister of Johnston White; children (all by first wife):—

(1) Thomas Harris Lyon[3]; d. a boy.

(2) Hannah Lyon ; a teacher, East End, Pittsburg.
(3) Satiah A. Lyon ; d. unmarried.
(4) Daniel Howe Lyon ; m. Elizabeth McBride, of Butler Co. ; six sons and four daughters ; d. July, 1906.
(5) Elizabeth Lyon[1] ; teacher in Pittsburg ; d. unm'd.
(6) Mary Ann Lyon[2] ; m. John Riffley (or Ripley) ; Butler Co. ; four sons and one daughter.

2. *Sarah A. Lyon*[1] ; d. an infant.
3. *James Kerr Lyon* ; unmarried.
4. *Thomas Harris Lyon*[2] ; m Eleanor Campbell, of Butler Co. ; children :—
   (1) Edwin Lyon ; m. Miss Bredin, Butler Co. ; no issue.
   (2) Wm. B. Lyon, M.D. ; Las Cruces, N. M. ; m. C. Bowman ; one dau. deceased, and one son, Edwin Bowman.
   (3) Margaret Gertrude Lyon ; m. Dr. Charles L. Allen, of Rutland, Vt. ; three sons.
   (4) Westanna Lyon ; unmarried.
   (5) Thompson Harris Lyon[1] ; m. Miss Thompson ; son Thompson Harris Lyon[2], and one dau. Gertrude.
5. *Mary Anne Lyon*[1] , m. Wm. Reynolds, of N. Y. ; no issue.
6. *Nancy McCully Lyon* ; m John C. Marshall.
7. *David Kerr Lyon.*
8. *Margaret Stewart Lyon* ; d. aged four years.
9. *Henry Baldwin Lyon* ; m. Mary Ann White ; issue :—
   (1) Mary A. C. Lyon ; m. Andrew Thompson[3], Evergreen, Pa. ; no issue.
   (2) Thos. Wm. Lyon ; d. unmarried.
   (3) Samuel Anderson Lyon ; killed in Bull Run battle.
   (4) Henry Harris Lyon ; m. Miss Danvers ; 3 sons.
   (5) John Alford Lyon ; unmarried.
   (6) Lauretta A. Lyon ; m. Lynn Maxwell ; Bennett, Butler Co.
   (7) Milton Walter Lyon ; Lt. Gov. of Pa. ; m. Charlotte Wible ; three sons and two daughters.
   (8) Nancy L. Lyon ; m. Cooper Maxwell ; no issue.
   (9) C. McQuaid Lyon ; m. *first*, Miss Maitland ; *secondly*, Miss Kemp ; one son.
   (10) Edwin Baldwin Lyon ; m. Miss Slocum ; no issue.
   (11) James Stewart Lyon ; m. Miss Allen ; no children.
   (12) Dr. Alvin Kerr Lyon ; unmarried.
   (13) Carrie May Lyon ; unmarried.

II.—William Lyon[2] ; d. in youth.

III.—John Lyon[3] ; b. 1782 ; d. 1866 ; m. Ann Harper (of Butler Co., Pa. ; b. 1783 ; d. 1867) ; children :—

1. *Gordon Lyon* ; m. *first*, Eliz. Marshall ; *secondly*, Mary Kiefer ; child by first wife :—Elizabeth[2] (m. R. P. Douglas, now of Pittsburg, Pa. ; children :—Ethelbert

P. (who m. in 1892, Florence Chisholm, of New Concord, O.) and John Gordon[1] ; children by second wife, Thomas F., Mary E., Margaret C., Robt. A F., and Elmer E. (who m. in 1892 Clerk Whittaker of Franklin, Pa.).

2. *Harris Lyon* ; d an infant.
3. *Mary Lyon*[3] ; m. David McDowell ; d. 1891 ; no issue.
4. *John Lyon*[6] ; d. unmarried.
5. *Daniel Harper Lyon* ; m. in 1872 Elizabeth— ; one son Clarence ; in 1876, moved to Emporia, Kansas.
6. *Joseph M. Lyon* ; b. 1826, d. 1867 ; m, *first* (1851) Mary Ann Shaw (b. 1831 ; d. Sep. 1856) ; children :—
   (1) Sarah Ann Lyon[3] ; b. Feb. 10, 1853 ; m. Dec. 25, 1879, John Gordon Quay (glass manufacturer ; church elder ; much respected ; now of Washington, Pa.) ; children :—Geo. Stewart (b. Nov. 5, 1880 ; in glass mfg. business, Wheeling, W. Va.) ; Emma Elizabeth (b. Jan. 12, 1884 ; graduate of Westminster College ; teacher in Wash. Female Seminary), Helen Lyon (b. Feb. 18, 1886) ; Joseph Alex. (b. Sep. 19, 1893).
   (2) John Gordon Lyon[2] ; b. Mar. 2, 1855 ; moved to Corpus Christi, Texas ; m. Aug. 10, 1892, Wyche Bouldwin ; children :—John Gordon[3] (b. Nov. 28, 1893) ; Shelby Bouldwin (b. June 12, 1899) ; Joseph Quay (b. May, 1903 ; d. July, 1903) ; Gurdon Taft (b. Feb. 28, 1905).

Joseph M. Lyon m. *secondly*, Nov. 1857, Jane Keifer ; issue :—Gertrude (d. child) ; Charles B. (b. 1862 ; married ; at St. Louis).

7. *George Washington Lyon* ; m. 1850, at Glade Mills, Pa., Louisa Crooks ; children :—
   (1) John Mercer Lyon ; m. Essa Burgess, of Allegheny ; children :—Ella[2], Louisa[1], and John N. deceased.
   (2) David Harris Lyon ; unmarried.
   (3) Samuel G. Lyon[1] ; m. C. Foster, of Steubenville, O. ; children :—Louisa[2], Elizabeth[3], Helen, Virginia, and Samuel G[2] deceased.
   (4) Lala Lyon ; m. Richard E. McClure.
   (5) Wm. Thomas Lyon ; Union Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
8. *Thos. Wilson Lyon* ; moved to Emporia, Kan., in 1857 ; m. and had one child, Ella[1].
9. *Catherine Lyon*[2] ; m. H. Gray ; children ; Anne Harper (who m. Charles Boggs, of Tenn.), and Mary Gray (who m. Charles Avery of England, and had one child).

IV.—James Lyon[2] ; b. Jan. 31, 1785 ; m. Elizabeth Sutton ; bought a farm near the Middlesex Pres. church where he lived many years ; children :—

1. *Mary Harris Lyon* ; b. 1819 ; m. Alexander Douthett ; issue :—Elizabeth J. (unmarried) ; James R. (m. Matilda Maharg), Justena (unmarried), Priscilla (m.

Robert Davison), Henry Oscar (dead), Sarah (dead), William (dead), and Ordilla (unmarried).

2. *David Sutton Lyon*; b. 1820; m. Issabel McCandless; children :—Laurentis (m. Almeda Marsh), Elizabeth A. (m. Nelson D. King), Cath. L.[2] (unmd.), James[3] (dead), Maretta Bell (m. Sam. H. Shakely), David A. (m. Sadie C. Sager), Chas. Grant (dead), Wm. Sherman (dead).
3. *Elizabeth Case Lyon*; b. 1822; m. Thos. W. Boggs; issue :—Justin E. (m. Sarah Garvin), Eva Estella (m. John Farnar), Claude L. (unmd.), and Myra R. (unmarried).
4. *Margaret Shaw Lyon*; b. 1825; m. Wm. R. Harbison; issue :—Viola S. (m. Chas. P. Amy), Thomas (m. Emma Graham), Elizabeth (m. Wm. Wise), and James O. (m. Nettie Wright).
5. *Catherine Lynn Lyon*[1]; b. 1828; unmarried; taught in Pa. public schools from 1846 to 1865; taught colored people under Pittsburg Freedmen's Aid Ass. one year in Huntsville, Ala., and from 1866 to 1883 in Nashville, Tenn., where she was living in 1897. She remembered her grandmother Mary Lyon and thought she died in 1842.
6. *Nancy Lyon*[2].
7. *Sarah Ann Lyon*; m. G. W. Hubbard, M.D., Dean of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

V.—MARGARET LYON[2]; m. John Dunbar[1]; children :—*John*[2] (m. McBride), *James* (married), *Carson* (m. *first*, Hannah McElroy, and *secondly*, Nancy, dau. of Johnston White), *Stephen* (m. Jane Crooks, sister of Louisa), *Moses* (m. Margaret Crooks, sister of Louisa), *Hannah* (m. Thomas Douglas, of England), *Nancy* (m James Deer), *Margaret* (unmarried; d. at about 22), *Maria* (m. John Davis), *Kate* (m. Moses Dunbar, her first cousin).

VI.—MARY LYON[2]; unmarried.

VII.—KATHERINE LYON[1]; m. Mr. Lynn; no children.

VIII.—NANCY LYON[1]; m. John Maxwell, and had children.

APPENDIX No. XXIV

JAMES HARRIS, OF BELLEFONTE, AND HIS DESCENDANTS

James Harris[7], Esq.; son of John Harris[2]; for ancestors see pp. 75 - 84, 129, 151, 152, and Appendix No. XI; b. on the Swatara, Feb. 26, 1756; appointed surveyor, Apr. 19, 1785; made some important surveys; Harris township named after him; m. June 15, 1790, Ann or Nancy (b. near Shippensburg, March 14, 1768), dau. of Col. James Dunlop and Jane Boggs; moved from Mifflintown to

Bellefonte about 1797; town founded by him and Col. Dunlop; a prominent citizen until his death Dec. 2, 1826. Col. Dunlop's ancestors run back several generations in the north of Ireland. His children were: sons, Andrew, John, James, and Joseph; daughters: Ann, Jane (m. Rev. Wm. Paxton, D.D.), Elizabeth, Deborah (m. James Johnstone), Rebecca, and Mary (m. Robert T. Stewart). He d. at Bellefonte in 1821, in his 94th year. Children of James Harris[7]:—

I.—JANE HARRIS[5]; b. at Mifflintown March 14, 1791; m. in 1811, Rev. James Linn, D.D. (son of Rev. John Linn[1]; pastor of Bellefonte, Presby. church 58 years; d. Feb. 23, 1868); d. Aug. 14, 1822; children:—

1. *John Linn*[2].
2. *Anna Linn*; m. John Irvin, Jr.; now dead; children:—
   (1) Mary (m. Edmund Blanchard; both now dead; several children).
   (2) Jane (m. Joseph Bright, of Pottstown; several children; both parents living).
3. *James H. Linn*; late of the iron firm of M. Coy and Linn; unmarried; now dead.
4. *Claudius B. Linn*; lived mostly in Philadelphia; now dead; m. Augusta——; no issue.
5. *Samuel Linn* (Hon.); lived mostly in Bellefonte; d. about 1877 in Williamsport, Pa.; m. and had children:—John[3] (who d. early), Claudius (also dead), and others; three girls living.
6. *Jane Eliza Linn*; m. Dan. Welch; now a widow; no issue.

II.—JOHN HARRIS[9]; a physician (from 1816); b. at Mifflintown Dec. 31, 1792; m. *first*, in 1818, Eliza Hoge Walker (who d. in 1836), and *secondly*, Ellen M. Orbison, of Huntingdon (who d. in Florence, Italy, about 1902); himself d. Feb. 21, 1881, in Venice, Italy; practised medicine at Graysville, Mifflintown, Alexandria, and Philadelphia (from 1825); then U. S. Consul at Venice, Italy.

III.—ELIZA GRIZZELL HARRIS; b. Dec. 20, 1794, at Mifflintown; d. Feb. 25, 1841; m. Sep. 5, 1814, Daniel Dobbins, M. D., son of Rev. Alex. Dobbins, of Gettysburg; lived in Bellefonte; issue:—

1. *Ann Eliza Dobbins*; died unmarried.
2. *James H. Dobbins*, M. D., of Bellefonte; still living; unm'd.

IV.—JAMES DUNLOP HARRIS; b. at Bellefonte July 16, 1797; a miller and canal engineer; m. Mary Ann Miller, March 31, 1824; d. Feb. 26, 1842; children:—

1. *James Harris*[20]; d. unm'd. long ago.
2. *Nancy Dunlop Harris*; b. 1832; m. James Henry Orbison, (son of Wm. Penn Orbison; bro. of Ellen M.; b. March 23, 1826; missionary to India, 1850—1869; d. at Bellefonte, Apl. 19, 1869); living at Bellefonte; children:—
   (1) Rev. John Harris Orbison, M. D.; b. at Rawalpindi in 1859; went to India as a missionary in 1887; pro-

fessor in the Forman Christian College, Lahore; m. Lillie E. Campbell in 1886; children: James Archibald, Eleanor Elizabeth, Douglas Campbell, Lillian Valentine, Bertha Harris, Agnes Harris, Laura Allison, and John Harris[2] (b. July 6, 1906).

(2) Eleanor Thomazine Orbison; b. 1861; m. in 1880, Rev. Sylvester W. Beach (labored in Paris some years; now pastor of 1st Pres. Church, Princeton, N. J.); children:—Mary Hollingsworth, Nancy Harris, and Eleanor Woodbridge.

(3) Agnes Louisa Orbison; b. 1863; missionary to India from 1900 to 1905; now at Bellefonte, Pa.

(4) Thomas James Orbison, M.D.; b. 1866; in Philadelphia; m. Virginia Gile in 1900; child Virginia Gile.

3. *Thomazine Harris*; m. Geo. L. Potter[2]—see page 386.

4. *Jane Harris*[6]; m. James L. Somerville (owner of coal mines); Winburn, Pa.; children:—Elizabeth (married); Bond (married); Harris (dead); John (married); Mary; Robert (widower); Allen (twin of Robert); Donald (married).

5. *Eliza Harris*; m. Wm. P. Humes; now dead; one child d. an infant.

6. *Louisa Miller Harris*; m. Adam Hoy, a lawyer of Bellefonte, December 26th, 1865, who died in August, 1887: children surnamed Hoy: Anne Harris (unmarried); Mary Wickerle (unmarried); Louisa Linn (m. about 1890, Col. Wm. Frederick Reynolds, of Bellefonte, a banker; children, Fredrick and Philip); Albert Charles (a cotton manufacturer of New England; unmarried); James Harris (farmer of Bellefonte; unmarried); Edward Livingston (hardware; Bellefonte; unmarried); Randolph Hale (Bellefonte; college student).

V.—WILLIAM HARRIS[11]; b. July 12th, 1799; canal and railway engineer; county treasurer; in State Senate; m. *first*, December 14th, 1820, Margaret McClanahan, and *secondly*, Mary W. Fairlamb; d. in 1865; children:—

1. *James Harris*[21] (of first wife); b. September 24th, 1832; hardware merchant in Bellefonte; m. September 24th, 1878, Lavinia Catherine Slaymaker.

2. *Jane Harris*[8] (of first wife); d. unm'd about 1902.

3. *George F. Harris*, M.D. (of second wife); m. June 8th, 1870, Mary W. Curtin, daughter of Gov. Curtin—see p. 388; children:—Katherine Curtin (b. May 28th, 1871; m. John Shugart[3] son of John[2], son of John[1]), and Adeline F. (b. December 15th, 1877).

VI.—JOSEPH DUNLOP HARRIS; b. May 29th, 1801; d. July 14th, 1845; iron business, iron furnace; m. *first*, October, 1826, Jane Stalker Miller (who d. in May, 1841), and *secondly*, Sarah Jane Houston; six children by first wife:—

1. *William Harris*[12]; Bellefonte; d. about 1865; unmarried.
2. *John Harris*[10]; Bellefonte; hardware; m. Miss Wagner; d. December, 1894; several children.
3. *Joseph Harris*; Bellefonte; d. unm'd many years ago.
4. *Mary Harris*[5]; m. Jan. 18th, 1863, Wistar Morris, director of the P. R. R., who d. March 23rd, 1891; lives near Philadelphia; one child:—
   Mary Hollingsworth Morris; m. Rev. Charles Wood, of Philadelphia; d. June 25th, 1891; children:—Wistar Morris (b. July 23rd, 1884; d. April 19th, 1887), Charles Morris, and Marguerite Pascal.
5. *Eliza M. Harris*, m. lawyer Evan M. Blanchard, brother of Edmund; children:—John, Elizabeth, Mary, Edmund.
6. *Jane Harris*[7]; m. John Hendrickson of N. J. (now dead); children:—Mary and Charles.
7. *Daughter* by the second wife, who d. an infant.

VII.—ANNA HARRIS[3]; b. July 20th, 1803; d. June 27th, 1804.

VIII.—ANDREW HARRIS; b. Aug. 8th, 1805; d. September 5, 1831; m. March 18th, 1828, Elizabeth (or Anna Bella) Johnstone (b. March 20th, 1807), dau. of James Johnstone and Deborah Dunlop (dau. of Col. James Dunlop); child, *L. A. Harris*, who d. unm'd.

IX.—ROBERT BOGGS HARRIS; b. Mar. 28, 1808; d. May 10, 1808.

APPENDIX No. XXV

THE EARLY McCLURES OF PENNSYLVANIA

Several of this name settled in Pa. before 1740, coming from Ireland, probably Raphoe. Of these David and Richard are the most conspicuous. They were probably brothers, and brothers of Janet McClure, the second wife of James Harris[1]. And this may explain why John Harris[2] and John Harris[14] called each other cousins, for the latter was married to Elizabeth McClure—see p. 78 and Appendix No. XV, p. 404.

I.—DAVID McCLURE[2]; said to have come to Donegal, Chester (afterwards Lancaster) county from Raphoe, Ire., in 1720, patenting 400 acres. He married Margaret, dau. of Randall (Rowland) Chambers, and d. in 1749; Children—(order of birth not known):—

1. ELIZABETH McCLURE[2] probably the first wife of John Harris[14]; if so b. 1729, m. May 3, 1749, d. 1764; for children see App. No. XV.
2. MARY McCLURE[1]; m. *first*, (?), Capt. Samuel Smith[1] (one child, Samuel[2], who went to Balt, Md.), *secondly*, Patrick Campbell (of the ordinary).
3. JEAN McCLURE no other record.

4. WILLIAM McCLURE;[1] executor of his father's estate ; probably the partner of Thomas Harris[1] at the Cross Roads, Md.—see p. 92.
5. RANDALL McCLURE[1] ; lived in Donegal, Pa. ; d. about 1791, leaving wife Ann and children :—John,[2] William,[2] Margaret[1], and Randall.[2]
6. DAVID McCLURE[3] ; merchant in Balt. before 1770.
7. JOHN McCLURE[1] ; settled in Balt. ; a merchant.
8. ALEXANDER McCLURE[1] ; also a merchant in Baltimore.
9. JAMES McLURE[1] ; also went to Baltimore.

II.—RICHARD McCLURE[1] (facts taken chiefly from *N. and Q. vol. II, Third Series*) ; settled in Paxtang before 1730, taking up 600 acres ; sons :—

1. THOMAS McCLURE[1] ; d. 1765, leaving wife *Mary* (d. Apr. 1773) and children :—*John*[4] (York Co. ; m. in 1773, Mary), *William*,[3] *Mary*[2] (m. Joseph Sherer Feb. 6, 1759), *Martha*[1] (m. And. Wilson[1]), *Jean*[2] (m. James Burney), *Thomas*[2] (d. 1778 in Hanover ; m. in 1761, Mary Harvey ; children :—William[7] who m. Agnes Lewis, Thomas[3], Martha[3] who m. And. Wilson[2] and had dau. Martha, Mary[3] who m. James George, Sarah who m. D. McGuire, and Jean[4] who m. Samuel Moor).
2. CHARLES McCLURE[1] ; d. before 1761 : left wife Eleanor and children :—*Arthur*, *Rebecca*[1], *Jennett*[2], *William*[4], *John*[5], *Martha*[2], *Eleanor*[1], *Charles*[2], and *Margaret*[2].
3. JOHN McCLURE[3] ; d. 1762, in Hanover ; left wife Mary, and children :—*James*[2] (b. 1733 ; d. 1805 in Hanover ; m. Mary Espy), *William*[5], *Jane*[3] (m. Wm. Waugh), and *Ann*.
4. RICHARD McCLURE[2] ; children :—*Alexander*[2] (wife Martha) ; *William*[6] (d. at Paxtang in 1785 ; wife Margaret, dau. of Robert Wright ; children :—Robert, who was b. in 1763, and had wife Priscilla, Rebecca[2] who m. Peter Sturgeon, Mary[4], who m. Samuel Russell, Sarah[2] who m. David Riddle, Margaret[4] and Jean[5], who was b. in 1788 and d. in Buffalo Valley, Dec. 21, 1876) ; *Jonathan*[1] (b. 1745 ; d. 1799 ; m. Sarah Hays, 1768 ; children :—Roan[2] of Buffalo Valley, Mary[5], Matthew, Jonathan[2], and Sarah[3]) ; *Andrew* (m. Margaret) ; *Roan*[1] (lived in White Deer Valley ; m. Hannah, and d. in 1833) ; *Margaret*[3] (m. 1757, John Steel[2]) ; *David*[4] (m. Marg. Lecky) ; *Katherine* (m. Robert Fruit).

APPENDIX No. XXVI

AN OLD LETTER OF ROBERT HARRIS[11]

This letter will be interesting to many readers for various reasons. It is addressed to "Mr. Thomas Harris, Tuscarora," when about 99 years old, by his grandson "Robert Harris, Jr.," at the age

of 21, although the writer calls himself "nephew," which formerly meant any descendant. "Aunt" may be Margaret (Harris) Steuart and one "Peggy", Margaret Steuart, her daughter. "Sutiah" is Margaret's sister, and Johnny and Robert their brothers. The disastrous war referred to is that of Europe, especially the French Revolution; the "Excise" troubles, those of the "Western Insurrection" in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17, 1794.

HONOURED GRANDFATHER,

Altho all that I have to relate to you at the present time is trifling and may appear to you as such yet notwithstanding I think myself bound by the sacred bands of friendship to inform you of the health and welfare of your friends (who are well) knowing by the feelings of my own breast, that such intelligence will tend to promote your happiness, and it is the sincere wish of your affectionate kinsman that this will find you and the rest of my dear Relations, enjoying also that most heavenly blessing which is bestowed upon us mankind—the value of which we are insensible of, untill we experience the want of it, its presence causes the surrounding objects that is exposed to our view, to prove pleasing and entertaining, but Its absence seems to damp those pleasing prospects and spread a veil over the beauties of Nature.

Dear Sir with pleasure I inform you that on the day of my arival here, received a few lines from my Father, dated in August 94, who informed that all our friends in that part of the world are well, that there has been no alterations in the family either by Death or otherways of late– and that the present War has greatly injured the trade of that Country—god knows it was bad enough at the best of times. The people in this City seem to be much divided in sentiment with respect to the excise law—some are for having it repealed others are for a continuance of it.

This City is remarkably healthy at present, business is going on as usual, tho not with that rapidity which it has formerly, oweing to the late disturbence which has taken place, numbers of people have marched this day on their journey to the . . . . . and numbers are to . . yet about four thousand in all from this——Foreign affares seems to bear a pleasing prospect, The latest accounts confirms that the friends to liberty are successfull in all their attempts to crush the tyrants of Europe and to Establish the Rights of Man.

Pleas to present my Esteam and affection to Aunt Cousins Peggy Sutiah, and Peggy, Cousins Johnny and Robert, all friends, and except the same from

your affectionate Nephew,
Robt. Harris.

N.B. We are witing with patience for the arval of Peggy Stewart to welcome her to the City of Philadelphia

Mr. Thomas Harris.

APPENDIX No. XXVII

THE TURBETT FAMILY

JOHN TURBETT[1]; the progenitor; wife's name Priscilla; children (order of birth doubtful):—

I.—JAMES TURBETT[1]; swears allegiance June 13, 1777; will made May 26, 1806, and probated at Lewistown May 31, 1810; no wife or child mentioned, but other relatives.

II.—JOHN TURBETT[2]; wife's name Sarah; dau. Priscilla[1] a minor in 1796.

III.—SAMUEL TURBETT[1]; of Lancaster Co., but had an estate in Tuscarora Valley; Auditor of Lan. Co. in 1792; will made June 13, 1796, and proved July 11, 1796; m. Dorothea (Dolly) Harris[1], who made her will Mar. 9, 1810, which was probated Mar. 13, 1810, at Lewistown; she d. at or near Mifflin; no children.

IV.—THOMAS TURBETT[1]; b. Jan. 20, 1741; d. June, 20, 1820; lived near Port Royal; farmer and tanner; rose to be Col. in the Revolution; a prominent citizen; see pp. 121, 198, and *Index*; m. Jane[3], dau. of Thomas[2], and Mary[3] (Moore) Wilson; children:—Nancy (m. Laird), Priscilla[2] (m. McCullough), John[3], James,[2] Samuel[2], Mary (m. John Graham[2]—see pp. 197, 198), Thomas[2], George, Esther, Stuart, and William M.

V.—JONATHAN TURBETT; had son William living in 1796.

VI.—JANE TURBETT; probably wife of Mr. Patton, and had son John Patton.

APPENDIX No. XXVIII

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN GEMMILL[3] AND ELIZABETH PORTER

Much is said about these persons and their lineage in the body of this work. See pp. 239—241 and the *Index*. Their fathers seem to have been both living in 1770 when John Gemmill[3] made his will, and gave his "last advice." See the next *Appendix*. Of children we give the following:—

I.—JOHN GEMMILL[4], A.M.; b. Nov. 12, 1759; d. at West Chester, Pa., Dec. 14, 1814; ordained 1790; pastor Great Valley Presbyterian Church until 1798; pastor United Congregational Church, Newhaven, Conn, 1798—1801; declined divinity chair in Yale College in 1795; returned to Chester Co., Pa.; and for a time was a member of the State Senate; an able writer, especially against infidelity; m. *first*, Col. Robert Knox's widow, and *secondly*, Oct. 11, 1803, his second cousin, Rebecca Irwin of Greencastle, Pa., dau. of Joseph Irwin and Violetta Porter, and granddaughter of Archibald Irwin; children by second wife:—*John*[5], *Eliza V. P.* (m. James Trimble,[1] M. D.; children:—Rebecca, James[2], Eleanor, Amelia, Cuvier, John G.), *Caroline* (m. Dr. John Brinton), *Amelia S.* (m. J. B. Royer). For further particulars of this branch see *The Claypoole Family*, pp. 161, &c.

II.—WILLIAM GEMMILL; mentioned in his father's will; probably, d. young.

III.—ELIZABETH GEMMILL; m. John Brown[1], who had a farm near "Kilmarnock," on the Juniata River (pp. 240, 241), and whose father, John Brown[2] (of Path Valley, Pa.) was in the Quartermaster's Department of the American Army at the battle of Brandywine; family moved to Western Pa.; children:—

1. ALLEN BROWN; lived in or near Pittsburg; children:—
   (1) *John Gemmill Brown*[1], D.D., a prominent minister of the U.P. Church, and once Moderator of its General Assembly; b. Jan. 24, 1824; d. Mar. 4, 190[illegible]; m. Car. Fisk; children:—
      (*a*) Fannie Fisk Brown; m. *first*, James W. Murrey, lawyer, and *secondly*, John B. Murphy; residence 296, Main St., Pittsburg; children surnamed Murrey:—Fannie Fisk, Wm. Stewart, Jas. Wishart, John Stewart, and Eliza Jane.
      (*b*) Alba Fisk Brown; m. Mary McCormick; address 271, 40th St., Pittsburg; children:—John G[2]., Kate McCormick, and Mary Warren.
      (*c*) Carrie Fisk Brown; m. Sam. C. Graham; address 220, S. Hiland Ave., Pittsburg; children:—James Graham[2], and Allen Brown Graham.
      (*d*) Catherine Brown; d. young.
   (2) *Elizabeth Brown*[2]; m. Mr. Connelly (?)
2. ZACHARIAH G. BROWN; wholesale merchant in Pittsburg.
3. THOMAS BROWN.
4. MARY ANN BROWN; unmarried.
5. ELIZABETH BROWN[1]; m. James Ross[2].
6. JAMES BROWN (?); d. young.
7. JOHN BROWN[3] (?); no further information.

IV.—MARY ANN (or MARIAN GEMMILL[1]; m. Lazarus Brown McLain J. P.; lived near Williamsburg, Pa.); had descendants, among whom were a son John Gemmill, and his dau. Mrs. Mary A. Chambers, and grandsons Frank D. and Thomas J. McLain, of Warren, Pa.

V.—THOMAS GEMMILL; a lawyer of Lewistown, Pa.

VI.—ZACHARIAH GEMMILL, a silversmith of Alexandria, Pa.; m. Mary (Polly) Mytinger, one of five sisters, left orphans in Phila. through the ravages of a yellow fever epidemic, who came to Alexandria about 1797; children:—John[6], Dr. Jacob Mytinger (see p. 249), Eliza (see p. 352), and Mary Ann[2] (m. Nicholas Creswell).

VII.—ANNE GEMMILL; m. Thos. H. Stewart[1]; see pp. 235—318.

APPENDIX No. XXIX

JOHN GEMMILL'S "LAST ADVICE TO HIS CHILDREN"

This was written June 2, 1770, just after he had made his will. See p. 241. It is called "last advice," but he lived many years after writing it. It reads as follows;—

Now my dear children you have heard my last will respecting what the Lord has blessed me with of the good things of this life, but I have an affair of more importance to lay before you and which lays nearer my heart on your behalf than all the Temporal Treasures of ten thousand worlds afford and that is what concerns your immortal souls. O remember your Creator in the days of youth.

Make yourselves acquainted with God by prayer. It was of God's free grace or gift I received you, and to him I Recommend you again. O let none of you draw back on your part, by turning to the ways of sin and service of the Devil. O beware of lying and swearing or taking the name of God in vain.

Be carefull how you spend your Sabbaths, and beware of that life-shortening sin of Disobedience to your mother or your Grandfathers or any of your superiors, beware of pride, passion, obscene discourse, of all sins whatsoever whereby you may offend your God.

Draw near to God, and he will draw near to you for He cannot fail of his promises if you are praying children it is a true mark of God's children, but if prayerless children it is a shar sign of the Devil's, and that you have not stood to the Dedication I made of you to God which will be a fearful drawing back in your account with God and a Reflection which your conscience will not bear, when you come within view of Death as I am at this present time whilst writing these words to you—and now my dear children, my last words to you and advice is that you all observe and choose good company, and as carefully shun all bad company and pray to God to grant you an acquaintance and covenant interest in Christ your Redeemer. O pray. Prayer is my last Request that I require of you, and I pray that the Lord may grant you his Blessing of the new covenant well ordered in all things, and O that the Lord may grant each of you the shinings of his face and lift on you the Light of his reconciled countenance and finally Receive you into everlasting felicity. Amen.

John Gemmill.

APPENDIX No. XXX

The Pressly Genealogy

In 1784 a Scotch Irish colony settled in Abbeville Co., S. C., and organized the A. R. P. congregation of Cedar Springs. Among these colonists were persons named Pressly. Below is a brief and incomplete account of some of these with their descendants.

I.—DAVID PRESSLY[1]; d. 1818; m. Jane Patterson,[5] who lived to be very old, and died in Allegheny, Pa., more than 30 yrs. afterwards; children:—

1. Samuel Pressly, M. D.; practiced at home till 1835; then in Wilcox Co., Ala.; m. Elizabeth Hearst[2]; five children, of whom I give the following:—

(1) *David Pressly*[2], D.D. ; b. Jan. 8, 1820 ; m. *first*, L. A. Fair, *secondly*, S. B. Peden, *thirdly*, Mrs. J. M. Grier ; son by first wife,

(*a*) Calvin, Rev. ; b. Mar. 19, 1847 ; m. N. E. Pressly ; 8 children.—By second wife.

(*b*) Thomas Peden Pressly ; b. Jan. 15, 1853 ; minister ; m. D. A. Smith ; one child, Rev. David Peden Pressly, born Jan. 8, 1881.

(*c*) Ten more children.

(2) *Calvin Pressly*, M. D.

(3) *Sarah Pressly* ; m. 1846, John Miller, D.D., pastor of Oak Hill, Ala. ; children :—Hon. J. N., Hon. B. M., Hon. J. H., James P., Mrs. B. M. Pogue, Mrs. A. G. Brice, Mrs. Jane M. Dale, and David.

2. E. P. Pressly ; m. Dr. Brown, of Ohio.

3. Mary Pressly ; m. Rev. Joseph Lowry (d. July 20, 1840) ; children :—

(1) Prof. W. S. Lowry of Erskine College ; m. Eliza Stevens ; son, Wm. J. (b. June 7, 1838 ; d. Nov. 10, 1877 ; m. M. M. Bell.)

(2) Rev. J. R. A. Lowry ; b. Oct. 4, 1838 ; d. Apr. 6, 1898 ; m. three times (1) Mary J. McCaslin, (2) E. Hawthorne, (3) K. C. Craig ; by second wife had a dau. who m. E. P. Davis, D.D., and by third wife a dau. (Julia Mabel) who m. Rev. J. H. Pressly[4] son of W. L. Pressly, D.D.

4. John Taylor Pressly,[1] D.D. ; b. Mar. 28, 1795, d. Aug. 13, 1870 ; pupil of Dr. John M. Mason ; pastor of Cedar Springs many years ; Professor of theology in the Allegheny Seminary and pastor of the 1st A. R. (U. P.) church, Allegheny, from about 1831, until his death ; called "The Prince of the Presslys" ; a grand man ; m. Jane Hearst, who was one of a family of five sisters and two brothers ; children :—

(1) Joseph H. Pressly[1], D.D. ; for account see pp. 333—339, but another account says he was b. Apr. 20, 1817.

(2) Louisa J. Pressly ; b. Oct. 13, 1818 ; d. Mar. 4, 1890 ; m. Oct. 12, 1838, Rev. J. C. Steele ; children :—John Pressly, Jennie, Anna M., Walter C., Joseph, and David P.

(3) John Mason Pressly ; b. Feb. 3, 1821 ; d. Dec. 5, 1821.

(4) Sarah P. Pressly ; b. Mar. 11, 1824 ; d. Feb. 23, 1839.

(5) Mary M Pressly ; b. Aug. 1, 1828 ; d. Apr. 6, 1906 ; m. Feb. 14, 1854, Thomas McCance[1] ; children :—

(*a*) John M. McCance ; b. Aug. 1, 1847 ; d. Oct. 8, 1900 ; m. Nov. 19, 1877, Agnes Arnold ; children :—Mary P., Martha, and Arnold.

(*b*) Jennie H. McCance ; m. John S. Mabon, M. D. ; children :—Agnes, Thomas McC., Janet, and Mary.

(*c*) Joseph K. McCance ; (*d*) Pressly L. McCance ; (*e*) Mary L. McCance ; (*f*) Margaret M. McCance.
(*g*) Wm. J. McCance ; m. Nancy Hodge ; children :— Pressly H., Louisa M., Wm. H., and Thomas .

(6) David A. P. Pressly ; b. Apr. 12, 1829 ; d. Feb. 28, 1865.
(7) Caroline E Pressly ; b. April 16, 1831, d. May 28, 1832.
(8) Samuel P. Pressly ; b. Apr. 18, 1833 ; d. Aug. 30, 1836.
(9) Malinda M. Pressly ; b. Apr. 15, 1837.

5. George W. Pressly, M. D. ; a distinguished physician and a successful business man ; left one son who was also a physician.
6. Jas. Patterson Pressly, D. D. ; m. thrice (dau. of Col. Hearst, dau. of Samuel Young and dau. of Francis Young) ; a dau. of second wife m. Mr. Reid and had a son Samuel P. ; third wife had four children :—*N. Ellen* (who m. a cousin, Rev. Calvin Pressly) ; *Rev. David Brainard* (b. Oct. 28, 1848 ; d. Sep. 24, 1888 ; m. M. L. Grier ; had four children) ; *Rev. Francis* Y. (D. D., Pres. of Erskine College and afterward of the Theo. Seminary ; m. Louisa M. Reid), *John L.* (Prof. in Erskine College).
7. Wm. P. Pressly ; b. Mar. 17, 1811 ; d. April 3, 1905 ; a merchant ; a great Bible student ; a liberal benefactor to many good objects ; m. *first*, Mary Gilmore and, *secondly*, Mary Miller ; son *Henry*, who d. a soldier at Vicksburg ; three daughters long since dead.

II.—WILLIAM PRESSLY ; elder in Cedar Springs church ; probably brother of David[1] ; m. Elizabeth Hearst[1] ; had several children :—

1. David A. Pressly (?) ; m. Elizabeth Todd, and had a son, *Rev. E. E. Pressly.*
2. Probably another son, who m. Martha Devlin and became the father of *John Ebenzer Pressly*, D. D., who m. Martha Sara Sherard and had children :—
   (*a*) Neil Erskine Pressly, D. D. ; missionary to Mexico ; m. Rachel Elliot ; son Bonner Grier (b. Mar. 5, 1880)
   (*b*) Mason W. Pressly, Rev. and doctor ; b. July 24, 1859.
3. Ebenezer E. Pressly, D. D. ; b. Dec. 23, 1808 ; d. Aug 21, 1860 ; m. Elizabeth Agnew ; had son
   Wm. Laurens Pressly, D. D. ; (b. 1836 ; d. June 8, 1906) ; Prof. in Erskine Seminary ; m. F. E. Wideman ; children :—Effie L. (m. Prof. Paul L. Grier), Henry (a physician), Rev. Jas. H. (m. Julia Mabel Lowry), Rev. Joseph L., and Rev. Paul Adam (b. Sep. 30, 1878).

III.—RICHARD McMILLAN PRESSLY ; not able to place him ; m. Mary Barron ; son

Wm. Barron Pressly ; minister ; b. Mar. 2, 1828 ; d. Nov. 25, 1883 ; m. Lorenna E. Harris (b. Nov. 22, 1840 ; m May 26, 1858 ; dau. of Dr. John Moore Harris and his wife E. E. Rose. J. M. H. was the only son of Capt. John Harris[26] and Martha Hunter, and grandson of John Harris[25] and Eleanor Reynolds) ; son *Rev. Leon Taylor* (b. Mar. 8, 1870).

APPENDIX No. XXXI

The Pennsylvania Stewarts

These are very numerous and come from many sources whose connection with one another, if there be any, frequently cannot be ascertained.

First there is a tribe coming from John[12] Stewart's son Robert Stewart[12] (b. near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1665 ; d. in Ire. in 1730), who had three sons—Samuel[3], Robert[13] and Hugh—of whom Samuel and Hugh came to America, the former settling at Chestnut Level, Pa., and the latter in Peshtank. Some of the branches of this tribe are given in *Pennsylvania Genealogies.*

Then there is the tribe of Lazarus Stewart[1], who came to America in 1729 and died in 1744. Margaret[4], his daughter, m. James Stewart[3] (who may have been a son of George Stuart[1]) and became the mother of Col. Lazarus Stewart[2], so celebrated in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. This tribe also grew to be numerous and some of its branches are given briefly in *Notes and Queries.*

One other tribe sprang from two or three brothers—Andrew[5], Archibald[2], and perhaps John.[13] Andrew's son John[14] became an Episcopal clergyman, and some of his descendants are in England. Archibald[2] m. Janet Brown, came to Pa. in 1728, moved to Augusta County, Virginia, in 1730 and founded the distinguished family of which Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was a member.—John Stewart[15] of Middleton Twp., Cumberland Co., Pa., who d. in 1780, was probably of the above tribe. He had wife Elizabeth and children—James[4], John[16], Archibald[3], Mary[9], William[5], Agnes, Elizabeth[6], Catherine, and Sarah[2].

Wm. Stewart[6] (b. 1754 ; d. 1810 ; emigrated 1784), m. Margaret Getty (niece of the founder of Gettysburg ; b. 1749 ; d. 1836) and had children :—Archibald[4] (Armstrong Co.), John[17] (b. 1785 ; d. 1869 ; m. E. H. Armstrong ; children :—Wm. G., Florence, Robt H., Eliza R., Lena Ann, Alex. M., Marie, Arch. W., Martha C., Jas. M.), Martha[1] (m. Robt. Patterson[2]), William[8] (Saltsburg), Alexander[4].

But our chief interest among outsiders centres in—

John Steuart[5] of Lack township ; lived near McCoysville, Penna ; appointed J. P. Apr. 1, 1778; on a delegation of four

prominent citizens to secure the organization of Mifflin Co.; county trustee; appointed to meet the disaffected in the Bryson riot of 1791; Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; made his will Oct. 14, 1796, which was probated at Lewistown, Aug. 27, 1817; must have lived to be very old; children:—

1. William Steuart[7]; had a son John[18] mentioned in John Steuart's will in 1796.
2. Joseph Steuart[1]; probably the private of that name in Capt. John Hamilton's company during the Revolution; named executor of will by his father; wife's name Nancy; children:—
   (1). *Margaret Steuart*[5]; b. Oct. 14, 1779; d. July 31, 1851; m. Mar. 27, 1799, Wm. Laird[4]; son Joseph Stewart, father of Rev. John Laird[4] and Wm. C. Laird who m. a dau. of James McCullough (who was b. about 1810). Wm. C. recently lived at Port Royal, Pa.
   (2). *Elenor Steuart*[2]; b. Apr. 29, 1781; m. Mr. McCoy.
   (3). *George Steuart*[8]; b. Nov 8, 1783.
   (4). *Elizabeth Steuart*[4]; b. Dec. 23, 1785; m. W. W. Harris[1]; see pp. 433 – 436.
   (5). *Rachel Steuart*,[1] b. Dec. 2, 1787; m. Mr. Brown; child named Joseph.
   (6). *Martha Steuart*[2]; b. July 14, 1790; m. Hugh Hart.
   (7). *Nancy Steuart*; b. June 23, 1792; m. Mr. Alexander.
   (8). *John Steuart*[19]; b. Oct. 9, 1794.
   (9). *Joseph Steuart*[2]; twin of John.
   (10). *James McConnell Steuart*; b. Nov. 15, 1796.
   (11). *Watson Steuart*; b. Nov. 26, 1798; m. Jane Irvin[2]; children:—
      (*a*). Irvine C. Steuart; d. about 1890; m. Sarah McCoy; children:—Neal McCoy Stewart, of McCoysville, and Elizabeth[8], who m. Mr. Raffensberger, of East Waterford, Pa.
      (*b*). Joseph L. Steuart; d. 1876; m. Alinda L. Coyle; d. 1889; children:—Mary Patterson, a dau. (d. young), Margaretta Coyle (Pittsburg), James Watson, David Brown (Edgworth Pa.; m. Alice T. Waters; children:—Malcolm and Janet), Geo. Ewing, Joseph Thompson, and Ella Gordon. Family generally unmarried, living at 5th and Neville Streets, Pittsburg.
      (*c*). Rachel Steuart[2]; m. Thomas Morrow; both dead; two children.
      (*d*). Margaret Steuart[6]; m. Mr. Green; both dead; no issue.
      (*e*). Geo. Ewing Stewart; physician at Dry Run, Pa.; m. Miss Hart (now dead); four or more children.
3. John Steuart[6]; m. Mary Bell, dau. of Wm. Bell[1], and moved to Butler Co. about 1806 and in 1820 to Harrison

Co., Ohio, where he lived until his death. He and his wife are buried at Cadiz, Ohio. Had at least one son :—

Wm. Bell Stewart[1], who d. in Butler Co., Pa., in 1822 and left three children :—(1) A daughter (who d. before Aug. 30, 1898); (2) Samuel W. (oil producer, Shenango Co., Pa. ; (3) Wm. B. Stewart,[2] D. D., for some time Sec. of the Am. Tract Society, Phila, but retired a very old man to Washington Co., N. Y., before 1898.

4. Elizabeth Steuart[7] ; m. James McConnell.
5. Ellinor Steuart[1] ; m. Thos Anderson[5].(= Thomas[4] ?).
6. Jane Steuart[7] ; m. James Snodgrass before 1797.
7. Daughter who m. Mr. Van Kerr and had a dau. Nancy, mentioned in the grandfather's will; perhaps mother dead.

APPENDIX No. XXXII

The Smiths and Weirs

John Smith[1] was the name of the father of Rev. Thomas Smith[2] of Tuscarora. He had three sons and five daughters. Hugh[2], brother of Thomas[2], m. Mary Ann Weir, sister of Jane, Thomas' wife, but did not go to America, nor did John's third son emigrate from Ireland. One of John Smith's daughters married a man named Chambers and became the mother of Rev. John Chambers, D. D., of Philadelphia ; another m. Samuel Furgeson, another a Mr. More.

REV. THOMAS SMITH[2], b. Mar. 20, 1755 ; d. Feb. 12, 1832 ; m. Sep. 8, 1783, Jane Weir (b. Mar. 18, 1765 ; d. Aug. 30, 1844) ; children :—

1. William Smith[1] ; b. July 2, 1784 ; d. June, 1823.
2. John Smith[2] ; b. May 12, 1786 ; d. Dec. 19, 1856 ; a bachelor, lived at Sugar Creek, Crawford Co., Pa.
3. Hugh Smith[3] ; b. Nov. 9, 1788 ; d. Jan. 31, 1822.
4. Sarah Smith ; b. June 29, 1791 ; d. Aug. 9, 1834 ; m. Thos. McKee ; children :—*John H.* (m. Louisa Burke ; children :—James, Emma F. who m. Mr. Petrie, Louisa who m. Mr Sloan), *Thomas Smith* (d. in Galveston), *Jane Weir* (m. Mr. Glenn), *James H.*, *Mary* (m. Dwight Norton), *Hugh Smith*, *Annie Elizabeth*, *Wm. Weir*, *Samuel Furgeson* (accidentally shot in the Civil War).
5. Silas Ebenezer Smith[1] ; b. Dec. 20, 1793 ; d. May 7, 1861 ; m. Mrs. Elizabeth (Weir) Mason ; children :—*Elizabeth* (m. Robert Patterson[3] ; no issue), *Euphemia* (m. Rev. S. W. Pomeroy ; several children).
6. Thomas Smith[3] ; for him and his family see pp. 330 to 349.
7. Mary Ann Smith[1] ; b. Feb. 22, 1798 ; d. July 30, 1798.
8. Samuel Furgeson Smith[1] ; b. July 24, 1799 ; d. Mar. 19, 1846 ; minister in Crawford Co., Pa. ; m. Feb. 24, 1829, Mary Scott[2] (b. July 1, 1810) ; d. Dec. 10, 1875 ; children :—

Hugh[4] (b. 1830; dead); *Wm. Scott* (b. 1832), *Sarah Pride* (b. 1833), *John Pride* (b. 1836; dead), *Thomas*[5] (b. 1838; dead), *Samuel F.*[2] (b. 1841), *Silas Weir* (b. 1843; killed in battle of the Wilderness), *James W.* (b. 1845; d. 1846).

9. James Smith[2], M.D.; b. Aug. 3, 1802; d. Mar. 14, 1877; Allegheny and Philadelphia; m. Mary Gordon[1]; children:—*Gordon* (a family), *Constance*, *J. Harper* (m. Elizabeth W. Young; children:—Helen G., Bessie W., Mary B., Homer E., Edith Harper, Geo. Lathrop), *Frank* (a family).
10. Mary Ann Smith[2]; b. July 5, 1804; d. Jan. 18, 1893; m. Sep. 17, 1833, Wm. Smith[2] of Crawford Co.; children:—*Silas E.*[2], *Wm. W.*, *Jas. H.*, *Arthur W.*, *Samuel R.*
11. Jane Weir Smith; b. Sep. 29, 1806; d. unmd. Mar. 24, 1883; Crawford Co., Pa.
12. Elizabeth Smith; b. Aug. 11, 1809; d. Mar. 30, 1877, unmarried, in Crawford Co., Pa.

Jane Weir sprang from a prosperous Scotch-Irish race. Her brother, Silas E. Weir, came to Phil'a and attained high standing as a merchant, church elder, and citizen. Two of his daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah, m. sons of Dr. J. M. Mason. Elizabeth's daughter, Sarah W. Mason, m. Gen. Wm. Bell[3], and another dau. m. an Okeson of Tuscarora. Elizabeth herself, becoming a widow, m. her cousin, Silas E. Smith[1], as above seen.

APPENDIX No. XXXIII

The Mathers Genealogy

For antecedents of Joseph Mathers[1] see pp. 147, 148. The following is compiled from notes sent by the Rev. Joseph H. Mathers, D. D., and from other sources.

JOSEPH MATHERS[1]; see p. 148; m. Eleanor Turner; children:—

I.—John Mathers[5]; resided at Newville, Pa.; one child:—
Nancy Mathers; m. Scott Coyle; children:—
(*a*) Martha Coyle; m. Andrew I. (or J.) Herr, of Harrisburg Pa.; child Daniel (grad. of Princeton); a resident of Harrisburg.
(*b*) Nancy M. Coyle; m. her brother-in-law, A. I. Herr, after her sister's death.

II.—Hamilton Mathers; d. unmarried.

III.—Thomas Mathers[2]; left one daughter:—
Nancy Frances Mathers; m. W. L. Menefee of Arkansas, surgeon in Confederate Army; one daughter, Mary.

IV.—Samuel Mathers[2]; m. *first*, Hannah Knox, of Mifflintown, for whose children see page 407; *secondly*, Jane Shaw, of Sidney, O., by whom he had three daughters and one son.

V.—Joseph Mathers[2]; one of the most prominent citizens of Hancock Co., Ind., who m. twice; for account of him and his families, see pp. 148—150.

VI.—James Mathers[1]; b. Jan. (or June) 1803: a lawyer; m. *first*, Jane Hutchison, dau. of Rev. John Hutchison of Mifflintown, who was 39 years pastor; three children:—

1. *John H. Mathers*; lawyer of Sidney, O.; m. Elizabeth Thompson[2]; children:—Hugh T. (lawyer), Jennie (m. son of Rev. Dr. McCaslin, of Sidney, O.) Lucretia T. (unmarried).
2. *Joseph H. Mathers*, D. D.; Pres. minister at Bellwood, Pa.; m. Sarah E. Jacobs (see page 380); child:—James Mathers[3]; lawyer of Cleveland, O.; m. Elizabeth Clarke, dau. of Dr. Rowan Clarke; no issue.
3. *James Mathers*[2]; lawyer; d. at the age of 22; unmarried.
4. *David Leslie Mathers*; d. an infant.

James Mathers[1]; m. *secondly* (Oct. 1838) Amelia Evans, dau. of Gen. Louis Evans; children:—

1. *Margaret E. Mathers*; m. Louis E. Atkinson, a lawyer of Mifflintown, who was M. C. many years.
2. *Louis Evans Mathers*; cashier of Citizens Bank, Sidney, O.; d. at the age of 31.
3. *O. O. Mathers*; m. Mary Clarke, a relative of Dr. Jos. Kelly[2], two children:—James Clarke and Catherine.
4. *C. Isabella Mathers*; m. W. D. Davies, a lawyer of Sidney, O.; daughter Amelia.

VII.—Mary Mathers; d. unmarried, a young woman.

VIII.—Isabella Mathers[2]; d. unmarried.

APPENDIX No. XXXIV

The Johnston Family

Omitted for lack of room.

APPENDIX No. XXXV

The Carolina Harrises

Of these there have been a host; and they have come from various sources. But there is no doubt that a large proportion of them have sprung from Edward[1] and Charles[1], mentioned in Appendix XI. A glance at pp. 399–401 would prove this. Hunter, in his "*Sketches of Western North Carolina*," says, "Five brothers, named Harris, came to Cabarrus Co., N. C., from Harrisburg, Pa." These were probably brothers of Thomas[1], namely, John[1], James[2], Samuel[1], Robert[2], and Charles[2] (see p. 399). Samuel[1], and Charles[2] each procured 250 acres of land on the "Conacochege," Franklin

Co., Pa., Feb. 10, 1737, and James[2] and Robert[2] took out warrants the same day for 250 acres each in Hanover Twp. (present Dauphin Co.), but afterwards all moved to Carolina ; and John[1] also probably followed them, as many of his children turn up subsequently in the same part of the south (see p. 400). Two of these, says Mrs. Richard S. Harris of Concord, N. C., signed the Mecklenburg "Declaration of Independence." Of this declaration there were two issues—one, May 20, and the other, May 31, 1775. James signed the first and Robert and James the second. One of the five brothers, probably Charles[2], is said by Hunter to have had five sons, Charles[5], Thomas[18], James[24], Robert[30], and Richard[1]. Of these Charles[5] (b. Nov. 23, 1762 ; d. Sep. 21, 1825), became a distinguished physician and surgeon at Salisbury and Cabarrus, and had charge of a Medical School in which 93 students were educated—see Wheeler's *Reminiscences*. He left sons Wm. Shakespeare and Charles P., and Wm. Shakespeare left sons, Brevard E. and Charles J., of Concord, N. C.

Mrs. Richard S. Harris says her husband's father was Dr. Kiah Pryse Harris, and his grandfather Oliver Harris[1], and her own son Wade N. Harris, a lawyer of Charlotte. Oliver Harris had a large family of boys and girls, and when they were scarcely grown he moved from N. C. to Missouri. Dr. K. P. Harris was the only one who returned to N. C. Oliver, she says, was descended from one of the five original settlers above-mentioned.

Wheeler in his *Reminiscences*, says, "Robert[2] and James Harris[2] were both born at Harrisburg, Pa. Robert[2] owned much land near the Harrisburg depôt in Cabarrus Co., and is buried in the Spear graveyard near Rocky Spring Church. James[2] lived in the Clear Creek country. He was the grandfather of Dr. John B. Harris and Wm. A. Harris[2]. Others came to the State in 1741. Some of the descendants of Robert[2] are still living. The late Wm. Shakespeare Harris of Davidson College was the grandson of the youngest brother of this family." These statements accord in most particulars with what is said above. One remark, however, is certainly incorrect. Robert[2] and James[2] were not born at Harrisburg, Pa., but in Ireland.

But other descendants of Edward[1] and Charles[1] settled in the Carolinas (N. and S.), some migrating direct from Ireland, and some after sojourning for a time in Pa. or Md. See *Col. Records* of N. C. in various places and Wheeler's *Reminiscences* for a great number of their distinctive family names, confirming *Appendix XI* of this book, and other northern documents. A thorough examination of court records in the two Carolinas would doubtless ensure rich genealogical finds in regard to this race, and might lead to a pretty thorough classification of its various families. In making such research it must be noted that, starting from New Hanover Co., which was formed in 1728, Bladen was formed from N. H. in 1734, Anson from Bladen in 1749, Rowan from Anson in 1753, Mechlenburg

from Anson in 1762, Montgomery from Anson in 1779 and Cabarrus from Mechlenburg in 1792.

Robert Harris[31] appears as an Assemblyman from Granville from 1754 onwards for some years, and other Harrises of that neighborhood were prominent before the Revolution. Their connection with our Harrises has not been traced.

So also with John Harris[25] (b. 1727, d. 1808) who m. Eleanor Reynolds in Ireland in 1754, immigrated to Lan. Co., Pa., shortly afterwards, and in 1767 or 1768 settled on Goose Creek, N. C., and had sons—Hugh, Robert[32], John[26] and James[25]. This family's history has been published by Mrs. Mary Letitia Chalmers. Down to 1895, of the descendants of John Harris[25] 49 had become ministers of the Gospel.

APPENDIX No. XXXVI

THE McNAIRS AND DUNNINGS

A considerable account of these families is given on pp. 209—234. This as far as possible will not be repeated, but some additional facts have been furnished from Court records and from Miss Annie Stuart Anderson of Louisville, which will be given below.

"In Scotland the McNairs belonged to a gathering of clans of whom the Earls of Lenox were the hereditary chieftains. This gathering was at the head of Loch Lomond. John McNair I, the father of John McNair II, in the year 1690, with his family, driven by persecution, left his home on the banks of the Dee and went to the north of Ireland (Parish Taboyne, Co. Donegal). From there John went with his mother and his family to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1730. Our ancestor, David McNair[1] (whose father was Alexander[4] a cousin of John), came over about the same time and settled in Derry Township, Lancaster Co. Pa."

Children of David McNair[1]:—

I.—JOHN McNAIR[1]; will made May 19, 1790, and probated Sep. 28, 1790; leaves his property mostly to his brother David's children and his stepsons, surnamed Davidson (John, Wm., Samuel, and Matthew).

II.—ALEXANDER McNAIR[1]; will made Sep. 23, 1791, and probated Feb. 17, 1792; wife Mary whose will was made Nov. 12, 1798, and probated Feb. 25, 1799; children:—Margaret[1], John[2], Elizabeth[1], Esther, David[3], and John Garvin (probably a son-in-law).

III.—DAVID McNAIR[2]; m. Ann Dunning, or, as a strong tradition has it, Anna *Maria* Dunning, see also pp. 209—211; children (for order of birth, see p. 213):—

1. ROBERT McNAIR[1]; bequest from John[1] in 1790 and Alexander[1] in 1791; left a family.
2. JOHN McNAIR[3]; see pp. 213, 214; children:—

(1) *Robert McNair*[2]; m. Margaret Mercer; went to New Orleans in 1800; d. 1848; children :—

(*a*) Robert McNair[3]; principal of a high school in New Orleans and afterwards at Summit, Miss.; captain in Confederate Army; mortally wounded at Shiloh; m. Columbia Sydnor (d. 1892); children :—Maggie[3] (m. Whitehurst; dau. Stella, a musician of N. O.), Sydnor (m. Miss Whicher), Malcolm (d. unmd. in Arizona), Robert[4] (m. twice; d. in N. Y.).

(*b*) Hetty McNair; m. Judge J. N. Lea; d. in the fifties; children :—Helen (m. *first*, Lonsdale and had Hetty who m. Asher Minor of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Henry, who d. unmd.—*secondly*, R. C. Shoemaker by whom she had Grace and Stella), Wilson, Rosa, Grace (m. Chas. P. Hunt of Wilkesbarre), and Walter.

(*c*) Stella McNair[1]; m. C. G. McGehee[1] Jan. 1850; d. 1858; children :—Robert (planter), Edward L (M.D. in N. O.), Laura (m. H. L. Davis, nephew of Jeff. Davis; d. Austin, Texas; son Hugh Jefferson), C. G.[2] (d. aged 12 yrs.), Howard (planter; m. dau. of Bishop Galloway of M. E. Church), Stella (m. George L Adams; d 1903).

(*d*) Maggie McNair[2]; m. Lawrence G. Bein; children :—Chas. W. (Gen. Traffic Manager S. P. R. R.; m. Miss Bobb of N. O.; two children), Mercer.

(*e*) Anna McNair; m. C. G. McGehee, relict of Stella, who d. Sep. 1904; her elf d. 1898; no issue.

(*f*) Henry M. McNair; m. Miss DeHart of Miss, in 1865, who d. 1885; himself d. 1878; son Robert H. (M.D. in Long Meadows, Mass; three children).

(*g*) Elizabeth Burgess McNair; m. G. T. McGehee, Aug. 11, 1874; d. Feb. 21, 1902; no issue.

(2) *Daughter* who m. Mr. Morton, of Lexington, Ky.

3. DUNNING MCNAIR[1], see pp. 207–234, but David[4] (pp. 218, 219) should be David[5].

4. DAVID MCNAIR[4]; see p. 213.

5. EZEKIEL MCNAIR[2]; see p. 213.

6. ACHAN MCNAIR; see p. 213.

7. ALEXANDER MCNAIR[2]; see p. 214; m. Susanna Marguerite de Reilke, March, 1805; d. Mar. 26, 1826; children :—

(1) *Stella Ann McNair*; b. Dec. 20, 1805; d. Sep. 10, 1820.

(2) *Dunning McNair*[2]; b. Jan. 12, 1808; d. June 3, 1831; killed by lightning during the Black Hawk War.

(3) *Antoine de Reilke McNair*[1]; b. Apr. 10, 1809; d. 1874; m. *first*, Mary McClosky, who d. Mar. 2, 1837, leaving son Frederick Charles (b. 1836), a surgeon in U. S. Army who d. near the close of the Civil War and left a dau. Mary[3]

—*secondly*, Ella Johnson of N. O. who d. in St. Louis Dec. 22, 1843, leaving a son Antoine de Reilke[2] (b. 1842; Lieut. Commander in the U. S. Navy; retired from exposure during the Civil War; living at Saratoga, N. Y.; m. dau. of Dr. Ben. Clarke and had children:—Alexander[3], who d. young, Frederick[2], who d. in 1899, and Jennie)—*thirdly*, Cornelia (dau. of Dr. Clayton Tiffin, and grandniece of Gov. Tiffin first Gov. of Ohio), by whom he had 8 children:—

a. Mary E. C. McNair; b. July 28, 1846; d. June 26, 1865.

b. Harry C. McNair; b. 1855; lives in St. Paul, Minn; m. Lily Harvey Jan. 15, 1880; children:—Stella[3] (now dead), Harvey, and Reilke.

c. Lilburn G. McNair; b. Feb. 7, 1856; m. Minerva P., Jan. 23, 1893; children:—Jane, and Cornelia.

d. John Garrison McNair; b. 1858; m. Helen Bennett, Sep. 23, 1891; children—Milford, John[4], and Frederick[3].

e. Stella E. McNair; b. Apr. 27, 1861; m. Apr. 30, 1884, Paul Bakewell; children:—Marie McNair (b. Mar. 4, 1885), Stella E. (b. June 30, 1886), Paul M. (b. Jan. 26, 1889), Edward L. M. (b. Aug. 27, 1890), Claude J. M. (b. May 9, 1892), Nancy K. M. (b. Sep. 5, 1893), Cornelia J. M. (b. 1895; d. 1904), Vincent M. (b. Apr. 5, 1898).

f. Pinkie, *g*. John Mitchell, and *h*. Caroline all died in infancy.

(4) *Frederick McNair*[1]; b. Dec. 1, 1810; d. Aug. 20, 1833.

(5) *Alex. Washington McNair*; b. May 26, 1812; d. 1849 at Santa Fe. during the Mexican War.

(6) *Benj. Howard McNair*; b. Oct. 10, 1815; d. Sep. 7, 1820.

(7) *Marguerite C. McNair*; m. *first*, Chas. de Ward[1] of St. Louis, and *secondly*, John Garrison, of Phila; children only by first husband:—Charles Dunning (b. Mar. 21, 1835; d. Sep. 25, 1837), Louise M. (b. Dec. 21, 1836; a Sacred Heart Nun, called Madam de Ward), Sophie Harriet (b. Feb. 9, 1839), and Charles[2] (b. Nov. 4, 1840).

(8) *Katherine L. McNair*; b. Oct. 25, 1817; d. Oct. 1, 1889; m. Sep. 1, 1817, Judge Samuel Jones of Pittsburg; children:—Beverly (b. 1843; d. 1881), Ella (b. 1845; d. an infant), Stella (b. 1847; d. 1883), Fanny (b. 1849, d. 1853), John G. (b. 1851; d. 1853), Caroline (m. 1900; one child), Howard (d. 1897), Jessie B. (b. about 1860; d. 1889).

(9) *Lafayette Washington McNair*; b. May 26, 1824; d. 1854; served during the Mexican War; unmarried.

(10) *Ann Stella McNair*; b Mar. 1, 1826; d. Apr. 3, 1890; m. Jules Cabanne, Nov. 24, 1846; children:—Julie M. (b. 1848; d. 1870), Alex. McN. (b. 1851; d. 1853), Stella V.

(b. 1855; m. Mar. 1, 1881, Geo. Walsh[1] of St. Paul; children:—Cabanne, Julia M. George[2], McNair, Garrison, and dau still-born), Charles (b. 1857), Jules de Reilke (b. 1859; lives in St. Paul; a widower in 1904; no children).

8. MARY McNAIR[1]; b. June 13, 1770; d. at Wilkinsburg, Pa., Sep. 16, 1818; m. June 14, 1791, James Horner[1], Esq. (b. 1759; d. May 20, 1824; father James Horner I, a judge who was b. 1710 and d. 1793; mother Jean Stewart[9] massacred by the Indians Oct. 8, 1763; Pres. elder; captain till 1783); children:—

(1) *David McNair Horner.*

(2) *Sarah Ann Horner*; d. Sep. 6, 1863, aged about 64 or 65; m. James Kelly[2] (b. Oct. 31, 1794; d. Sep 29, 1882); children:—Mary, James[3] (dead), Sarah (dead), Jane, John[6] (dead), Rebecca[2].

(3) *Jean Hayes Horner*; m. Samael McCrea.

(4) *Anna Maria Horner*; d. Jan. 24, 1852; m. Wm. Davis (d. Aug. 19, 1838); child, John Means Davis (d. May 10, 1838).

(5) *John Horner*[2], b. May 23, 1796; d. Mar. 29, 1869; m. June 7, 1832, Mary Means Davis, sister of Wm. Davis (A. M. Horner's husband); J. P. and Clerk of the Court; children:—James[2] (a prominent citizen, see p. 217; business 127 4th Ave. Pittsburg, Pa.; m. Miss McFarland), John D. (unmarried), Matilda Graham (unmd.), Ellen (m. Jno. S. McKelvey), Eliza (m. Franklin M. Gordon; lives in Wilkinsburg).

(6) *James D. Horner*; a physician; d. 1853 (?).

IV.—WILLIAM M. McNAIR—see p. 211.

V.—EZEKIEL McNAIR—see p. 211.

In regard to the Dunning family Mrs. Franklin Gordon writes:—"Lieut.-Col. Robert Dunning[2], of English parentage, was born in E. Pennsboro twp., Cumberland Co., Pa. His parents, James[1] and Mary Dunning[1], came to America in 1696, settling at E. Pennsboro, and died in said township. Robert[2] died at same place, August 1st, 1850. He was Lieut.-Col. of associate regiment of Lancaster Co. in Indian campaign, 1747-8, and also commanded a company in said regiment. He was commissioned justice of the peace for Lancaster Co. in 1749 and recommissioned for Cumberland Co. on its organization in 1750, but he died before the completion of his three years' term."

This account differs in a few particulars from that in the main text of this book (pp. 211, 213), chiefly as to the origin of the family (which in the main text is given doubtfully as Ireland and here as England), the time of emigration, the first place of settlement, the name of Robert's father, and the date of Robert's death. Probabilities are strongly against the settlement of the Dunnings in E. Pennsboro in 1696 and the consequent birth of children in that place; and

Robert's death could not have occurred as late as Aug. 1, 1750, for his will which was made April 9, 1750, was probated July 24, 1750.

APPENDIX No. XXXVII

John Harris[22] of Milford Township

A family of Harrises lived in Milford Township, Juniata County, Pennsylvania, whose connection with our people of that name is probable but uncertain. They were near neighbors of Thomas Harris[1], had much to do with the Stewarts in a business way, and exhibited many of the names which are common in the Mifflintown Document. Most of the genealogical information in reference to these which the writer has been able to secure was sent to him by James Harris[18] of Concord, Pa., in the summer of 1898 when he was in the 89th year of his age. It is as follows:—

I.—John Harris[22]; lived about one mile south or south-west of Doyle's Mills; died probably about the year 1805; was married to Martha Boggs who was born and brought up in Chester County, Pa.; children as follows:—

(1) Thomas Harris[11]; continued living in his father's neighborhood for many years, at least till 1831; married and had children (at least daughters).

(2) James Harris[17].

(3) John Harris[23]; farm and smith shop (with brother Thomas) west of and joining John Stewart[2]; Oliver Harris[2] probably a descendant.

(4) William Harris[20], b. Dec. 26, 1783; d Dec. 12, 1843; m. Lydia Dillen; early moved away from his father's neighborhood, probably to Path Valley; had several daughters and at least one son. The youngest daughter was born Dec, 26, 1827. She and another daughter were living Aug. 29, 1898. The son was *James Harris*[13] of Concord, my correspondent, who was born about the year 1809. James[18] was a good man, and loved good people. A Thomas Harris[12] of Concord, probably brother of James Harris[18], married Jane Rhea, a granddaughter of James Rhea and Margaret Waters, both of whom were born in Ireland.

(5) Robert Harris[19]; (6) Mary Harris[12]; (7) Margaret Harris[14]

(8) Elizabeth (or Eliza) Harris[16].

Colonel George Steuart and his wife Margaret Harris, their Ancestors and Descendants

PART VII

INDEXES

I.--INDEX OF NAMES

Explanation.—The word "of" designates parentage, birth-place, or residence; "m," marriage; "w" = wife; "(P)" = pioneer, or progenitor; "Dr." = physician; "Rev." = minister; "(D. D.)" = doctor of divinity; "(L.L. D.)" = doctor of laws; "Esq." = lawyer, justice of the peace, &c.; "(M. C.)" = member of congress; "C. E." = civil engineer. Military titles need no explanation.

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